June 24 1975

THE TIMES

Time to break the secrecy barrier: Eric Heffer, page 14

Gen Amin renews threat to execute Mr Hills

President Amin of Uganda [illegible] execute Mr Denis Hills threatened yesterday [illegible] days' time unless the British lecturer [illegible] Foreign Secretary, flies to [illegible] Callaghan, the [illegible] for talks.

General Amin also accused Lieutenant-General Sir Chandos Blair, the British officer who took the Queen's clemency plea to Uganda, of saying that British troops would intervene in the country if the execution was not called off.

Demand for Callaghan visit to Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 23

General Sir Chandos Blair, the Queen's envoy to Uganda, was involved in a remarkable confrontation with General Amin in Kampala today after General Amin had told him that Mr Denis Hills, the British lecturer, would be shot if Mr Callaghan did not fly to Uganda in the next 10 days for discussions.

According to the report broadcast by Uganda radio, General Blair warned General Amin that British troops in Kenya would be used to invade Uganda if the President persisted in his decision. General Amin's reaction was to put all units of the Uganda armed forces placed on immediate stand-by.

The Uganda leader, according to Uganda radio, also accused General Blair of behaving in an undiplomatic, hot-headed and disrespectful manner, and alleged that he was under the influence of alcohol.

Questioned by press and reporters at a [illegible] General Amin [illegible] General Blair [illegible] threat [illegible] But [illegible] Blair [illegible] that General Blair's [illegible] military [illegible] confirmed [illegible] General Amin [illegible] that he was surprised [illegible] General Blair's action [illegible] General Blair knew that [illegible] imperialism was no longer [illegible] in Uganda. If Britain were to send soldiers in future, they should not be of the type of General Blair, who thought that the British were still the masters and Africans Mkubwa (Swahili for big bosses).

Despite all this, General Amin said that, if Mr Callaghan came to Uganda, he would be warmly received, and there was still time for Britain to save the life of Mr Hills, who has been convicted of treason for insulting the President in an unpublished book.

According to an unnamed reporter quoted by Uganda radio, General Blair threw General Amin's letter replying to the Queen onto the floor when it was handed to him at the general's residence. General Blair, the radio said, demanded to be told the contents of the letter, and also demanded that Mr Hills should be reprieved.

The radio added that General Blair was leaving tonight for [illegible] had been handed [illegible] Prised to the Queen [illegible] Minister.

[illegible] General Amin [illegible] confrontation at [illegible] known residence in [illegible] followed the Com[illegible] General [illegible] pattern of almost [illegible] Mr Blair and events [illegible] officer, Mr African [illegible] arrived from Iain Grahame [illegible] London on Friday.

When they [illegible] General Amin at Arua, in northwest Uganda yesterday, he [illegible] he had cancelled [illegible] plans for Mr Hills's execution today because of his respect for General Blair and the Queen.

He made it clear, however, that the final question of a reprieve lay with the Defence Council, which met in Kampala today with General Amin in the chair.

General Amin said tonight that "Uganda now awaits Her Majesty's response with pleasure". According to the radio, General Blair said that he was leaving Uganda in a condition of deep sadness.

Asked by journalists if the British mission had been a success, General Amin said that, if it were not, General Blair was to blame. But if the Queen and the Prime Minister read his letter carefully and took the right decision, the mission would be a success. If not, the British community in Uganda would be in trouble". The British in Uganda were being closely guarded because they are regarded as spies.

Photograph, page 5

Wimbledon carries on, muddy, but unbowed

By Phil Howard

The [illegible] plunk and twang of rubber on gut nylon from the south-western suburbs of London and the monotonous splatter of rain on grass were signs yesterday that the All England Lawn Tennis championships had started at Wimbledon for the eighty-eighth time.

Part of the charm of Wimbledon is supposed to be its changelessness: the stale bath buns, the hydrangeas; the brown lint, the assertive middle-class tits and accents; and the rain sometimes stopping play.

There are departures from custom this year to catch the eye of the connoisseur. Bjorn Borg has grown a fuzz of gnaty beard; William Hill, the bookmakers, have pitched a tent on the sacred turf and are offering singles, doubles, trebles and accumulators on the eventual champions and on four selected matches of the day. Commercial Union Insurance has a marquee showing films of old tennis when it rains; Bob Twynam, head groundsman, who has nursed the courts to the texture of big billiards tables for the past 50 years, is retiring.

But apart from those changes, the engaging annual garden party of the tennis world carries on, muddy but unbowed. The scalpers and hustlers are offering £10 and asking £20 for a centre-court seat next week.

Match reports, page 8

Spectators at Wimbledon sheltering under umbrellas on the refreshment lawns yesterday when rain stopped play.

Mont Blanc lunch fails to get off the ground

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 23

Instead of lunching on the heights of Mont Blanc, the 30 guests of the Association of Young Restaurant Owners of today had to fall back far more prosaically on a parking lot at Chamonix. The gastronomic treat was to have been served to the "majors", the candidates who obtained first place in the competitive entrance examination of the *Grandes Écoles*.

Even a compromise plan to serve the meal in the restaurant of the Aiguille du Midi could not be carried out. There were not enough cars available to get the necessary culinary equipment there in time.

It was not bad weather that killed the project, but the wave of protests of defenders of the environment and of nature and the threatened demonstration by members of the French Alpine Club. It condemned the idea as a farce that would sully the mightiest peak in Europe.

For the first time in a century of existence, it threatened to take direct action. It said it would prevent the helicopters in which the cooks, hosts, guests and equipment were to be transported to the summit, from taking off or landing.

Early this morning, 10 members of the club scaled the mountain to lie in wait. In the valley, at Chamonix, demonstrators prevented the restaurant owners, and journalists, some 80 of them in all, from getting into the heliport.

In a statement issued yesterday, the French Alpine Club, the Association of French Mountain Guides, and other organizations, condemned the "grotesque and scandalous" character of the banquet at high altitude. It was grotesque for the luxury that was to be displayed in the form of lace tablecloths, crystal glasses, fine china, silver and candelabra; and scandalous, because it meant turning Mont Blanc into an advertising property.

They sent a telegram to M Maurice Herzog, deputy mayor of Chamonix and a veteran climber, who was to have presided at the lunch; to the Minister for the Quality of Life; and to the Minister of the Interior, protesting against the excessive cost of using the cable railway to the Aiguille du Midi.

M Herzog received the "majors" this morning and the leaders of the French Alpine Club. The latter proposed to the guests a digestive climb to the summit after the banquet in the parking lot, with crampons underfoot and mountain axes in hand.

The offer was not taken up. The guests preferred the lesser exertions of the valley.

Prices freeze fear hits shares

Prices on the London markets fell back yesterday, the City expressed [illegible] over the outcome [illegible] week's talks between Government and industry leaders. Consumer stocks looked particularly weak after reports that some union leaders will press for a prices freeze. The FT Index fell by 15 points to 318.8, its lowest level since April 14. Page 17

Conservative support for incomes policy

Christopher Tugendhat, [illegible] spokesman, yesterday [illegible] the Conservative [illegible] over the economy [illegible] that an incomes [illegible] would be a permanent [illegible] part of any government's strategy. His opposition to Sir Keith Joseph's views will not make Mrs Thatcher's task of bringing her party together easier. Page 2

Chrysler halting production

[illegible] is to halt all its [illegible] kingdom car production [illegible] brought about by 360 workers at a components plant in Coventry. The company's Ryton [illegible] stop assembly operations tomorrow morning and [illegible] will be laid off. A [illegible] 500 workers will be [illegible] when the Linwood, [illegible] plant shuts down [illegible] night Page 17

Children freed

[illegible] small children of a [illegible] industrialist, kidnapped [illegible] today, were found [illegible] in a telephone box [illegible] and yesterday. Police [illegible] know the identity of [illegible] suspected of the [illegible]. Apparently no [illegible] was demanded Page 4

Delhi plea

[illegible] on the application [illegible] Gandhi, the Indian [illegible] Minister, for a stay [illegible] the Allahabad High [illegible] judgment holding her [illegible] to Parliament void is [illegible] announced today by the [illegible] Court in Delhi. Page 6

Saving the whale

[illegible] to the International [illegible] Commission, who [illegible] in London yesterday [illegible] implementation of [illegible] agreement in principle [illegible] last year to limit [illegible] quotas, were told by [illegible] Scott, for the World [illegible] Fund, that their meet[illegible] the last chance to save [illegible] from extinction Page 3

Judge told to report on rape case sentence

By Staff Reporters

Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, has called for a report from Judge Christmas Humphreys on a case last week in which he imposed a six-month suspended jail sentence on a man who admitted raping two women.

Lord Elwyn-Jones is also to discuss with Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, sentencing policy.

The Lord Chancellor announced these steps to four [illegible] Mr Jack Ashley, Mrs Renée Short, Mrs Lynda Chalker and Miss Jo Richardson.

A possible result of the talks between the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice is that trial judges will get informal guidance on the policy to adopt in rape cases.

Another consequence may be a changing of the law that says young people of good character cannot be given jail terms of between six months and three years. That is believed to be one of the reasons behind Judge Humphreys's sentencing.

Earlier yesterday a rape case that was set down to be heard by Judge Humphreys was transferred to another Central Criminal Court judge (details, page 2).

Mr Leslie Boyd, chief administrator at the Central Criminal Court, ordered the case to be exchanged for another not involving rape charges. It was undesirable in the present atmosphere, he said, that Judge Humphreys should hear such a case.

Our Legal Correspondent writes: Section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act provides that the only sentence that can be passed on anyone between 15 and 21 who has not previously been given a custodial sentence is one of six months' imprisonment or less, or three years or more.

A six-month sentence would have to be suspended, which left the judge with the effective choice of imposing borstal training, which might be unsuitable for other reasons, or three years in prison.

The section was designed to ensure that a sentence of borstal should be given instead of imprisonment. Then, the average stay in borstal was about 18 months. That has now declined to well under a year.

100,000 welcome Frelimo leader

Mr Samora Machel, the president of Frelimo, returned to Lourenço Marques in triumph yesterday. The Portuguese colony becomes independent tomorrow and Mr Machel will assume the Presidency. An estimated 100,000 people lined the streets to greet him. He had not visited the city for 11 years. Page 5

White Cliffs plea

The National Trust launched a £250,000 appeal yesterday to save the White Cliffs of Dover from "unsuitable development" by buying up the land as it comes on to the market. Page 4

RUC move: The Royal Ulster Constabulary is to adopt new measures to tackle the growing wave of sectarian warfare in Northern Ireland 2

Police turned thieves: A police sergeant and five constables stole goods worth more than £7,000 while working on night shifts, Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court was told 2

Washington: United States Supreme Court again postpones a decision on whether the death penalty is unconstitutional 6

West Germany: Trial opens today of man accused of spying whose arrest was the cause of the resignation of Herr Brandt 4

Moscow: Fall in birthrate because of campaign to encourage working wives threatens Soviet economy 6

Abu Dhabi: A four-page Special Report on the Investment Centres of the World series

Government and TUC fail to agree on curbs for wages and prices

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Trade union demands for tighter price control ran into serious opposition within the Cabinet yesterday when Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, told the TUC that two big food manufacturing firms faced bankruptcy unless their profit margins were raised.

The disagreement between the unions and the Government came at a TUC-Labour Party liaison committee, at which the two sides failed to reach agreement on a programme for restraining inflation by curbing wages and prices.

After the meeting at Transport House was a statement conceding that a rundown in wage rises had to be accompanied by a reduction in prices "backed up by subsidies where necessary".

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was the sole trade union leader at the meeting. He strongly criticized recent ministerial statements that the wage restraint guidelines of the TUC social contract with the Government needed to be tightened. Such statements did not help the unions to win allegiance to the existing guidelines for negotiators, he said.

The transport workers' leader also warned ministers, who were present in force with members of the party's national executive and the Parliamentary Labour Party, that he might have serious difficulty in persuading his union's biennial policy-making conference in Blackpool later this month to accept the social contract.

Mr Jones was particularly critical of Mrs Williams for what he called the rapid curtailment of price controls, but Mrs Williams retorted that it was very difficult to control the entire range of manufacturing processes that led to the food in the shopping basket.

There are many manufacturers [illegible] industries where business [illegible] their profit margins were increased the minister said. But Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said that unless there was obvious pressure on prices to which the trade unions could respond it would be difficult for the TUC to guarantee more restrictive wage restraint.

In the absence of other trade union leaders, who normally make up the TUC contingent to the liaison committee meetings, Mr Jones apparently stayed his hand on his plan for flat rate increases in the form of £10-a-week cost of living bonuses that could take the place of normal collective bargaining over the next 12 months.

The details of his proposals could be the subject of a heated debate at the TUC General Council meeting tomorrow.

The joint statement issued by the TUC and the Labour Party yesterday afternoon recorded that a joint meeting had taken place, and the TUC's document on the development of the social contract had been examined. It had been noted that the TUC and the CBI were endeavouring to make progress on parallel lines.

The liaison committee reaffirmed "the need for the closest unity between all sections of the Labour movement to [illegible] key", and recognized "the great progress being made by the Government in implementing agreed industrial, taxation and social policies, and many other aspects, including the development of employment protection and industrial democracy".

Then, in an important but somewhat obscure paragraph, the Government and the TUC said: "It is in this setting that the committee recognizes the urgent need to project to the movement the need for a concrete programme for bringing down the level of inflation.

"A price target would need to be backed up by subsidies where necessary, with an

Continued on page 2, col 1

'Spectator' bought by London businessman

By a Staff Reporter

The Spectator, the literary and political journal, whose circulation has fallen to 15,000, has been sold to Mr Henry Keswick, aged 36, who recently returned to London after heading the family trading business of Jardine Matheson in Hongkong.

Mr Keswick, who is understood to have promised to make a large capital investment in the journal, has bought it from Mr Harry Creighton. Mr Keswick [illegible] which was [illegible] is believed to be about the £80,000 paid for it by Mr Creighton when he bought the journal from Mr Ian Gilmour, the Conservative MP, in 1967. The circulation then was 32,000.

Mr Creighton has already sold *The Spectator's* offices in Gower Street for more than £100,000, and new premises in London will have to be found. All staff have been asked to remain.

Mr Keswick, chairman of Mathieson and Co, the London subsidiary of Jardine Mathieson, said he would run the journal on lines similar to those at present: "My own politics are not particularly developed, but I believe in freedom of choice."

The editor, from August, will be Mr Alexander Chancellor, aged 35, an old Cambridge friend of Mr Keswick, who is a reporter with Independent Television News. Until recently he was economic affairs editor for Reuters.

Mr Nixon gives up bar practice

Washington, June 23.—A request by former President Nixon to resign as a member of the United States Supreme Court Bar was granted by the court today.

In a brief order giving no explanation, the court directed that Mr Nixon's name be struck off from the list of lawyers admitted to practise before it.—AP.

Palace permits use of film shots of the Queen

Buckingham Palace has withdrawn its objection to the use of newsreel pictures of the Queen attending a state opening of Parliament in 1970 in a commercial film, starring Rod Steiger, about an attempt to blow up Parliament.

That was confirmed yesterday by Buckingham Palace, which admitted that a misunderstanding on its part had led to its giving consent to American International Pictures, which made the film, *Hennessey*.

The film has been banned by EMI, but the palace nevertheless confirmed its consent for the pictures to be used after failing last week to stop their inclusion.

In a joint statement, Mr Ronald Allison, press secretary to the Queen, and AIP said: Before the film was made the company asked Buckingham Palace for permission to use parts of the relevant news film, and that permission was granted. It is now accepted, however, that when that permission was given there was, through no fault of the company, a misunderstanding on the part of the palace as to the way in which the news film was to be used. The palace has none the less confirmed its consent in this instance.

The directors have agreed, however, to include a statement before the credits that the shots of the Queen were not intended for use in a fictional context.

The statement says Buckingham Palace will not in future grant similar consent.

One cut has been made: a six-second sequence in which the Queen appears to be reacting to seeing Mr Steiger wiring explosive charges.

The film has been passed by the British Board of Film Censors.

Lawyers barred from terror trial arrested

Stuttgart, June 23.—Police raided the offices of left-wing lawyers in four cities today and arrested two prominent lawyers associated with the alleged Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists, the authorities announced.

Herr Klaus Croissant was seized in Stuttgart on suspicion of having helped the accused urban guerrillas "continue their struggle against the West German state" from their jail cells.

Herr Hans-Christian Ströbele was picked up in West Berlin on an arrest warrant accusing him of organizing protests by anarchists against the group's long pretrial detention.

Both lawyers had been excluded by court order from the trial in Stuttgart of Herr Andreas Baader, Frau Ulrike Meinhof and their two alleged chief accomplices

Plan for 'takeover of power by communists'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 23

M Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party secretary-general, sent a delegation to M Philippe Tesson, editor-in-chief of the independent left-wing daily *Le Quotidien de Paris* today to inquire into the authenticity of a "Soviet document" carried by his paper this morning.

The document is published in a special number of the Portuguese Socialist daily *Republica*, which appears in *Le Quotidien* as a four-page insert.

Described as top secret and dated October, 1974, the document is allegedly signed by Mr Boris Ponomaryov, the member of the Secretariat of the Soviet Communist Party responsible for coordination with Western communist parties, to whom it was sent. It sets out a five-point plan of action for "takeover of power by these parties".

"We cannot imagine that M Philippe Tesson and Dr Mario Soares took the responsibility of publishing such a document without checking its authenticity," M Marchais said at a press conference. The French Party with instructions that it should be applied strictly. The five points are as follows:

1. Operational groups controlled by the communist party should be set up to reinforce its power in the branches of the administration, sabotage directives, and destroy administrative efficiency.

2. A single trade union organization must be created to take firm action against "deviationists".

3. Since the armed forces can determine political activity, a tactical alliance with them is essential, along with the conversion or subversion of leading elements of the military hierarchy, but the lessons of Chile must be borne in mind, and all the leaders of the security organization must be eliminated.

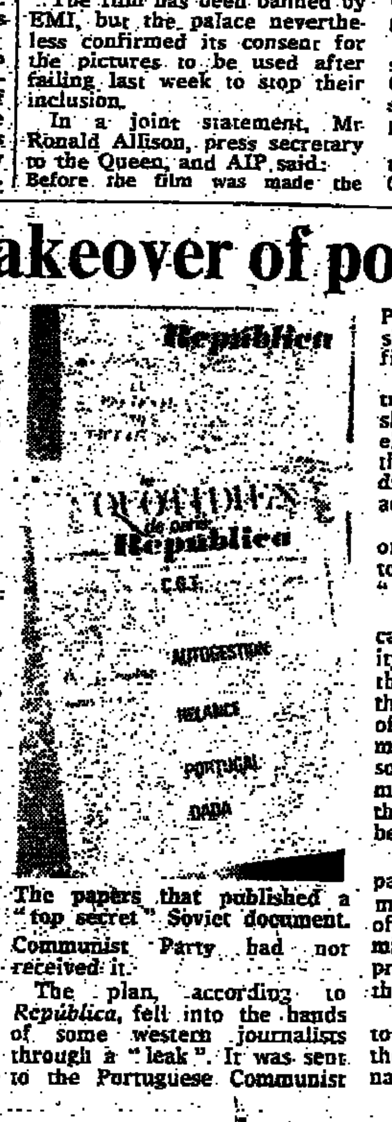
4. The Western communist parties which come to power must deprive all the enemies of the working class of all mass media and instruments of propaganda, in order to win the first battle, that of slogans.

5. Speedy action is required to consolidate a government of the left, along with the swift nationalization of means of production and the destruction of the private sector.

The publication by *Le Quotidien* of the alleged Soviet document, along with a leading article by the editor of *Republica*, senhor Raul Rego—in which he states that "all dictatorships begin by invoking the backwardness of a people in order to save it; in thwart its progress towards democracy"—is bound to worsen relations between French Socialists and Communists.

"There cannot be one kind of freedom in Lisbon, and another in Paris", the French Socialist weekly *L'Unité* wrote recently; and the French Communists have accused their allies in the union of the left of taking part in the present anti-Communist campaign by exploiting the *Republica* affair.

Today, the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, describes the publication of the special number of *Republica* as a direct attack against the Armed Forces Movement, on the very day after it had condemned the institution of socialism by violent means.



The papers that published a "top secret" Soviet document. Communist Party had not received it.

The plan, according to *Republica*, fell into the hands of some western journalists through a "leak". It was sent to the Portuguese Communist

Another leading Tory steps in on side of an incomes policy

By Our Political Staff

With a round declaration that the British people must recognize that in the long run an incomes policy should be a central and permanent part of government policy, whichever party is in power, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, a frontbench spokesman, yesterday entered the Conservative controversy over economic policy.

Mr Tugendhat, who is MP for the Cities of London and Westminster, South, threw his weight against the argument of Sir Keith Joseph, Mrs Thatcher's pathfinder on policy.

It was another sign that Mrs Thatcher, who continues to avoid personal commitment as members of the Shadow Cabinet and others explore their differences, will not find it easy to bring her party on to common ground before the Government is forced to announce measures in July, or even before the Conservative Party conference takes place at Blackpool in October.

There need be no doubt that Mr Tugendhat's declaration was intended to be taken as a judgment that is held by some of Mrs Thatcher's warmest supporters and closest advisers, as well as by some of Mr Heath's former ministers who are now on the Conservative back benches.

Mr Tugendhat held that the responsibility for restraining the rate at which wages and salaries rise could not be off-loaded by the Government, as the failure of the social contract showed. He said:

A permanent institution with two functions will have to be established. First, it must act as an umpire and say whether a claim falls within the official guidelines and how it relates to the national interest. It should also tell the public what the implications of meeting the claim would be both for the economy in general and for the industry concerned.

Secondly, it must compare the relative positions of different groups of workers and make recommendations. This will ensure that vital groups of workers, who lack massive union bargaining power, have their long-term interests protected.

Mr Tugendhat agreed with the Joseph thesis that incomes policy could be no substitute for fiscal and monetary policies.

The argument over economic policy is not the only one that divides the Conservative Party. The probability of an early Speaker's conference to consider electoral reform is forcing consideration of various systems of proportional representation and their likely impact on the Conservative Party electorally.

While leading Conservatives are being canvassed by advocates of PR, sometimes with surprisingly favourable results, special studies are being made in the party's research department.

By all accounts, the research is not yet oriented on the advocacy of electoral reform but rather on the defence of Conservative electoral interests. Tactically, Conservative leaders would have to be on their guard against any system that gave undue power to the Liberals in a three-party system, though favourable to a system of PR that encouraged the fragmentation of the two wings of the Labour Party.

New moves by RUC to tackle violence

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

The Royal Ulster Constabulary is to adopt new measures later this week in an attempt to curb the continued increase in sectarian warfare in Northern Ireland.

The move comes after a violent weekend in which five men were killed and nine injured in sectarian attacks which have shocked politicians and citizens alike. There is firm evidence that small, ruthless assassination squads of Protestants and Roman Catholics are ready to respond immediately to violence from the other side.

Sir James Flanagan, the chief constable, yesterday outlined the measures to Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. They are understood to have met with government approval. A public announcement will be made later in the week.

In a situction where the Government remains anxious not to restart signing detention orders, it is difficult to imagine what new initiatives can be taken. Speculation ranged last night from a system of large financial rewards to rigid controls of vehicle movements.

Politicians of all parties are concerned lest the latest violence and the tension it has caused should wreck the atmosphere of harmony demonstrated at the Convention. Mr Cecil Harvey, chief whip of the Vanguard Unionists, suggested a nightly curfew

The Northern Ireland Office said last night that Mr Rees told his weekly security meeting that he recognized the scope of the difficulties faced by the police when murder was committed by small groups of the most criminal kind.

He emphasized that the latest murders made clear beyond doubt that no political motivation existed. It was gangsterism at its worst.

At the meeting, Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King, the GOC, said that army patrols were being increased in the areas between the two communities

Government officials are aware that the real danger of the sectarian warfare of the kind witnessed recently is the way in which it reinforces the ghetto mentality. It also has a serious effect on the mobility of labour, particularly in the Roman Catholic areas, where unemployment is highest.

Three judges from the European Commission of Human Rights [illegible] hear detailed allegations by two republican detainees, Mr Gerard Bradley and Mr Edward Duffy, against the security forces, of ill treating them.

The hearing was held in a closely guarded building inside the camp's boundary fence. The witnesses are believed to have alleged that severe beatings, the administration of drugs and the use of electric shocks by troops and policemen was an administrative practice sanctioned by the Government.

Charity Fund: Christian Action is to establish a Reconciliation in Northern Ireland Fund after the visit there of a delegation led by its vice-president, Canon Eric James

Five hundred pounds has been given to buy a machine for a shirt factory in Belfast, and Christian Action also hopes to support the training of three youth and community workers in the Bogside, Londonderry. Contributions should be sent to the fund at 2 Amen Court, London, EC4M 7BX.

SERVICE AWARDS: The Ministry of Defence announces the following awards for gallant and distinguished service in Northern Ireland between November 1, 1974, and January 31, 1975:
CBE: Brig R. F. Richardson, Lt Inf. OBE: Lt-Col D. B. Edwards, Glosters; Lt-Col G. L. Straw, RRF. MBE: Maj D. J. Delius, 13 18 H; Capt (A Maj) P. T. Stevenson, RM. MC: Lt S. G. Kirkham, RRF. MM: L Cpl W. J. Jones, RRF; Pte M. W. Powell, DERR. QGM: Cpl M. R. Eccson, RE; Sgt A. Bye, RRF; S Sgt J. J. Campbell, RMP; Sgt F. W. Capper, RM; Sgt T. P. Cooney, RA; A Cpl M. J. Carpenter; Lt Sgt T. Hazard, Glosters; Cpl W. T. Jones, RRW; A Sgt M. S. Moran, RRF; WO2 F. J. J. P. Murphy, RAOC; 2 Lt D. J. M. Pollock, Glosters; Cpl P. V. Richart, RTR. BEM: S Sgt M. Cambing, RAOC; A S Sgt P. J. Close, RRF; S Sgt G. W. A. Hancock, RRW. MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES: Lt I. P. Adderley, RA; S Sgt G. T. Baron, RAOC; Sgt T. W. Boon, Glosters; Maj T. S. Brown, RRW; Maj W. L. Chadesworth, DWR; Maj E. G. Churcher, R Hamps; L Cpl B. Collier, RRF; A/Maj J. E. A. Davis, RAMC; Lt-Col G. A. De Carteret, DERR; A Col J. D. Dixon, Int Corps; Maj K. Farms, Para; Maj W. J. Ferguson, Ro Mars; WO2 D. Gallacher, R Sigs; Lt-Col R. H. Godwin-Austen, RRW; Cpl J. Greenhalgh, RMP; Capt J. Hall, RRF; A Capt D. E. Hammond, RMP; Sgt D. F. Harding, RMP; A/Sgt T. J. Harris, Para; Maj J. Hoskins, RA; Lt-Col L. E. Hudson, Ro Mars; Capt C. H. Jackman, RAOC; Maj O. M. R. Jones, RRF; Lt J. N. Martin, Ro Na; Sgt A. R. MacDonald, Ro Mar; Maj M. J. Martin, R Hamps; WO1 C. J. O'Neill, RAOC; WO2 S. R. Parfitt, Glosters; Capt I. Reid, RHF; WO2 M. G. Roberts, Int Corps; Sgt S. G. Scantlebury, WRAC; S Sgt D. R. Shelley, RRW; S Sgt J. Simpson, RH; Posthumous; 2 Lt M. J. Simpson, Staffords; Posthumous; Sgt B. J. Smith, RA; Sgmn G. Stone, R Sigs; Lt-Col W. G. R. Turner, MBE, DERR; Lt-Col A. K. F. Walker, RTR; S Sgt N. R. Watkins, RAOC.

Rubber bullets' toll, page 3

Sanctions to back the contract

Continued from page 1

equally sharp deceleration in the level of wage increases."

An agreed counter-inflation programme would maintain employment and living standards, taking the next 12 months as a whole, and provide the foundation for renewed economic growth and a move forward in living standards

Trade union leaders absent from yesterday's talks included Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' president, who was attending the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions conference in Hastings; Lord Allen of Fallowfield, the shopworkers' leader, and Mr David Basnett, of the General and Municipal Workers Union, who was on union business in Germany.

Chancellor's view: Although Mr Wilson and some senior ministers are reasonably confident that the TUC will accept a more realistic social contract in preference to the alternative of higher unemployment, Mr Healey, the Chancellor, is convinced that Britain's creditors will need further reassurance before his set time limit of six weeks runs out (our Political Editor writes).

At Westminster it is increasingly expected that such reassurance will take the form of a statement in the Commons during July by the Chancellor explaining that the revised TUC undertakings will be reinforced by government action.

Both public and private sector employers, on one Treasury plan, would have sanctions brought against them if they surrendered to excessive wage claims. Nationalized industries would be told that they must raise their prices to meet any inflationary excess, and employers in the private sector would have their price increases battened down by the Price Code.

By that form of penalty, it is argued, all employers who breached the rewritten social contract would have to reckon on being held to account by public opinion.

Leading article, page 15

NUR leaders back for more money

Negotiators of the National Union of Railwaymen will return to British Rail's headquarters today to seek more money for signalmen, some guards, train secondmen and supervisors. The approach comes four days after the main deal for 175,000 railwaymen was

The union is expecting an offer from British Rail to offset anomalies it maintains arose from the 1974 reconstruction agreement.

Signalmen, in particular, complained after that agreement and [illegible] unofficial one-day strikes, which they called off in March. Further talks are expected soon on economies to finance the deal completed on Friday, which are expected to reduce jobs.

British Rail yesterday said that only 26 Golden Rail holidays to the West Country, the principal Golden Rail holiday area, had been cancelled.

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes: There were bitter exchanges in the Commons yesterday over the railwaymen's pay settlement. The Tory benches complained that it was a humiliating surrender to militancy. Mr Prior, Conservative spokesman on employment, asked how it could be fair for a government to give way to the strong and then hammer the weak, as was happening.

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said the final award was the product of genuine negotiation. Although the Government would have preferred acceptance of the arbitration judgment, at least a strike, in which the whole country would have been held to ransom, had been avoided.

He accepted that the arbitration award and the final settlement were outside the social contract guidelines, but pointed ou that the NUR had a strong case.

The extra cost of the settlement would have to be borne by extra fares or by rearrangement in manpower and productivity.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Woman lorry driver: Porters at Smithfield meat market, London, yesterday, raised their eyebrows when a 32-ton lorry carrying 16 tons of beef arrived from Northern Ireland. At the wheel was Mrs Isobel Millar, 5ft 1½in tall and weighing 8st 2lb, from Rondalstown, co Antrim, who has held a heavy goods vehicle licence for two years and teaches people how to drive heavy vehicles. Mrs Millar, aged 32, who is married to a haulage contractor and farmer, said: "I don't know if I'm the first woman to deliver a load like this to Smithfield but I was watched[illegible] arrived such amazement when [illegible] newspaper that I hid behind [illegible] some asked at first. Then [illegible] fence. I think me if I had [illegible] that way of life. driving is [illegible] need muscles, just You don't [illegible] brains."

Rape case switched from judge who freed attacker

A rape case due to be heard at the Central Criminal Court yesterday by Judge Christmas Humphreys, who aroused controversy by giving a self-confessed double rapist a suspended sentence last week, was transferred to another judge's list.

Mr Leslie Boyd, chief administrator of the Central Criminal Court, said: "In the present atmosphere I thought it was most undesirable that he should hear the case."

Before Judge Mirman, QC, Mr Simon Smith, for the prosecution, told the jury that it concerned an air stewardess, aged 26, to be called Miss X, who alleged that she had been raped by two men.

One had already been acquitted by another judge and jury, he said. The prosecution was now proceeding against the second man, who maintained that the girl had consented. The jury was not bound by that verdict.

William George Richard Mairs, aged 49, a metal dealer, of Park Place, Ealing, west London, pleaded not guilty to rape, buggery and indecent assault.

In August, 1973, Mr Smith said, Miss X had backed her car into a wall outside an office in Bath Road, Cranford, Middlesex, dislodging two bricks.

A man invited her in to discuss details of insurance and compensation. Inside the office was a Mr Frederick Brown and Mr Mairs. They offerd her wine, which she accepted.

They discussed the accident for a considerable time, and after a bottle of wine had been drunk one of the men brought gin and lime.

[illegible] be shown to the lavatory [illegible] was directed through a rest room, which contained a couch.

One of the men threatened to call the police and alleged that she had been driving while under the influence of drink. Mr Brown, it was alleged, picked up a telephone and pretended to speak to the local police station.

Mr Smith said it was alleged that when Miss X emerged from the lavatory Mr Brown and Mr Mairs each raped her in turn.

Miss X told the jury of the alleged attacks which, she said, took place on a mattress in the rest room.

The trial continues today.

Two men held au pair girl a prisoner, court is told

A Yugoslav au pair girl was kept prisoner in a London flat for a week and raped four times by two fellow-countrymen, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

She fell into their hands when her employers turned her out after she had been accused of stealing a purse, Mr Michael Wilkinson, for the prosecution, said.

The girl, a student teacher, aged 19, was so terrified of her attackers that when she appeared at a magistrates' court while being held captive, she told no one, he said.

Vandjelko Zles, aged 19, of Nottingham Place, Westminster, denied two charges of raping the girl and one of assaulting her, in January. A second man, Tony Puskaric, was not before the court.

The girl, Mr Wilkinson said, came to Britain last October and in January was accused of stealing a purse and £18.

He said: "You may find it somewhat scandalous, but the woman for whom she was working, before the case ever came up, turned her, a young girl of 19, out on to the streets of London."

Mr Wilkinson said she was told to go to a Salvation Army hostel, but her English was not good and a week later, still virtually homeless, she met Zles and accompanied him to the flat he shared with Puskaric.

As she sat watching television, the two men undressed and, although she tried to leave, she was grabbed and pushed into the bedroom, he said. There she was punched and ordered to strip and the two men raped her in turn as she wept and protested.

Next day, Mr Wilkinson said, the men went to work, leaving her locked in the bedroom, and when they returned in the evening they again raped her in turn.

They kept her prisoner for a week and accompanied her when she appeared in court, he said.

At Highgate Magistrates' Court where she appeared for a remand hearing on the theft charge, she told no one that she was being held against her will. "The men had threatened her", Mr Wilkinson said. Three days later she escaped and went to a friend. The police were called.

The trial continues today.

'Newspaper industry has gone back to the jungle'

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's national newspaper industry has lacked the unity to create reform and fallen back to the law of the jungle, Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, said yesterday at the groyup's annual meeting.

Since early last year daily newspaper sales in Britain had fallen by nearly one million while Sunday newspapers had lost 1,500,000. The figures represented a drop of eight million a week. It was "a tremendous setback t the British newspaper reading tradition", he said.

The tragedy of the British national newspaper industry, Mr Murdoch said, was that it had the revenues necessary to reach a level of profitability for expanded working capital, modern facilities and building reserves.

"But it simply lacks the cohesion to put its house in order. For a short time in 1974 reform was possible, but immediately a test came the industry's biggest company walked out of the Newspaper Publishers Association and turned us all back to the law of the jungle."

Mr Murdoch was apparently referring to the action of the International Publishing Corporation. The group, which publishes the Daily Mirror among its papers, withdrew from the NPA during a dispute with journalists.

Improvement hope: Better results for the first six months of the current year by News International after the 1974 setbacks that reduced earnings by more than £3.7m were forecast by Mr Murdoch at the annual meeting yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Former doctor admits drug offences

Dr John Petro, who was struck off the medical register in 1968 for over prescribing drugs to young addicts, was given a 12-month suspended prison sentence at Brighton Crown Court yesterday for drug offences.

Dr Petro, aged 69, of De Cham Road, St Leonards, Sussex, admitted seven charges of obtaining prescriptions by deception from doctors at St Leonards and London. He also admitted possessing drugs.

Mr Anthony Hacking, for the prosecution, said Dr Petro told the doctors he needed a slimming drug Filon, because he had a painful hip condition which would be aggravated if he put on weight.

Mr Robert Ward, for the defence, said Dr Petro formed his views about drugs and their use to alleviate suffering during the war when he was a naval surgeon.

Police on night shift stole £7,000 goods

A police sergeant and five constables became thieves while working at night and helped themselves to goods worth more than £7,000, Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court was told yesterday. They took television and radio sets, recorders, spirits, beer, cigarettes and food.

Mr Rodney Percy, for the prosecution, said the police officers at Felling, Newcastle, did a week on night duty once a month. When there was a convenient burglary, some of them "descended on the scene and helped themselves".

When there was a lull, they "invented their own" by breaking into premises.

Judge Beaumont, jailing some of the defendants, said the case was "a dreadful betrayal of the public and the police force".

Sergeant Robert Storey, aged 35, of St John's Avenue, [illegible]burn, who pleaded guilty to burglary and handling [illegible] goods, was jailed for [illegible] Police Constable P[illegible] son, aged 23, [illegible] Gardens, Felling [illegible] admitted bur[illegible] ing, was ja[illegible]

PCs [illegible] Lane, [illegible] 24, of [illegible]derwood, [illegible] Ian Lane, [illegible] jailed for [illegible] months [illegible] burglary. PC David Spoors, [illegible] aged 21, of Gleneagles Road, Sunderland, was sentenced to nine months jail, suspended for two years, after pleading guilty to burglary. He was ordered to pay £50 towards cost of the prosecution.

PC William Varran, aged [illegible], of Beech Grove, Spring[illegible], Gateshead, was sentenced [illegible] months' jail, suspended for [illegible] years, and ordered to p[illegible] costs after admitting th[illegible]

John Burden, aged [illegible], supervisor, of Chichester [illegible], South Shields, was [illegible] tenced to 12 months, [illegible] for two years, fined [illegible] ordered to pay £50 [illegible] after admitting hand[illegible] stolen goods.

Mrs Barbara [illegible] wife of [illegible] 23, a police clean[illegible] a conditional discharge [illegible] PC Harding, [illegible] two years [illegible] handling [illegible] She pleaded [illegible] stolen goods [illegible] "You [illegible] The judge [illegible] You were [illegible] have [illegible] possible dilemma [illegible] put in [illegible] her to [illegible]

He [illegible] aged 37, [illegible] Felling, [illegible] £25 costs, [illegible] handling one [illegible] PC Robinson's [illegible] Police Constable [illegible] Wasson, aged 20, had [illegible] pleaded not guilty to [illegible] stolen goods and left [illegible] dock to stand trial later.

Mr Percy had said PC Robinson's police house was "an Aladdin's cave" of stolen property. In an outside lavatory was a stack of stolen wire baskets which had been used to carry stolen goods.

Northumbria police said last night that after conviction and sentence, the seven officers appeared before the chief constable. "Six were dismissed and one was requested to resign as an alternative".

[illegible]petence [illegible]s for [illegible]migrant [illegible]octors

[illegible]y a Staff Reporter

About seventy-five doctors from overseas began a two-day language and professional competence test in Edinburgh yesterday. They are the first candidates under a scheme introduced by the General Medical Council in response to recent expressions of concern about alleged inadequacies of some foreign doctors seeking work in the National Health Service.

[illegible] system for [illegible] The previous applicants for temporary registration with the [illegible] rested on a clinical appointment, in which the doctor attached with a consultant for about a month and was assessed by him.

That scheme is under discussion between the Government and the profession, and it was not clear last night whether those successful in the new test will still have to serve the period of attachment.

Unsuccessful candidates will be able to take the test again at £30 a time.

The tests, combined with the ending of arrangements under which doctors from many Indian medical schools were automatically accepted for full registration to practise in Britain, are part of an attempt by the GMC to reduce grounds for criticism over immigrant doctors' standards.

Although the new tests have been welcomed by some immigrant doctors' associations, M. S. Kataria, president of the Indian Medical Association, said yesterday that they should be held in the candidates' countries of origin.

Civil Service decision criticized

By Peter Hennessy

The Government's decision not to implement the recommendation of the Kilbrandon report that separate civil services should be created alongside the future Scottish and Welsh assemblies will come under attack from Liberal, Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru MPs in the House of Commons.

All three parties reacted strongly to the Government's decision, reported in *The Times* yesterday, although support for maintaining the unity of the United Kingdom Civil Service was forthcoming from Mr William Whitelaw, deputy leader of the Conservative Party and its spokesman on devolution.

[illegible] separate civil [illegible] they would become antagonistic bodies to the Scottish and Welsh offices and there would be built-in conflict from the start at civil service level. I believe that you get a better standing of civil servant if you have cross-fertilization from other", Mr Whitelaw said.

Mr Donald Stewart, MP for the Western Isles, and leader of the Scottish National Parliamentary Party, said the Government's decision indicated that the powers it intended to devolve to Scotland were very small: "The Government is in danger of being overriden if it carries on like this. We might have independence before we go through the stages of devolution."

Mr George Reid, MP for Stirlingshire, east and Clackmannan, SNP spokesman on devolution, said that if a Cabinet system of government was going to be established in Scotland [illegible] minister the loyalty of the civil servants involved must lie with the Assembly.

The SNP will urge the Government to establish separate Scottish civil ser[illegible] when the Assembly is cre[illegible]

Mr David Steel, Liberal [illegible] for Roxburgh, Selkirk [illegible] Peebles and the party's spo[illegible] man on devolution, said he [illegible] disappointed by the Gov[illegible] ment's decision. The tra[illegible] of all existing functions [illegible] the Scottish and Welsh of[illegible] to the new assemblies sh[illegible] be "the minimum sta[illegible] point" if the Governm[illegible] devolution programme wa[illegible] be effective, he said.

Mr Dafydd Wigley, [illegible] Cymru MP for Caernarvon [illegible] party spokesman on de[illegible] tion, said it was importan[illegible] a Welsh Assembly to hav[illegible] own civil service as it [illegible] find itself in disagree[illegible] with Cabinet policy in Lo[illegible] which would cause emba[illegible] ment to its officials if [illegible] were members of a unifie[illegible] vice.

Parents lobby MPs today over schools

Direct-grant school head teachers are working on long-term plans to secure their future. Several thousand parents are expected to attend a meeting and lobby on the subject at the House of Commons today.

A petition opposing the phasing out of the direct grant (worth about £13m a year) will be presented at the Bar of the Commons. The 300,000 signatures were collected in the past three weeks.

The Direct Grant Schools Joint Committee has set up a working party to work out long-term policies for the schools.

Union clash with minister on industrial democracy

Leaders of 130,000 white-collar workers employed by the Ministry of Defence have snubbed a symposium on industrial democracy, saying it was undemocratically constituted. They complained that the first of two symposia, organized by Mr Judd, Under-Secretary of State for the Navy, was "an insult to the intelligence of the staff".

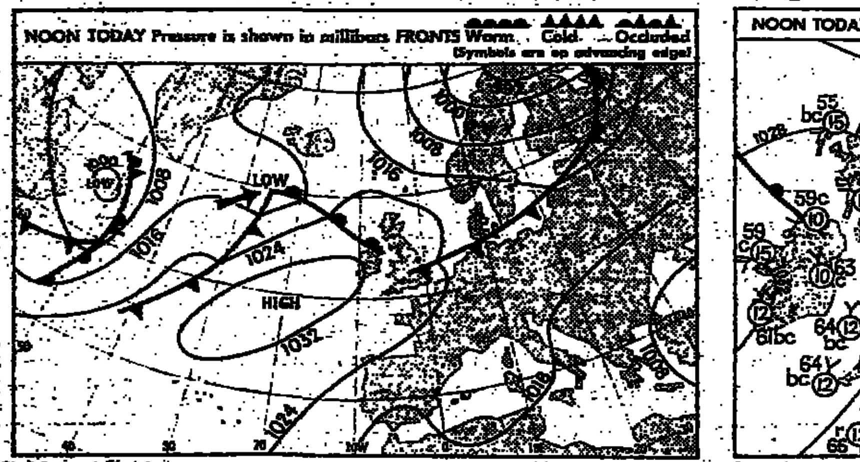
Members of the Ministry of Defence Departmental staff side, which represents six non-industrial trade unions, walked out of the first symposium, held for industrial unions, on June 13. They had come as observers but were angry that the unions had not bee[illegible] sulted about who should [illegible] sent them and what for[illegible] discussion should take.

They decided to boyco[illegible] second symposium after [illegible] informtd, without consul[illegible] who should be present.

Mr Bill Wright, chairm[illegible] the staff side, who is as[illegible] general secretary of the [illegible] tution of Professional [illegible] Servants, said yesterday: [illegible] are shocked that a [illegible] minister does not even [illegible] to consult us on a matte[illegible] this. We will not accept [illegible] form of industrial dem[illegible] can be imposed on us as [illegible] divine right".

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



NOON TODAY

Today

Sun rises: 4.44 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon sets: 5.37 am. Moon rises: 9.42 pm
Last quarter: July 1.
Lighting up: 9.52 pm to 4.14 am. High water: London Bridge, 2.59 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 3.18 pm, 6.7m (22.0ft). Avonmouth, 8.30 am, 12.6m (41.2ft); 8.52 pm, 12.8m (42.1ft). Dover, 12.3 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 12.22 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft). Hull, 7.18 am, 7.0m (22.9ft); 7.50 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Liverpool, 12.8 am, 9.1m (29.7ft); 12.34 pm, 8.7m (28.7ft).

A ridge of high pressure will persist over much of the British Isles, but a trough of low pressure will move E over some N and W districts.

Area forecasts:

London, SE, central S, central N England, Midlands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind light, variable; max temp 23°C (73°F).

East Anglia, E England: Mostly dry, cloudy at first, sunny periods developing inland; wind NE, light to moderate; max temp 20°C (68°F). Cooler near coasts.

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales: Dry, sunny intervals; wind light, variable; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Dry, sunny periods, cloudy later, perhaps rain evening; wind W, moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Dry, sunny periods; wind W, moderate; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, rain at times; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind W, fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry in most areas, rain at times in extreme N, warm in S, elsewhere near normal.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 80 per cent. Rain, to 7 pm, 0.18in. Sun, 24 [illegible] 7 pm, 3.1 hr. Bar, mean se[illegible] 7 pm, 1,025.0 millibars, 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 23

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarborgh	12.0	—	20	68	S[illegible]
Bridlington	13.8	—	19	66	S[illegible]
Gorleston	3.5	—	16	61	C[illegible]
Clacton	1.6	.04	18	64	R[illegible]
Margate	0.1	.11	16	61	R[illegible]
S COAST					
Hastings	3.5	.02	18	64	S[illegible]
Eastbourne	1.0	—	20	68	C[illegible]
Brighton	3.8	—	20	68	C[illegible]
Worthing	1.9	—	20	68	C[illegible]
Bognor R	3.5	—	21	70	C[illegible]
Southsea	7.4	—	24	75	S[illegible]
Sandown	8.5	—	25	77	S[illegible]
Bournmth	12.0	—	25	77	S[illegible]
Exmouth	7.9	—	26	79	S[illegible]
Torquay	7.8	—	24	75	S[illegible]
Falmouth	7.5	—	23	73	S[illegible]
W COAST					
Morecambe	14.9	—	23	73	S[illegible]
Blackpool	15.3	—	20	68	S[illegible]

Pollen count: The pollen c[illegible] London yesterday was 15 high.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	f	24	75	Cologne	c	22	72	L. Palmas	f	22	72	Naples	s	25	77
Amsterdm	s	24	75	Copenhgn	s	24	75	Lisbon	f	25	77	Nice	s	27	79
Alborg	f	28	82	Dublin	c	17	63	Locarno	c	21	70	Oslo	s	26	79
Barcelona	s	24	75	Edinburgh	c	20	68	London	c	18	64	Paris	r	18	64
Beirut	f	26	79	Florence	s	32	91	Luxembrg	c	20	68	Reykjvk	r	7	45
Belfast	f	17	66	Funchal	f	22	72	Madrid	s	28	82	Rome	s	26	[illegible]
Berlin	s	28	82	Geneva	s	21	70	Majorca	s	27	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	66
Biarritz	d	17	63	Gibraltar	s	22	72	Malaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	73
Birmnghm	s	23	73	Guernsey	f	16	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
Bristol	f	23	73	Helsinki	f	19	66	Manchstr	s	24	75	Venice	s	27	81
Brussels	c	23	73	Innsbruck	s	25	77	Moscow	s	23	73	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	f	28	82	Istanbul	r	20	68	Munich	s	23	73	Warsaw	c	23	73
Cardiff	s	22	72	Jersey	c	18	64	New York	s	27	81	Zurich	r	18	64

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, [illegible]; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, [illegible]; France, Frs 2.80; Germany, [illegible]; Greece, Dr 20; Holland, [illegible]; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, [illegible]; Madeira, Esc 15; Malta, 9c; [illegible] Kr 6.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; [illegible] Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.80; Switzerland, Sfr 2.30; USA/Canada, $1.0[illegible]; [illegible]slavia, Din 20.

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inal chance to s ve hale, Sir Peter cott lls world delegates

Staff Reporter

e International Wha ission met in Lond rday against a backgrou otest demonstrations an y expressed scepticism ...servation and environ ists about the ability of whaling nations, as ... to act as a commis f gamekeepers.

Peter Scott, who ... the opening session observer from the World ... Fund, said the com ... had its last chance to effective action to prevent ...tinction of the world's s.

... said: "Every year we ...dly invited to address ...mmission. We knew that ...rity of nations share our ...m but every year we find the intransigent minority prevailed. The world es with increasing im- ice."

... appeal, which was ed with passion by ...nmental pressure groups as Friends of the Earth, ...hoed also in the opening ents by several delegates.

M. White, the United commissioner, said to take effective action serve whale stocks would "a mockery of our work eyes of the world".

A. G. Bollen, the Austral- ...mmissioner, said that this ...e most critical meeting f the commission. The ...ssion must demonstrate had the ability and the conserve whale stocks.

... main debate this week on item 20 of the com- ...'s agenda: how to im- ...t in practice the agree- ...n principle at last year's ...g to limit catches to that in the view of the ...sion's scientific commit- ...ill not endanger the ...

... idea of fixing annual ...for whale catches was a ...mise proposed by ...ia to end the deadlock ...d reduced the commis- near impotence.

...revious years the com- had been divided into ...amps. A majority of ... nations led by the States favoured a com- ...oratorium on the kill- whales. The minority, ...g the two main whaling Japan and the Soviet resisted any limitation. ...ustralian proposal was ... in principle by both ...

... that historic compro- ...e commission assembled ...ay in a mood of re- ... optimism. Opening the ..., Mr Bishop, Minister ...e, Ministry of Agricul- ...isheries and Food, re- that mood.

...id that the British Gov- ernment welcomed the Australian proposal as a significant step forward ... the rational management ... the various whale stocks ... the oceans". He continued: "Now that you have laid the foundation of a new management scheme I very much hope that you will be ... to move quickly towards ... the assessments the (scientific) committee will be giving you."

However, agreement in practice about the limitation of catches is likely to be more difficult to achieve than last year's agreement in principle. The ... of future battles ... already apparent in ... opening statements by national delegations.

Dr White gave warning that the United States still felt that a moratorium would be the simplest and most effective way to conserve whale stocks. It had accepted the Australian proposal with great reluctance. The United States would expect a strict interpretation of any agreed scheme.

Dr W. R. Martin, the Canadian commissioner, went farther. He said that to make any management of whale stocks effective might still require additional moratoria and reduced quotas.

On the other hand Mr I. Fujita, the Japanese commissioner, appealed to the commission not to expect the major whaling nations to make excessive sacrifices. He said that to accept the Australian proposal was no easy task for Japan, which together with the Soviet Union would have to take the serious consequences of the implementation of the scheme.

Dr I. V. Nikonorov, the Soviet delegate, was more conciliatory. He announced that the Soviet Union was planning to send only two whaling fleets instead of the usual three to the Antarctic this year.

In the 1973-74 season more than 44,000 whales were killed. About half came from the Antarctic, to which only Japan and the Soviet Union still send whaling fleets.

The International Whaling Commission was established in 1956. It has 15 members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. Some other countries involved in whaling, such as Peru, Chile and Portugal, are not members.

In Britain the import of whale products (except from sperm whales) has been banned since 1973. In the United States a resolution before both Houses of Congress seeks to ban the import of goods produced by foreign companies ... whaling.

Diary, page 14

Dance hall accused of colour bar

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

The Mecca company practises racial discrimination to maintain standards in its dance halls by refusing entry to coloured men after outbreaks of trouble, Nottingham County Court was told yesterday.

Mr Anthony Lester, QC, for the Race Relations Board, alleged that Mecca's Leicester Palais unlawfully discriminated against Mr Lorne Horsford, aged 20, from Antigua, by refusing him admission in 1973.

Mr Lester said that when Mecca imposed its ban after outbreaks of trouble whole racial groups including innocent people were banned for a period unless they knew the management personally. He said the company intended to continue with that policy, and asked for an injunction restraining it from doing so in future.

Mr Lester said the company wrote to the Race Relations Board saying "Week by week our premises are attacked by gangs of coloured youths using ... variety of weapons. If the ...roblem is not tackled it would c...e most of the dance-halls in the country.

"...r policy is based on comm...n sense. If it means we are go...g to be constantly involved ... court cases, that is somethin... we shall have to live with."

The case ...ontinues today.

Girls from Guernsey and Ulster ...ing up camp near Lewes yesterday in conjunction with the world c...erence of Girl Guides being held at Sussex University.

Bank union applies ... rejoin TUC

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Bank Employees has decided to apply for readmission to the TUC from which it was expelled for its decision not to deregister under the ill-fated Industrial Relations Act.

A formal letter of application by Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of the union, to Mr Len Murray, gen... secretary of the TUC, will ... considered by the appropr... committee. When his unio... along with 19 others, was ex...ed from the TUC in Septe..., 1973, Mr Mills said: "T... slaughter of the innocents ...resents the final act of ... hypocrisy within th... TUC".

The union ...red ...hat if it deregistered the rival bank staff associations ...ight poach its members.

Free Enterprise award

Sir Keith Joseph has won the Free Enterprise award for 1975, given by Aims of Freedom and Enterprise.

Rubber ... two Ulster ...

By Our Medical Correspondent

The 33,000 rubber bullets fired by security forces in Northern Ireland caused two deaths and 40 serious injuries: an average of one major casualty for every 800 rounds fired. Ninety cases were treated in hospitals in Belfast and Londonderry, and apart from the deaths five people were left with severe loss of vision in one eye, seven were blind in one eye, two totally blind and eight others with some permanent disability.

Details of the casualties are given in a report in the June issue of the *British Journal of Surgery*, written by four doctors at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. They collected details of patients seen with rubber bullet injuries at all the hospitals in Belfast and Londonderry, and they suggest that while only a minority of people struck by rubber bullets attended hospital the 90 patients treated there included most of those with serious injuries.

A rubber bullet is 6 inches long, an inch and a half wide, and weighs about 4oz; its muzzle velocity is more than 200ft a second, but the tumbling motion slows the projectile rapidly. Serious injuries resulted when the range was less than 25 yards, but even so the effects were unpredictable and point-blank impacts sometimes caused less damage than those from 10 to 15 yards away.

Very few cases of serious injuries ... were seen a... limb bone was ... finger. The chest a... were hurt in 10 ca... ...h damage to the liver a... ...he lungs. Thirty-three patients had head injuries and 21 of those had fractures of the skull or facial bones. Damage to the eyes and surrounding bones was a prominent feature, and bruising, tearing or rupture of the eyeball caused permanent blindness in nine cases and four injured eyes had to be removed.

Seven patients with head injuries lost consciousness and three of them had brain damage associated with skull fractures. One died. A second death occurred in a young man taken to hospital in the Irish Republic.

The surgeons' conclusions are that in comparison with other weapons rubber bullets cause relatively few injuries; only one in every 2,000 rounds resulted in death or permanent disability. The chief defect of the missile, they suggest, is its inaccuracy: at the recommended range of 30 yards the bullet is likely to miss the target completely. Serious injuries resulted only from blows to the head and chest; a more accurate weapon would clearly be safer.

Holed trawler sinks

The Soviet trawler, Zalesje, that was abandoned after being holed in collision on Sunday with the British cargo ship Ionic, 10,000 tons, has sunk, coastguards at Land's End said yesterday.

...oin report ...lls Civil ... silver piece

... Coins Correspondent

...ts that the Royal Mint ...dering striking a £1 coin ...etal other than gold ... the only previous ...n on which such a coin ...fficial circulation.

...harles I and his suppor- ...hting Cromwell's forces, ...was scarce. As soon as ...il War broke out, on 22, 1642, the Royal Mint, the Tower of London, ... to the royal cause. The ... declared for the parlia- ...y side and Charles was at ...ort of money.

...e hostilities began ...had allowed Thomas ... to establish an emer- ...nint at Aberystwyth. It ...d from 1638 to 1642, ... coins in silver obtained ... Welsh mines, which ...had drained and im- ... That mint moved to ...bury in 1642 and finally ...rd.

...r from the Welsh and ...f England mines was ...nough for the royalists' ...needs. The king "bor- ...' Oxford college plate, ...ivate individuals made ...ns.

...al denominations of sil- ...ns, from a half-crown to ...y, continued to be struck ...e king's mints, but from ...bury in 1642 and Oxford ...44 came a large silver ...alued at £1.

...e were the largest silver ...ever struck for use in ...d.

...ughout history coins have ...sed to convey a message ... public. Charles had on ...ins an abbreviated Latin ...tion of his pledge to ... the religion of the Prot- ..., the laws of England ...e liberty of Parliament.

TV violence not big issue, Annan committee told

By a Staff Reporter

Many people might agree that violence and sexual explicitness on television can sometimes perform a function that is both valuable and valid, according to the BBC Advisory Group on the Social Effects of Television.

In evidence to Lord Annan's committee on the future of broadcasting, the group, which has been working on the revision of the BBC's code on violence, says it has reviewed many examples of violent episodes in actuality as well as fictional programmes.

It adds: "In the absence of any persuasive evidence to the contrary from properly conducted research, we are not convinced that the BBC's quantity and treatment in programmes of various kinds of violence is irresponsible or dangerous.

"Our common sense tells us that this is also true of the BBC's treatment of sexual matters. Inevitably in so large an output there are occasional instances of misjudgment and lapses of taste, but we are satisfied that those responsible for them are made aware of their failures."

As for the many complaints the Annan committee has received about bad language on television, the group says it is not clear whether the committee should be advised to take heart from, or be depressed by, such a concentration of public protest upon that issue.

"There is so much more in broadcasting than either bad language or sex or violence that more attention might be directed to the question why these phenomena should be perceived by the public as major problems; the kind of difficult question which research has to answer", the group says.

...unty council on trail ... aid from EEC

... Ronald Kershaw
...ey

... county council of South ...ire, where England's ... lowest pro-European ...3.4 per cent, was recorded ... referendum, has produced ...klet to be published on ... designed to explain how ... authorities may make the ... of opportunities of finan- ...sistance from the EEC.

... Ronald Ironmonger, leader ... Labour-controlled county ...il, said: "We shall try to ... the possible aid we can. ...eve we have a particularly ... case when it comes to ... for environmental ...vement."

... booklet is the result of a ...o Brussels last year by Mr ... Mallett, the county coun- ... chief executive, and Mr David Chynoweth, county treasurer. So far more than a hundred local authorities have asked the SYCC for detailed information. Free copies of the booklet will be sent to county councils throughout the country and to district councils in South Yorkshire. The county council is offering to act as agent for any public body or industry in the county that wishes to apply for EEC aid.

About a dozen applications for aid by South Yorkshire are being processed by the county council. If granted, they would total many millions of pounds to be spent on environmental improvements and on the promotion of development and employment opportunities.

A Guide to EEC Aid for Public Bodies (Public Relations Office, South Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Barnsley, 50p).

Europe may have to cut anti-poverty projects

By Pat Healy,
Social Services Correspondent

The proposed European anti-poverty programme may have to be cut as a result of the decision of the ministers for social affairs to agree to fund it for only two years. That was disclosed in London yesterday by Mr Michael Shanks, director general for social affairs at the European Commission.

The five-year programme would have cost the commission £1m a year. The commission would have provided half the money to finance about 20 projects, but in Luxembourg *last* week the ministers agreed to fund the programme for only two years and asked the commission for cuts elsewhere to meet the cost.

Mr Shanks said yesterday: "We faced a line-up of eight countries and the commission in favour of the programme on the one hand, and Germany on the other."

Three options now faced the commission: to cut its contribution from half to about a fifth; reduce projects from about 20 to eight; or start the full programme in the hope of getting authority for the second phase *in two years.*

Rescuers' gear is stolen

Police officers yesterday were investigating the theft of life-saving equipment from a mountain rescue team as they struggled to save the life of a student who had fallen on a Lake District crag. The equipment, valued at £20, was stolen from the South Ribble mountain rescue team.

The team rescued Mr Nigel Shaw, aged 20, of Haywards Heath, Sussex, who had fallen 120ft on Shepherd's Crag, near Keswick, injuring his head. After he had been taken to hospital the team returned to the scene of the accident and discovered the theft.

'Intellect' ruling on son's custody

The Court of Appeal yesterday confirmed a county court ruling that a boy aged seven who had always lived with his mother should in future stay with his father, to benefit from *his* higher intellectual standards. The father in the broken marriage is a polytechnic lecturer; the mother is a schoolteacher.

Lord Justice Scarman said the child was talented and mature beyond his years; Sir Gordon Willmer, dissenting, said a child of that age should stay with his mother.

Return of 'Down Your Way'

Down Your Way, the BBC radio series of interviews and record requests from all over Britain, has been reprieved. It returns to its Sunday spot on Radio 4 in the autumn.

Listeners' letters have indicated how the series has been missed. It will again be presented by Brian Johnston, who took over after Mr Franklin Engelmann's death in 1972.

Engineer for trial

Thomas Morrison, of Avondale Avenue, Esher, Surrey, a former GLC senior engineer, was committed by Camberwell magistrates to the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, charged with stealing county hall documents. He was allowed bail in £2,000.

School dispute talks

A "positive proposal" towards ending the dispute that closed Sedgefield comprehensive school, co Durham, where 11 teachers refused to teach a boy on the ground that he is violent, will be discussed today.

Hang-glider man dies

Mr John Smith, aged 30, of Plessey Road, Blyth, who was *injured eight days ago in a* hang-gliding crash at Doddington, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, died in hospital yesterday.

12 in bus injured

Twelve people were injured when a mobile excavator was involved in a collision with a double-deck bus in Northampton yesterday. Only one was detained in hospital.

Telephone conferences link student groups to tutors, branches to each other and the board

Dial-in for a talk right round the ta

By Roger Berthoud

The idea of students having tutorial *sessions in English* literature, mathematics or chemistry over the telephone may sound far-fetched. So may the idea of eight branch managers of a firm thrashing out future policy in a simultaneous telephone link-up.

Yet "telephone conferencing", as it is called, is already past the experimental stage and is being used by the Open University, large companies such as ICI and Unilever, the BBC and the National Coal Board.

One of its most enthusiastic supporters is Mr Ben Turok, a social *scientist and senior* counsellor at the Open University. He believes that the technique, linked to the spread of loudspeaker telephones which leave the hands free, is workable now.

Outstanding technical and psychological drawbacks will be discussed at a conference in London on July 18. It will be chaired by Professor John Sparkes, Dean of Technology at the Open University and an electronics expert.

Several hundred Open University students have benefited from telephone tutorials since trials began 18 *months* ago. Some are housebound through disability (about 1,200 of the university's 50,000 students are handicapped) or young children; some live in remote areas and cannot get to conventional tutorials; some are higher-level students on courses with a low national total of followers. To arrange countrywide face-to-face tutorials in *such circumstances* is uneconomic.

The "conferencing" procedure is relatively simple. A Post Office operator rings each number in turn, and says: "Stand by, please, for a conference call." The convener, normally the tutor, then takes over. Everyone can hear everyone else, and anyone can interject a remark, preferably on the basis of prearranged procedures. In London the cost, paid by the university, is very low: £1 for an hour's tutorial, with an initial setting-up charge of £3.

Mrs Vera McShee, who is 45, blind, and lives in Bexleyheath, says: "I find the system very useful." She is studying the nineteenth-century novel and its legacy, under Mrs Jennifer Stolking. "You do have to concentrate a lot. Sometimes the lines are not as clear as they should be. But it is all quite free and easy. Mrs Stolking speaks for the first 20 to 30 minutes, then we ask questions; and somehow you feel freer to speak, less inhibited than when you can be seen." She finds relations with the other five students involved very good, though they have never met.

Sometimes a group of students will gather at a study centre, in the Isle of Man for example, to be instructed by a tutor in, say, Liverpool.

As the July conference is expected to emphasize, telephone conferences have many potential applications. Mr Turok has a regular mo[...] telephone conference with colleagues in the Open Universi[ty's] 13 regions. It costs [...]. The travel bill would [...] £200.

In October the university is setting up [...] private line sys[tem linking its] head office in [Milton] Keynes with all 13 regions.

The system's va[lue] [...] a decentralized Civil Se[rvice] is clear.

ICI's chief inter[est] [...] in linking two groups of [...] each in two locations to [discu]ss some common problem [...] are prepared to try thre[e] [loca]tions, but we think that o[...] to be the limit," Mr Davi[d] [...]bbitas, its telecommunicati[ons] manager, says. He is to r[ead a] paper at the July confe[rence] on ICI's experience in [intr]oducing a private system [thr]ee months ago.

So far it ha[s inst]alled equipment in 10 IC[I lo]cations, linking, for exam[ple] the organics divisions in [...]gemouth and Blackley, and [...]ibres division in Harrogate [...] its board in Knightsbridge [...]ondon.

The Post [Offi]ce, which has strong powe[rs o]f control over all devices [atta]ched to public lines, will b[e a] key participant in the con[fere]nce. Mr Fred Phillips, its communications marketing [man]ager, has *found* psychologica[l] factors a hindrance t[o b]usiness application. One e[xec]utive commented to him: "[If yo]u provide duty-free hooch [he] might use it"—a referenc[e to] the Post Office's direct lin[k]s [wi]th Sweden and The Neth[er]lan[ds].

Hot pursuit of reluctant votes

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

When the voters of Wool*wich, West, go to the polls* on Thursday they will have had, in by-election terms, more than their money's worth.

The by-election, caused by the death in March of Mr William Hamling, the Labour MP who was a parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wilson, has led the two main political parties and, to a lesser extent, the Liberals, to launch into such a frenzy of activity that even the most apathetic constituent could not fail to be aware that something was going on.

Candidates and party workers lie in wait for them in High Streets, at stations and outside schools where startled young mothers make excuses [...] political discussion.

At Labour's open-air meetings the audience listens attentively but keeps its distance. "They do not really want to look as though they are involved", one helper said.

When the candidates knock on their doors the voters are friendly but do not wish to be drawn.

Eight candidates have been *attracted by the fight, including* one who wears a beefeater outfit.

The two main parties have much to lose if the vote goes against them in this marginal seat, where Mr Hamling had a majority of 3,541 last October.

It is a vital test of the popularity of Mr Wilson's Government, although Labour Party workers understandably wish to play down the importance of that. They feel that the by-election could not have come at a worse time: if Labour loses, its overall parliamentary majority will be cut to one: the runaway Mr John Stonehouse.

The candidates of the three main parties (from left): Mr Stanyer (Lab), Mrs Hobday (L), Mr Bottomley (C).

But it is vital for Mrs Thatcher that the Conservatives should capture the seat, and it is seen as a *test of her popularity* as a leader and her ability to put forward a plausible alternative.

Some Woolwich voters think Conservative "heim"; there are others who feel that he was hard done by, both by the country and his own party.

"He was the only one who had the courage to stand up to the unions", one stalwart said. "Look at where this lot has got us now, the unions running the country and that Scanlon dictating to us." A love for Mr Heath dies hard, and Mrs Thatcher has a lot of ground yet to cover.

Perhaps in memory of Mr Heath, her message in the party's election address has a nautical flavour: "Join hands with us in the Conservative Party and help us rid the nation of the Socialist albatross. It has been said that all the politicians are doing is rearranging the deck chairs on the Titanic. Well, here's one who isn't."

The Conservative candidate, Mr Peter Bottomley, an industrial economist and the son of the British Ambassador to South Africa, contested the seat in both general elections last year. He is driven through the streets in a yellow van from which military music emanates, coupled with appeals to make it third time lucky for him.

Although Conservative supporters would not dare to admit it publicly, many were sad that the rail dispute was settled. "A strike would have been very [...] now we have to keep on about its being a bad settlement."

Labour's worry is to make sure that they can get their supporters out on the day. "We have the promises but we must get the people on Thursday", Mr Joe Stanyer, the Labour candidate, says. He is a "moderate" but says he hates the word, pointing out that although he would not join the *Tribune* group in the Commons he takes a hard line on the Industry Bill. "We should not trim it one bit", he said.

There are signs of disillusionment with the Government but many who voted Labour last year do not want to go all the way and vote Conservative. Some say they favour the Liberals, in the lively shape of Mrs Sheilagh Hobday, who is fond of describing herself as a "battling grannie". She is winning some support by her insistence that a statutory prices and incomes policy is Britain's only hope.

General election: W. Hamling (Lab), 19,614; P. J. Bottomley (C), 16,073; J. P. Johnson (L), 5,962. Labour maj: 3,541.

National Trust plans to buy the White Cliffs bit by bit

From a Staff Reporter
Dover

The National Trust yesterday launched a £250,000 appeal designed to save the White Cliffs of Dover from unsuitable development. The money will be used to buy up land as it comes *on to the market.*

Apart from the buildings at Dover on the Western Heights and the East Cliff, most notably the Norman castle and the Roman Pharos, relatively few objects are visible above the skyline from the sea along the 12 miles of cliffs between Folkestone and Walmer.

The trust owns only 1.6 miles and no other sections are for sale at the moment. Much of the area, however, has been used by the Army, and old gun emplacements and barbed wire are familiar obstacles to cliff-top walkers.

At a press conference yesterday on board a cross-Channel ferry where the appeal was announced, Sir John Winnifrith, chairman of the appeal committee, said that much of the Kent coast had "got into the clutches of the developer and is past redemption".

More than £13,000 has been received already from donors in France, Australia, Canada and Brazil, as well as in Britain.

Early edition of Aesop's 'Fables' fetches £24,000

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

One of the earliest and most decorative printed editions of Aesop's *Fables* brought £24,000 (estimate £14,000 to £18,000) at Sotheby's yesterday. It is the most famous of all the Italian editions and was published in Naples for Francesco del Tuppo in 1485. The book contains 88 magnificent woodcuts within decorative borders and is a great rarity outside public collections. Only one complete copy has been sold at auction in England since 1902. It went to an anonymous buyer.

The sale contained several early printed books. A first edition of 1543 of Copernicus's *De Revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium Libri VI* made £14,000 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000). The star piece of the sale, however, failed to sell. It was Johannes Balbus's *Catholicon*, published in Mainz in 1460, the first edition of the first secular book to be printed. It was estimated by Sotheby's at £30,000 to £50,000, and it was bought in at £34,000.

The sale contained a Russian rarity in the shape of a copy of the Gospels in church Slavonic that belonged to Boris Godunov, Tsar of Russia from 1598 to 1605. It is richly illuminated with five full-page miniatures in the style of painters of the Troitsa monastery school. It is in a contemporary Russian binding with floral embroidery in silver thread and coloured silk over wooden boards further embellished with engraved metal plaques. The price was £13,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) and it went to an anonymous buyer.

A sale of Chinese export porcelain at Christie's brought good prices. There was a large *famille rose* dinner service at £6,300 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) and a rare pair of standing figures of mules with speckled bodies and colourful harness at £4,410 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000). A fine Ch'ien Lung punchbowl decorated with scenes from Aesop's *Fables* made £1,785 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500). That field suffered particularly in last year's price fall but yesterday nearly all the items were successfully sold.

Other sale room news, page 16

Lord Harlech defends former film censor

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Any association between Mr John Trevelyan, the former film censor, and Mr James Humphreys, the strip club and Soho bookshop owner, appears to have been harmless, Lord Harlech, president of the British Board of Film Censors, says in a letter to Mr. Raymond Blackburn, the former MP.

"The only official contact was when Mr Trevelyan, with his unfailing courtesy, agreed to meet Mr Humphreys and was, I *gather successful in dis*suading him from investing in films."

Lord Harlech, who agrees that he knew nothing of the association, adds of Mr Trevelyan: "He left the BBFC four years ago and I am sure you will agree that I cannot, and should not, seek to control a private citizen's expression of his own personal views."

Mr Blackburn, who has now passed the letters to Mr Jen*kins, the Home Secretary*, says in reply to Lord Harlech that he does not allege that Mr Trevelyan was corrupted financially by Mr Humphreys. "I do say that what occurred was a most serious indiscretion and that it is your duty to say so in order to discourage any similar indiscretions in future by officials of the board."

Mr Trevelyan told me that Mr Humphreys was one of the people in Soho one could not help bumping into. The film board's offices are in Soho Square.

"I knew him. He sometimes lunched in the same restaurant. I was not associated in any business capacity, or in selling pornography or passing pornography.

"The only time we ever discussed a film or any film was when he asked me if he should invest in a sex film and I advised him not to. He said that would be his opinion."

Mr Trevelyan says he still writes to Mr Humphreys as he *does to several people he* knows who are in prison. He does so because prison is "a pretty miserable existence", and writing helps people to maintain contact with the outside world. Mr Humphreys discussed international politics.

Also in the letter to Mr Blackburn, Lord Harlech says he sees nothing in the successful prosecution of *More about the Language of Love* to justify the view that the board's judgment has been at fault.

The board had already refused to issue a certificate for the film, Lord Harlech says, so the court's verdict was in accordance with the board's views.

The board has never assumed that legal immunity is conferred to a film by a certificate, Lord Harlech adds. And the cinema has no claim to be above the law. The board regards its role as being to assist local authorities in the exercise of their statutory functions.

WEST EUROPE

Ingrid and Hubert Bonnet, the abducted Belgian children, reunited with their [parents] yesterday. Unexpectedly the kidnappers made no demand for ransom.

Kidnapped Belgian children found

From David Cross
Brussels, June 23

The Belgian police were tonight still searching for four armed Italians who kidnapped and held the two children of a wealthy industrialist for 24 hours in a seaside resort on the outskirts of Ostend. They said they knew the identities of the men.

Hubert Bonnet, aged six, and his sister, aged three, were found none the worse for their ordeal by a passing taxi-driver in a telephone box at Middelkerke in the early hours of today. The police later [tr]aced a *holiday flat near by* where the children were imprisoned, but there was no sign of their abductors.

The motive for th[e] kidnapping is still unclear. The children's father, M Pierre Bonnet, the director of a s[te]el mill, said today that there had been no contact with the Italians during the kidnapping and that no ransom money ha[d] been paid.

He added [th]at the kidnappers had stolen [a]bout £12,000 worth of jewellery, cheques and cash during the initial raid on his lavish house in Knokke-le-Zoute. M Bonnet, his wife, the children's uncle and a maid were all tied up and held for more than three hours yesterday morning while two of the kidnappers ransacked their home. The other two men drugged the children with ether before making their getaway in the family's car.

The holiday flat, where the children were held, was rented for a month by an Italian, who gave a West Berlin address.

W German Opposition leader opens campaign

F[r]om Dan van der Vat
Mannheim, June 23

Dr Helmut Kohl, the new shadow Chancellor of West Germany, today presented himself to the faithful on the opening day of his party's congress in Mannheim and was duly awarded a deafening standing ovation.

The chairman of the Christian Democratic Union certainly has the physical stature to go with his new office, standing over 6ft 6in tall and built in proportion. This and his swarthy colouring have brought him the nickname "the Black Giant".

His voice matches his physique, but half way through his 100-minute first speech as the Opposition's candidate for Chancellor in next year's election, it began to let him down. By the time he reached his peroration, he was sounding distinctly hoarse.

Dr Kohl, who is 45, an[d] Prime Minister of Rhineland Palatinate, is not the world's greatest orator. But as one seasoned observer remarked today, he has made worse speeches than the combative rallying call he issued to the troops from the lavish congress centre.

A fighting speech is wha[t] the 730 delegates here expected and Dr Kohl gave it them. The contents were not surprisin[g] for those who follow the party's thinking on the main political issues.

Dr Kohl was sufficiently aggressive, however, toward the Free Democrats, the junior partners in the ruling coalition led by the Social Democrats, to make observers wonder whether the Opposition ha[s] given up hope of coming bac[k] to power next year through [a] coalition with the Fre[e] Democrats.

He was perhaps at his wor[st] when he questioned the Soci[al] Democrats' commitment [to] democracy and made the usu[al] opposition attempts to sme[ar] them with the terrorist brus[h].

The shadow Chancellor w[as] at his best when he got rou[nd] to the Opposition's natur[al] target for tonight, and probab[ly] for the next six months a[nd] more: the Governmen[t's] economic record.

He was particularly scathi[ng] about Social Democratic tacti[cs] in recent regional electio[ns] which they fought on the mo[st] breathtakingly cheeky politic[al] slogan coined here for years: "Choose the upswing". T[he] *economic recovery* airily p[ro]mised for early summer has [n]ot only failed to arrive but a[l]so recedes farther and farth[er] into the future. This kind [of] thing is undoubtedly the m[ost] promising field for an Op[po]sition leader.

Portuguese Socialists claim political victory

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, June 23

Seven of Portugal's senior political figures were due to leave for Mozambique this evening to attend the independence celebrations starting on Wednesday. Surprisingly, President Costa Gomes, who was expected to head the delegation, was not among them.

The group included General Gonçalves, the *Prime* Minister, General Otelo Carvalho, commander of the military security force Copcon, Major Antunes, [...] Minister, and the [...] making up the coalition government, including Dr Mario Soares, for the Socialists, and Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, for the Communists.

Dr Soares was consequently not able to be present at a big Socialist rally in Lisbon, due to begin as his aircraft left. The ostensible reason for the demonstration was to support the Revolutionary Council's "pluralist path to socialism and the repudiation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and armed militias". In fact, the occasion will probably be used to remind the council of the strength of Socialist support.

It is now becoming apparent that the weekend communiqué was a significant victory for the Socialists and their pronouncements have been increasingly enthusiastic about it. In the same way, the Communists' approval has been voiced in rather sour phrases.

Reliable sources said today that in the middle of the eight-day discussions by the council, General Goncalves, whose policies are closely allied to the Communists', realized he had suffered a major defeat and resigned. His resignation was accepted by President Costa Gomes, but no other candidate could be found for the job and so he was persuaded to stay on.

The Revolutionary Council met again today in an attempt to *draw up legislation putting* into effect some of the decisions of the communiqué. Observers expect that a wage freeze is a strong possibility and also the [...] hours. One of the worrying things has been the progressive decrease in the working week of a number of professions since last year's coup, so that bank workers, for instance, are now down to a 35-hour week.

The country cannot afford this in view of falling production. Another expected piece of legislation is a new press law to deal with the enormous sums of money being lost by the half *dozen* newspapers controlled by the Government. There has been talk of amalgamating them so as to leave Lisbon with only one morning and two evening papers.

On the specific issue of *República*, Dr Soares recently *suggested* privately that the Socialists were not in such a weak position after all. The Government voted a huge subsidy to the other newspapers each month and the Socialists could vote against it if they wished to make things difficult.

Romans face one waterless day a week

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 23

Less than two years after Rome was assured that its water supplies would last until AD 2000, the city is back on water rationing again. Starting today, each area of the city will be without water for one day a week until further notice.

Many Romans were somewhat sceptical in November, 1973, when, forced to deprive the city of water for four days while a big new aquaduct was connected up, the authorities promised that it was the "water shortage to end all water shortages".

The authorities blamed the [...] shortage partly on the weather [...] surprisingly, on the number of new consumers.

Trial opens today of man who toppled Herr Brandt

From Our Special Correspondent
Mannheim, June 23

The man who ended the chancellorship of Herr Willy Brandt goes on trial for alleged treason tomorrow in a specially built courtroom in Düsseldorf.

Herr Günter Guillaume, aged 48, is *also* accused of passing official secrets to his alleged employer, the East German Ministry of State Security.

His wife, Christel, aged 47, is also accused of treason and aiding and abetting the betrayal of official secrets. The couple have been in custody for 14 months awaiting trial.

Two weeks after their arrest, Herr Brandt announced that he took "political and personal responsibility" for the fact that Herr Guillaume had been appointed his personal assistant for party liaison and resigned.

Thus tomorrow's trial has been given the advance billing of the most sensational espionage case in West German history which, if true, is saying something.

The specially ordered adaptation of a basement room in the state Supreme Court building in Düsseldorf was deemed necessary to prevent East German spies from getting a verbatim record of the proceedin[gs], some of which will be held [in] camera. About *£200,000* [has] been spent on the chamb[er], much of it in rendering [it] immune to electronic bugg[ing] devices.

All those entering the co[urt] tomorrow will be searched, [not] only for weapons but also [for] any kind of recording dev[ice]. But the precautions taken [in] Düsseldorf are as nothing c[om]pared with those in force [in] Stuttgart, where four alle[ged] leaders of the terrorist Baa[der-]Meinhof group are currently [on] trial.

The indictment of the G[uil]laumes runs to nearly 50 pa[ges] which, under West German [law] may not be quoted from. [Some] 50 witnesses are expected t[o be] called, and they may incl[ude] prominent present and prev[ious] political figures in Bonn, s[uch] as Herr Brandt himself, Pro[fes]sor Horst Ehmke, the for[mer] Chancellery minister res[pon]sible for counter-intelligenc[e at] the material time, and [Herr] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, [the] Foreign Minister, who was [In]terior Minister at the time [and] thus responsible for securi[ty].

The case could be ove[r in] three weeks, but may go o[n for] as much as three months.

Food aid target raised in spite of better harvests

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 23

The United Nations World Food Council, established to help to feed some 400 million starving or seriously malnourished people, was told today that it should raise a minimum of 10 million tons of food aid annually over the next three years.

This goal, "which can and should be realized", was the most immediate target set by Mr John Hannah, the council's executive director, in his speech at its inaugural meeting. The council was set up last November by the United Nations world food conference to carry out a global food strategy.

"The world food situation has improved this year but there is still serious cause for concern", Mr Hannah said.

According to the latest assessment of the Food and Agriculture Organization, if present production prospects materialize, grain supplies would be substantially increased over the reduced levels of 1974.

But the food situation remains tight on a global basis, Mr Hannah said. The needs of the most seriously affected countries will remain high. In view of the deteriorated financial condition of these countries more food aid rather than less would be needed.

The most important targets for the council, he said, should be six million to seven million tons of cereal grains in food aid during the next six months, and a "firm commitment" of 10 million tons a year for the next three years.

The present session of the council will tackle problems such as cheaper and better production of fertilizers and pesticides, and measures to increase world food production to achieve security of supplies and to improve nutrition.

Move to ban weather war

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 23

Talks between United States and Soviet delegations on prohibiting weather war—by artificially induced changes in the elements and climate—were concluded in Geneva today, according to officials. A statement on the outcome is to be put before the disarmament conference of 31 nations, which begins its summer se[ssion] tomorrow.

A Soviet draft treaty, pos[sibly] amended, which was subm[itted] to the United Nations Ge[neral] Assembly last autumn, [may] now be given full Ame[rican] backing with the aim of se[tting] up a binding internat[ional] instrument to prevent pe[rma]nently any aggressive tamp[ering] with the weather.

Warnings on Europe's 'global approach'

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 23

Agriculture Ministers of the European Community today began a two-day meeting in Luxembourg in which the policy of the nine member states towards their relations with the Mediterranean countries dominated a heavy agenda. Progress promised to be difficult and ministers were bracing themselves for at least one all-night session.

At issue was the preservation of the EEC's "global approach" to its grandiose scheme for a vast free trade area, linking the Community with the countries bordering the Mediterranean. The first important fruit of this plan has been the signing of a controversial preferential trade agreement with Israel in May.

The agreement is scheduled to come into effect on July 1, but its agricultural provisions will have to be suspended if agreement cannot be reached on a package of measures to protect Italian and, to a lesser extent, French farmers against competition from the fresh and processed fruit and vegetable exports of Israel and other Mediterranean countries.

Signor Giovanni Marcora, the Italian Farm Minister, warned his colleagues that his country could not "survive" without satisfactory protection. He added that, if he did not get his way, the present meeting might be the last to be attended by a "democratic" Italian representative—a clear reference to recent Communist gains in Italy's regional elections. In that event, Italy would be doing bilateral deals with Hungary and Poland rather than the EEC.

Progress on similar agreements with the so-called Maghreb countries — Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia — will also be halted if Italian opposition cannot be overcome. Already, there have been strong protests from Arab countries because the agreement with Israel was signed first.

The three Arab countries, and in particular Algeria, have considerably toughened their stand. At one point, the Algerians were demanding a boycott of EEC companies which traded with Israel. They also want a larger tariff-free quota for their exports to the community of refined petroleum products, a demand resisted particularly strongly by the Dutch.

Dr Kreisky tel[ls] Bonn it is time for summ[it]

From Our Correspondent
Berlin, June 23

Agreement on ending [the] European security confe[rence] with a summit meeting wa[s con]firmed in talks in Bonn between Dr Kreisky, [the] Austrian Chancellor, and [Herr] Schmidt, the West G[erman] Chancellor.

However, disagreement exists over the business o[f the] summit. At a press confe[rence] Dr Kreisky emphasized his [view] that it was time to end the [con]ference and settle any out[stand]ing questions at the summ[it].

The West German view, [how]ever, continues to be tha[t out]standing questions shoul[d be] solved before a summit m[eeting] is held.

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Terror

Crowds in Lourenço Marques fete Frelimo leader as he returns to assume presidency tomorrow

Michael Knipe

Lourenço Marques, June 23

To the pulsating throb of African drums, Mr Samora Machel, president of Frelimo, made a triumphant return to Lourenço Marques today. It was his first visit to the city since the 10-year liberation war. An estimated 100,000 people lined the streets to greet him.

Mr Machel, a 41-year-old former medical assistant, will become Mozambique's first president when the Portuguese territory becomes independent on Wednesday. For the past two weeks he has been travelling slowly south from the Tanzanian border, addressing crowds in towns and villages on the way. He has been preaching a message urging sacrifice and discipline, but it has not dampened the enthusiasm of his reception.

A contingent of 250 guerrillas formed a guard of honour at the airport today. Mr Machel was preceded in a separate plane by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's vice-president, the only surviving member of the Liberation Movement's first central committee and its leading ideologist. He has also stayed away from the city since the liberation war ended nine months ago.

The men were bearded and dressed in Castro-style Frelimo uniforms. They were welcomed by Mr Joaquim Chissano, who has been Prime Minister in the transitional Government appointed by Frelimo last September.

In turn, the two leaders strode down a red carpet and stood to attention on a dias as a military band played an anthem. After inspecting the guard of honour they were greeted by the diplomatic corps and guests who have arrived for the independence celebrations. The Chinese delegates were treated to particularly affectionate ambraces.

Then the drumming and chanting began and traditional dancers wearing animal skins and grass skirts began their exuberant celebrations.

Mr Agostinho Neto, the president of the Angolan Liberation Movement, arrived at the airport shortly before the two Frelimo leaders and joined their car procession into town.

The two leaders and their entourages were driven to Red Point Towers, which was formerly the residence of the Portuguese governor-general. It has been empty since his departure. Mr Chissano lives next door in what used to be the district governor's residence.

The South African Consul-General and his staff left Lourenco Marques yesterday by road in convoy, escorted by Frelimo soldiers.

The consulate has been closed down and is being replaced by a trade mission. Despite the close economic ties between the two neighbouring countries—South Africa is Mozambique's second largest trading partner—the South African Government has not been invited to attend the celebrations. Instead, there will be a delegation from the African National Congress, the South African liberation movement, headed by Mr Oliver Tambo.

Other countries similarly snubbed by Frelimo include the United States, West Germany, Japan and Italy; although Mr Charles Diggs, the black United States Congressman, and other non-official "friends" have been invited.

The only head of state due to attend the celebrations on Wednesday is President Siad Barre of Somalia representing the Organization of African Unity.

A nine-man Soviet delegation, headed by Mr Kiril Ilyashenko, Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet, is heavily outnumbered by a Chinese delegation of 38. Several other contingents from Peking, including a youth group, a women's group, trade unionists and journalists, are also expected together with a dancing troupe.

Lourenco Marques is bedecked with red, yellow, green and black flags. The radio is broadcasting patriotic songs, including "We shall Overcome" in Shangaan, the local African dialect.

General Sir Chandos Blair talks with President Amin of Uganda after giving him a letter from the Queen pleading for mercy for Dennis Hills, the British lecturer condemned to death for treason.

Arab nurse 'in panic' before she confessed

From Our Own Correspondent

Jerusalem, June 23

An Arab lawyer claimed in Haifa district court that Miss Muzna Nicola, the Arab midwife from Hertfordshire accused of involvement with a terrorist organization, asked him for help a day after she was arrested. Later, she refused to talk to him and said she did not want his counsel.

Mr Walid Salah, the lawyer, told Mrs Felicia Langer, defending, that Miss Nicola was "in panic". He was giving evidence in the "little trial" to decide whether a confession signed by the nurse two days after her arrest is valid. She has repudiated it, alleging that it was obtained under duress.

Mr Salah said he was visiting two of his clients in prison in Nazareth on March 15 when he heard a voice call out in Arabic, "My dear teacher Walid". He saw Miss Nicola, who had been one of his pupils when he was teaching. But, before they could talk, Inspector Nissim Ben Moshe told him: "It is nothing. We will release her at 4 pm". He claimed that when he asked if he could rely on this the inspector repeated the promise and said he would telephone him at 4 pm, but did not do so.

At 6 pm Mr Salah went to see the inspector but was told to return the next day. When he did, he was informed that he could see Miss Nicola, but must not talk about the reason for her arrest.

Four days later, he went to Tiberias to attend Miss Nicola's appearance before a magistrate. He knocked on the door of the police car she was in but she was "in panic and could not answer". Later, she told him, "I do not need you. I want to withdraw my request for your services".

Earlier, Miss Nicola concluded her evidence. Under cross-examination, she said she signed the confession when she was weak and tired. She did so because of the pressure put on her and because of threats to her family. She claimed her interrogators had suggested it would be "on her conscience" if her father and mother were arrested.

Asked why she had not told the magistrate about her alleged ill treatment, she said her interrogators repeatedly warned her to refrain from that. "I was in a very panicky condition", she said, "and could not even recognize my family when they came to see me". Later she did complain to a magistrate and her conditions improved, she added.

Nudity must not be driven out of drive-ins

Washington, June 23.—States and cities have no power to stop drive-in cinemas showing nudity, the Supreme Court ruled today. The justices said that those who do not want to look at nude scenes on outdoor screens should simply look the other way.

By a vote of 6-3, the court struck down a Jacksonville, Florida, ordinance that made it a crime for any drive-in cinema to show a film with any scenes showing bare buttocks, breasts or pubic areas, if the films could be seen beyond the cinema fence.

Justice Lewis Powell, writing for the majority, said films were protected by the freedom of speech clause of the Constitution's first amendment and that Government at all levels had only limited authority to control it.

There were only two circumstances in which forms of speech, including films, could be regulated: When the speech or film intruded on the privacy of the home, or when an unwilling viewer had no way he could avoid exposure to the speech or film.

When neither one of those circumstances was present, Justice Powell said, the burden normally fell on the viewer to avoid further bombardment of his sensibilities simply by averting his eyes.

However, in a footnote, the opinion said that states or cities might pass limited traffic regulation laws which required some kind of screening so that films could not be seen from adjoining streets or highways.

Even that power, however, the court made clear, would be very narrow, and could be enforced only where it was economically feasible to build a screen.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, Justice Byron White and Justice William Rehnquist dissented from the decision, complaining that the court had used a rigidly simplistic approach

Justice White said that he feared the court decision might make it unconstitutional for states or cities to forbid at least some forms of nudity on the public streets, in the public parks or in other public places. —Washington Star.

Palestinians 'massing in Lebanon'

Tel Aviv, June 23.—Hundreds more Palestinian guerrillas have crossed into Lebanon from Syria in recent weeks in what military sources said may could be Arab strategic planning to open another front against Israel in the event of renewed war.

They said that up to 2,000 Palestinians attached to guerrilla organizations had entered Lebanon and brought with them Soviet-built 130mm artillery, anti-tank missiles and the portable surface-to-air Strella missile, known in the West as the Sam 7.

An estimated 9,000 Palestinian guerrillas are already in Lebanon, most of them concentrated in the southern part of the country near the Israel frontier, the sources said. The build-up of forces had the blessing of Syria and figured in the strategic planning of the Arab armies.

Guerrillas in Lebanon fired artillery at northern Israel settlements during the 1973 October war and several clashes with guerrillas occurred on the frontier during the conflict. But there were never any important battles with guerrilla forces.

Mr Hassanein Heykal, an adviser to President Sadat of Egypt, said in his book about the war, *The Road to Ramadan*, that Mr Sadat had urged King Husain of Jordan to permit about 1,000 guerrillas to enter Israel from Jordan during the war to disrupt communications and supply lines. But King Husain had stalled for several days and the guerrillas had not made their move when the ceasefire took place, Mr Heykal wrote. Jordan did not enter the war but sent a tank brigade to fight alongside the Syrians.

Another objective of the Palestinian guerrilla build-up, the sources said, was to bolster guerrilla forces in Lebanon because of the possibility of renewed clashes with the right-wing Christian Phalangists. Fighting between guerrillas and Phalangists last month claimed dozens of lives and hundreds of wounded.

During repeated clashes between Israel and guerrilla forces in southern Lebanon in January, M Shimon Peres, the Israel Defence Minister, said there were about 7,000 guerrillas in Lebanese territory. Mr Aharon Yariv, then the Information Minister, said the concentration of troops included 1,500 Palestinian troops who had been trained by the Syrian Army.

The sources said today that Palestinian pilots had been trained in Libya, Syria, Iraq, North Korea and possibly in China and were now flying with several Arab air forces. They ruled out the possibility of separate Palestinian squadrons for the present.—UPI.

US court ducks issue of capital punishment

Patrick Brogan

Washington, June 23

The United States Supreme Court has once again ducked the issue of the death penalty. In a brief order today, it invited counsel for North Carolina and for a defendant convicted of murder there and sentenced to death, to submit further arguments when the court reconvenes after the summer recess.

Nobody has been executed in the United States since the Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that the death penalty is a cruel and unusual punishment and therefore unconstitutional. Such punishments are prohibited under Article 8 of the Bill of Rights.

Since the ruling many states have passed new laws on capital punishment which they hope will satisfy the court's interpretation of the Constitution. For the most part they make the death penalty mandatory for a number of closely defined crimes and they hope, they can avoid the argument that it was capriciously and rarely enforced because the statutes were wide and general.

At the last count there were 254 persons under sentence of death in 25 states. Many of them have appealed to the Supreme Court, and the case of Jesse Fowler, convicted of murder in North Carolina, was chosen as a test case.

The Supreme Court is believed to be closely divided on the issue. Justice William Douglas is still recovering from a stroke and has made only brief appearances on the bench this year. It is hoped that by the autumn he will have recovered enough to take his place, or will retire.

If the court were to decide the case without him, and were to uphold the lower court's verdict, Mr Fowler would be executed.

Americans recruited to fight in Rhodesia

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, June 23

The State Department is examining ways of discouraging American volunteers from joining the Rhodesian armed forces to fight against black guerrillas. A recruitment agency called Phoenix Associates, in Boulder, Colorado, has been putting advertisements in newspapers for "adventurous Americans" who might find a use for their talents in Rhodesia.

The State Department has asked the Justice Department to see whether the agency is breaking any laws, notably those stating that agents of foreign powers must be registered. The laws were devised to harass American communists but may serve other purposes as well.

Phoenix Associates was set up by Mr Robert Brown, formerly a major in the American Special Forces in Vietnam. A State Department official said that Mr Brown apparently had been careful in his activities and might therefore be difficult to stop.

Mr Brown told a news agency today that he aims to "merchandize information on mercenary opportunities abroad". If that statement is intended to mean anything, it would be that Mr Brown will tell those who ask how they may become mercenaries in Rhodesia or elsewhere, and what they may expect if they do.

There is nothing to prevent Americans from fighting for other countries. Many fought in the British forces in the earlier stages of both World Wars; many people have dual American-Israel nationality and have fought in Israel's wars; and in the last days of the former Government of South Vietnam a number of Americans volunteered to resume the fight there.

Trial of British woman teacher begins in India

Calcutta, June 23.—The trial of Miss Mary Tyler, a British schoolteacher on charges including attempts to overthrow the Government of India by force began today, five years after she was arrested.

Miss Tyler, aged 32, appeared for half an hour in the additional sessions court at Jamshedpur, in the north-eastern state of Bihar, with 14 other alleged Naxalite (Maoist) guerrillas.

She was arrested with them in May, 1970, in the Ruam area after there had been an abortive raid on a police station.

The whole group has been charged on two main counts—involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government of India and the state Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal by armed intervention, and attempted banditry with murder. They also are accused of illegal possession of firearms.

Miss Tyler looked well and cheerful today and was dressed as usual in Indian clothes.—

Algerian plan for talks on Spanish Sahara

Algiers, June 23.—Algeria today proposed a conference of the main political parties of Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria to discuss the future of the Spanish Sahara.

The Algerian National Liberation Front made the proposal today on the front page of the semi-official newspaper *El Moudjahid*. It was replying to a Note sent 10 days ago by Mr Abdallah Ibrahim, former Moroccan Prime Minister and secretary-general of the Moroccan National Union of Popular

Mr Ennals starts tour

From Our Correspondent

Johannesburg, June 23

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, emphasized South Africa's efforts to end the Rhodesian quarrel when he arrived in Johannesburg today.

He spoke for two minutes to journalists on arrival but declined to answer any questions. Apart from stating he was on the way to Mozambique, he said he was looking forward "especially" to meeting Dr Hilgard Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, because of South Africa's role so far in moves to bring about a Rhodesian settlement.

Mr Ennals is expected to leave Mozambique on Thursday, the day after the country's independence celebrations, for talks in Pretoria with Dr Muller and probably Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister. It is thought that he will move on to Salisbury at the weekend for discussions with Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and leaders of the African National Council.

Terrorism charges dropped in Pretoria

From Our Correspondent

Pretoria, June 23

Charges against two South African Indians under the Terrorism Act were withdrawn unexpectedly in the Pretoria Supreme Court today. The prosecutor also announced that he would draw up a new charge sheet against 11 other men who face charges under the Act.

All 13, members of the South African Students' Association and the Black People's Convention, were detained after an abortive attempt last September to hold a rally in support of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo). Mr Sulayman Ahmed Ismail, aged 27, and Mr Sivalingham Moodley, aged 24, the two men released today, had been connected with threatre groups and had faced allegations of being involved in staging subversive plays.

When Mr Justice Boshoff left the courtroom today, the two Indians were mobbed by the remaining accused.

A big crowd of spectators who attended the hearing, sang enthusiastically in the courtroom with fists raised in the Black Power salute. Later, outside the court building and joined by the two released men, they sang again.

The judge had been due today to deliver his judgment on a defence application for quashing the charges on the plea that the prosecution had failed to comply with an earlier court order to supply further particulars to the indictment. As a result, the defence claimed, the accused did not know the case against them.

During the argument on the application the judge expressed dissatisfaction with particulars supplied by the prosecution. After the argument, the judge said he would need until today to set out his reasons for regarding the charge sheet as "vague". But when he entered court today the prosecutor made his unexpected announcement before the judge could make a ruling. The prosecutor said he would withdraw charges against the two men, draw up new indictments, and ask for separation of the trials of the remaining 11 accused.

As a result, Mr Rubin Hare, aged 20, and Mr Sadecque Variava will be tried in two separate hearings and the nine others in a third hearing. These 11 men remain in custoday and the prosecutor hopes to prepare new indictments by later this week. The judge postponed the trial until a date to be arranged.

The main count on which the 13 had been charged was that they had conspired to cause violence and revolution, foster feelings of resentment towards whites, isolate the state and weaken its economy.

Durban, June 23.—At Natal University today, the students' representative council demanded that the Government either charge or release two lecturers and a student arrested under the Terrorism Act.

The three were detained by security police after a swoop on the campus in which pamphlets were seized.—Reuter.

Election success for Malaysia business expert

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, June 23

Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, the man behind the Haw Par takeover now encountering difficulties in London and Singapore, has been elected a vice-president of the United Malays National Organization, the principal party in Malaysia's ruling coalition.

This strengthens further his considerable political power as head of Pernas Securities, which negotiated the Haw Par deal, and of Petronas, the state oil corporation. Chairmanship of Petronas is equivalent to Cabinet rank.

After the election Tengku Razaleigh said that Pernas Securities planned to take over two giant British rubber and oil palm firms. The takeover would accord with the normal commercial practice of buying shares at market value and would not be aimed at frightening foreign companies.

Island seeks secession from New Guinea

Port Moresby, June 23.—Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands, will attempt to secede from Papua-New Guinea before the country becomes independent on September 16, according to Dr Alexis Sarei, chairman of the rebel provincial assembly.

Speaking last night at Hutjene village on Buka island, in north Bougainville, Dr Sarei said secession before independence was a logical first step. The Bougainville assembly would take the matter to the United Nations as soon as possible. "If Papua-New Guinea gets its independence first, then we're stuck with it".

Geographically, Bougainville is part of the British Solomon Islands archipelago. After the 1914-18 War, the island became part of the Australian mandate of New Guinea, and is now in Papua-New Guinea. It has an immensely rich copper mine at Panguma.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS

Mrs Gandhi to hear court verdict today

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, June 23

The Supreme Court in Delhi will announce tomorrow its verdict on the application of Mrs Gandhi seeking a stay against the Allahabad High Court judgment holding her election to Parliament void. The court's vacation judge, Justice Krishna Iyer, also announced today that the Prime Minister's appeal against her conviction for election malpractices would be heard on July 14.

The point at issue is whether the stay should be conditional or unconditional. If it is conditional, Mrs Gandhi can continue as Prime Minister but cannot vote, take part in Parliaments' discussions or draw any allowance.

This handicap was elaborated by Mr N. A. Palkhivala, for Mrs Gandhi. He said that if an unconditional stay was not granted, Mrs Gandhi would suffer irreparable damage and her political life could be impaired. Apart from damage to her personal image, the conditional stay would cast an "unqualified doubt in the minds of the people" even if the court later absolved her of all the charges.

Referring to the Allahabad High Court's finding that the rostrums constructed by the state Government for Mrs Gandhi's election meetings, in her constituency of Rae Bareli, were not part of the security arrangements, Mr Palkhivala said that if this thesis was upheld "it would lead to a very alarming state of affairs". He wondered whether it was at all open to a judge to go into the question of enforcement of instructions issued by the central Government to state governments.

Officials, he said, were discharging their duties by fulfilling the instructions contained in a central Government notification issued in November, 1969.

The other corrupt practice cited in the Allahabad High Court judgment—that Mr Yashpal Kapoor, an official in the Prime Minister's Secretariat, was working for Mrs Gandhi while in service, was also challenged by Mr Palkhivala. He said that the resignation was tendered on July 13 and it was accepted "orally".

Mr Kapoor did not draw pay from that day. The fact that the notification was issued on January 25 did not matter. (The *Allahabad High Court judgment* held that Mr Kapoor ceased to be a Government employee after January 25.)

Opposing the stay application, Mr Shanti Bhushan, Counsel for Mr Raj Narain, Mrs Gandhi's election opponent, said that once a person was disqualified by a court of law, he could not be a minister at all and could not continue in office on the strength of a stay order alone.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The risk to Mrs Gandhi may sound worse than it really is, judging from an explanation of the case put out by the Indian High Commission in London.

The Supreme Court may uphold the lower court's judgment, quash it or modify it by holding that any irregularity that might have been committeed was so minimal and technical as not to affect the result of the election, and that therefore, the election should not be held invalid.

If the order is upheld, however, Mrs Gandhi has one further way out of her predicament. Under the Representation of the People Act, the Election Commission is permitted, if it finds reason, to remove the disqualifications to elected office or to reduce the period of disqualification, though the order invalidating the original election must stand.

Russia's campaign to encourage working wives robbed it of future workers to sustain expansio

Fall in births threatens Soviet econo

From Edmund Stevens
Moscow, June 23

From time to time, Soviet sociologists voice deepening concern over the falling birth rate. They say that, if the present trend continues in 10 years the population will reach zero growth and thereafter decline and age. Labour reserves will be exhausted, with dire consequences for the economy.

Unlike the Indian sub-continent and other parts of the world, troubled by overpopulation, the Soviet Union could easily accommodate and support several times its present population of 250 million. The vast economic development programme is already feeling the pinch of a manpower shortage. In the first 15 years after the Second World War, the population increased by 30 million, but in the following 15 years it grew by only five million.

According to Mr Victor Perevedentsev, the eloquent Cassandra of Soviet demography, the present annual birth rate is a million below what it was in 1960. As a result, the coefficient of population growth shrank from 1.3 in 1960 to 1.1 for recent years.

Within this average for the whole Soviet Union, rates for various areas differ considerably. In the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic. The Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic republics, parents outnumber their offspring, especially in the big cities, where the ratio is seven children or less for five families. Among the Turkic peoples of Soviet central Asia, however, and in the southern Caucasus, average families have four or five children.

A side-effect of this imbalance has been a shift in the Soviet Union's racial make up, with Russians and other Europeans becoming a minority.

But the same factors that caused the birthrate to decline apply, with a time lag, to the non-Europeans. In the process, according to Mr Perevedentsev, the present slender margin of overall population growth will be wiped out unless remedies are found.

The minimum required for the population to reproduce itself is reckoned as an average of 2.65 children for each family.

In a survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics, some 38,000 women all over the Soviet Union were asked how many children they would like to have. The total findings averaged 2.4 children, slightly below the reproduction minimum.

It would have been still lower except for the *response* from Central Asia and remote rural areas untouched by urbanization. The figures from Moscow were 1.6 and from Latvia 1.8.

One of the problems with demography is that appearances are often deceptive without deeper study. For instance, when Akademgorodok, the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences, was carved out of the wilderness near Novosibirsk in 1958, it was staffed *almost entirely* with young recent graduates, among them Mr Perevedentsev, who was then 27.

There were many newlyweds. Others who arrived single soon got married and in due course the place was swarming with children. But after their first, most couples stopped having children and eventually Akademgorodok became a classic example of depopulation.

In rural areas big families are still regarded as economic *assets for the eventual additional* hands and as insurance for old age. For city dwellers, however, each child is an added burden on financial and physical resources, especially on the mother now that most married women have full-time jobs.

The big change in this respect came in the early 1960s, when an acute labour shortage led to a policy of recruiting housewives for the economy. In 1959 there were more than 16 million full-time housewives in the towns.

By 1970 their number had shrunk to less than six million. Former housewives counted for more than half the increase in the labour force during the decade. The simultaneous catastrophic drop in the birth rate was a direct consequence.

As Mr Perevedentsev points out, in the long run this shift was bound to interpro-ductive from economic standpoint. For usewives were hardly a e substitutes for the al ed young workers they have produced otherwis

Mr Perevedt does not propose that g women be released their jobs and devote th ll time to child bearing housekeeping. That wo e too much *of a heresy* e *or someone* as outspoken is. He pronounces wou entry into the economy eversible.

The solutio puts forward is to lighten heavy load employed wi ave to bear. Recent studie e shown that their presen usehold responsibilities re from four to six hour day, leaving them virtual time for leisure or relax

Many ne get enough sleep, are u to cope with their chores *have no time* or strengt ft for their children. Physical and psychological s tends to undermine th marriages, and is mainly nsible for the astronomical increase of divorces, fr 67,000 in 1950 to 679,000 1973, when 270 marriages oof every 1,000 were termin by divorce.

In a Len ad sociological study, 82 pernt of the working wives cassed did their own housewo only one out of four reed help from *other membof* the family.

Of the husb ds questioned, only 2 percent approved fully of theiwives working. The remaiin 73 per cent simply acqiesd out of sheer necessity.

Mr Perevedtsev suggests that the stra on working wives could reduced by expanding the services and facilities that relieve their housekeeping esponsibilities. He recommets that maternity leave shoulbe lengthened appreciation of e vital importance of demography to the country's future. Present population policy ad distribution of manpower ws based on "vulgar, commonsense" expediency.

"Among us te viewpoint still prevails that demographic processes are cler enough as it is", he say, "but are they?"

Comecon to grapple with dearer oil

Vienna, June 23.—Prime ministers of East Europe begin a critical meeting in Budapest tomorrow, looking ahead to the next five-year plan period when [illegible] the full brunt of sharply increased Soviet oil prices.

The annual prime ministerial conference of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) takes place six months after Russia raised crude oil prices by 130 per cent, introducing a sudden shock element into member countries' planning.

The increases were enforced 12 months earlier than expected, and coincided with rising inflation in the West which has raised prices also for capital goods imported by communist governments. Prices for other Soviet raw materials were also increased.

The Budapest conference will review the impact of these combined pressures, and assess whether new steps can be taken by Comecon to cushion the effects. The possibilities, according to Western analysts, are limited.

Comecon, which is pressing for integration and has vastly increased economic coodination since 1971, consists of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania, as well as Cuba and Mongolia. Yugoslavia has associate status.

The three-day meeting will [illegible] economic plans for the five-year period beginning next January.

East European governments have been assessing industrial priorities since the new Soviet prices increased their nominal import costs for this year alone by the rouble equivalent of about £1,750m.

They have also been hit by import restrictions imposed by the European Community. Hungary's foreign trade deficit in the first four months of this year was as large as the deficit for the whole of 1974.

The idea of integrating the economies of the East European community was accepted in Moscow in 1969 and confirmed in Sofia in July, 1971. But there is some opposition to certain aspects, notably from Bucharest.

Romania, which takes a strongly independent line, has indicated that it will continue to resist Soviet pressures for greater supranational integration in specific industries. Under Comecon rules, member countries can contract out of such arrangements.

Bucharest is believed to fear the settinug up of "economic superstructures", and the Communist Party newspaper *Scinteia* recently reflected this fear. tions within Comecon "can only take the form of coordination based on a convergence of interests".

Observers thought some other member nations felt similar apprehension. They appeared worried that relations with the EEC would be estab*lished through Moscow*, which is the focal point of Comecon.

They were also keen that cooperation deals should be possible with the richer developing nations possessing raw materials.

There is likely to be a new move at the meeting to increase the flexibility of the transferable rouble, a currency used on a restricted basis in some Comecon operations.

Mr Mirko Svoboda, Czechoslovakia's Deputy Finance Minister, *writing in the party* newspaper *Rude Pravo* today, said it would be wrong to remain satisfied with the present limited use of the transferable rouble. Possibilities should be explored for using the currency in trade with third countries, he said.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Conflict and confusion at UN meeting on women

Mexico City, June 23.—The United Nations gathering on women's rights has produced two conferences, one official and one unofficial, causing observers to wonder whether the 5,000 delegates and others in Mexico City can reach any agreement

Delegates to the official congress include women members of Parliament, wives of heads of state, and men. They make speeches in the skyscraper housing the Mexican Foreign Ministry about how much progress on conditions for women has been made in their countries, and what remains to be done.

The unofficial meeting is being attended by women's rights militants such as Miss Betty Friedan and Miss Gloria Steinem, black Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and leftists protesting against the jailing of women in Chile.

Twentyfive delegation heads were scheduled to speak at the official meeting today, including Miss Valentina Tereshkova, the Soviet cosmonaut, Mrs Li Suwen, Vice President of China's Congress Committee, and Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister.

A schism has already opened up between women of developing countries, *who hold that* improving women's lot depends on raising the standard of living, and women from Western countries concerned with having existing laws on equality between the sexes really observed.

Both events appear to reflect present society rather than a crusade for change.—Agence France-Presse.

Salyut crew continue flight after breaking record

Moscow, June 23.—The two Soviet cosmonauts set a new Soviet record for space flight as they neared the end of their thirtieth day in orbit on board the Salyut 4 space station.

The record, beating the 29 days 13 hours and 20 minutes flown by the first crew to visit Salyut at the beginning of the year, was not reported immediately by the Soviet media, which had also ignored its approach.

A *Tass official confirmed* yesterday, however, that Western observers were correct in setting the moment the old record would be broken at 7.18 Moscow time this morning. He added that his agency would not be drawing attention to the achievement.

Observers believed the official silence was aimed at avoiding unflattering comparisons wih American missions on the Skylab station, which in 1973 and 1974 ran to 56 and 84 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pyotr Klimuk, the mission commander, and Engineer Vitaly Sevastianov were launched on May 24 and today became the world's third-longest flying space crew.

In a television transmission from orbit 220 miles above Earth last night, Colonel Klimuk *showed how he and his* space partner used special vacuum trousers and assorted medical equipment to test how weightlessness affected their bodies.

Both men appeared in excellent spirits. Reports in yesterday's press spoke of them preparing further experiments, indicating the flight will continue for some time yet.

Blind baby guides himself with radar cap

Palo Alto, June 23.—A Scottish psychologist who has helped an eight-month-old blind boy here in California to "see" by fitting a radar cap to the baby's head, said it was too early to predict if the experiment represented a breakthrough for the blind.

Dr Tom Bower, a University of Edinburgh lecturer, fitted Dennis Daughters with the cap. It sends out sound beams that reflect from objects and return to the cap as whistles which tell Dennis where the item is.

Dennis, the son of Dr Dennis Daughters, a physician, and his wife Melody, a nurse, was blinded by the extra oxygen needed to keep him alive after his premature birth.

"Our biggest success came when we took a teething biscuit to him," Dr Bower, who is 33, said yesterday.

"We let him taste it, then we held it up in front of him. He just took it perfectly and put it in his mouth."

Dr Bower, who is working at Stanford University on a fellowship, said of the baby: "He has done a few things just *spectacularly well. Hi smother* tells me he has started to crawl and usually blind babies are late in reaching, crawling and walking.

"If he can keep on going on this sort of schedule, I think it would be a breakthrough for blind children.

"But, of course, there is a great fear that, suddenly, all the gains will disappear and there will be no long-term gains, which would be very sad. Everyone involved in the experiment is very, very hopeful."

Dr Bower, who was led in to experimenting with blind children by the sophistication of sensing equipment available here, said he hoped to continue working with sightless babies when he returned to Scotland next month.

Dr Bower said one of the main problems had been fitting Dennis with the cap. "We knew that a small baby was bound to grow bigger, but what we didn't anticipate was the rate at which he grew.

"A cap we fitted on him one week was digging into his head the next week." A flexible cap had been designed to take care of this problem.—Reuter.

Moscow gives welcome to Belgian royalty

Moscow, June 23.—The Soviet Union welcomed its third royal couple from Western Europe in a month when King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola of the Belgians arrived today

Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik of Denmark visited Russia late in May, and were followed by Grand Duke Jean and *Grand Duchess Josephine* Charlotte of Luxembourg.

The Belgian royal couple are visiting at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet. They were greeted at Vnukovo airport by President Podgorny and Mr Kosygin, the Prime Minister. They are accompanied by Mr Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, and Mr Renaart Vanelslande, the Foreign Minister.—Reuter and UPI.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn

Everything in Le Jardin is lovely

You might well think that the perfuming arts have now reached saturation point; the most modest bathroom hosts a cacophony of smells, often wildly conflicting, which thrusts nervous wearers such as myself of the *vrai* French *chose*, *to say nothing* of the genuine American article, into the scentless arms of Johnson's baby talc and shampoo and Wiberg's pine bath essence. which somehow perfumes the bath divinely, but not you. A million dressing tables are cluttered with the darkening, vinegary residue of a million Christmas and package tours.

You might think the market has reached saturation, but that is not the view of the cosmetic houses, who are experiencing in Britain a boom in customers who perhaps want to forget today's grim realities in a waft of delicious evocative fragrance. Forty per cent of the Revlon business, their British managing director Mr Scanlan tells me, is now concerned with "fragrance", though eliciting exactly what "fragrance" is is hard for those with a neat mind.

There are, it seems, no laws, not even any hard and fast rules, as to what constitutes a perfume (a word, by the way, considered non-U in England), a fragrance (the trade's regular designation) and a scent. A useful guide is the amount of perfuming ingredients to water in any product; it is usual to expect 1[?] per cent activity in perfume, 10 per cent in eau de toilette and between 2 per cent and 6 per cent perfuming content in a cologne. Nor is there any criterion for staying power—but most scents today last a maximum of four to five hours.

Twelve years ago, according to Paul Blackman, one of the experts of the perfuming arts, *80 per cent* of the British fragrance market consisted of perfumed talcum powder. Indeed, how I remember that one luxury at boarding school, and the agony of deciding between Coty's L'Aiment or Muguet de Bois. I suppose that the answer is that there is always room for a new product providing that it *is of top quality* and that it is marketed with originality. Revlon hit on the idea of making a scent jointly with the Russians, a piquant marriage of aggressive western capitalist knowhow with the lumbering aspirations towards beauty of a people who in the past knew a rule as brilliant and autocratic as that imposed on his empire by Mr Revson. I say lumbering advisedly, since as of this date I have not had the opportunity to try "Epas" (Experimental Project Apollo-Soyuz) *as the* new perfume is called.

However, I applaud the thinking behind the idea; so much of the marketing and promotion of perfumes reflects the conservative and old fashioned idea of what image sells a product. I recall horrifying a Rochas executive by suggesting to him that since his products were ineluctably linked in my mind with the duty-free guilt-gift and the holiday trade, and were thus well-known by name to a market not especially choosey or knowledgeable, he should install scented towel sachets at a modest price in self-service petrol stations. Family motoring seemed to me a most promising new avenue, but he was appalled that a French perfume should be associated with anything so vulgar.

Of course French perfume that rocks the room has an especial, indefinable cachet, which is what makes the marketing policy behind another new range *of* perfumes, Le Jardin, even more subtle; why bang your head against a wall built at another nation's expense when you can climb up and sit on it in the sun? Le Jardin is a collection of absolutely pure, top quality, natural, 20 per cent strength scents, floral, woody, animal (civet and musk), vegetable (cucumber), fruit (strawberry) and shrub—Italian Orange and Verbena are both particularly exquisite—and what are called "perfumers key notes" which include Chypre, Patchouli (alas, now best known as a good cover up for the smell of pot) and Cuir de Russe, which was my own favourite Chanel scent. It is the product of Paul Blackman's working lifetime in the perfume industry. In his time he has been with Coty ("They stil give remarkable value in scent"), worked in Grasse, been president of Fabergé, managing director to Polly Bergen in America, and created the Givenchy perfume idea: "At the time I was convinced couturiers should be linked with a perfume. Chanel was the first ever to do it—in the twenties Francois Coty gave her a Rus sian scent he had, and sh called it Number 5".

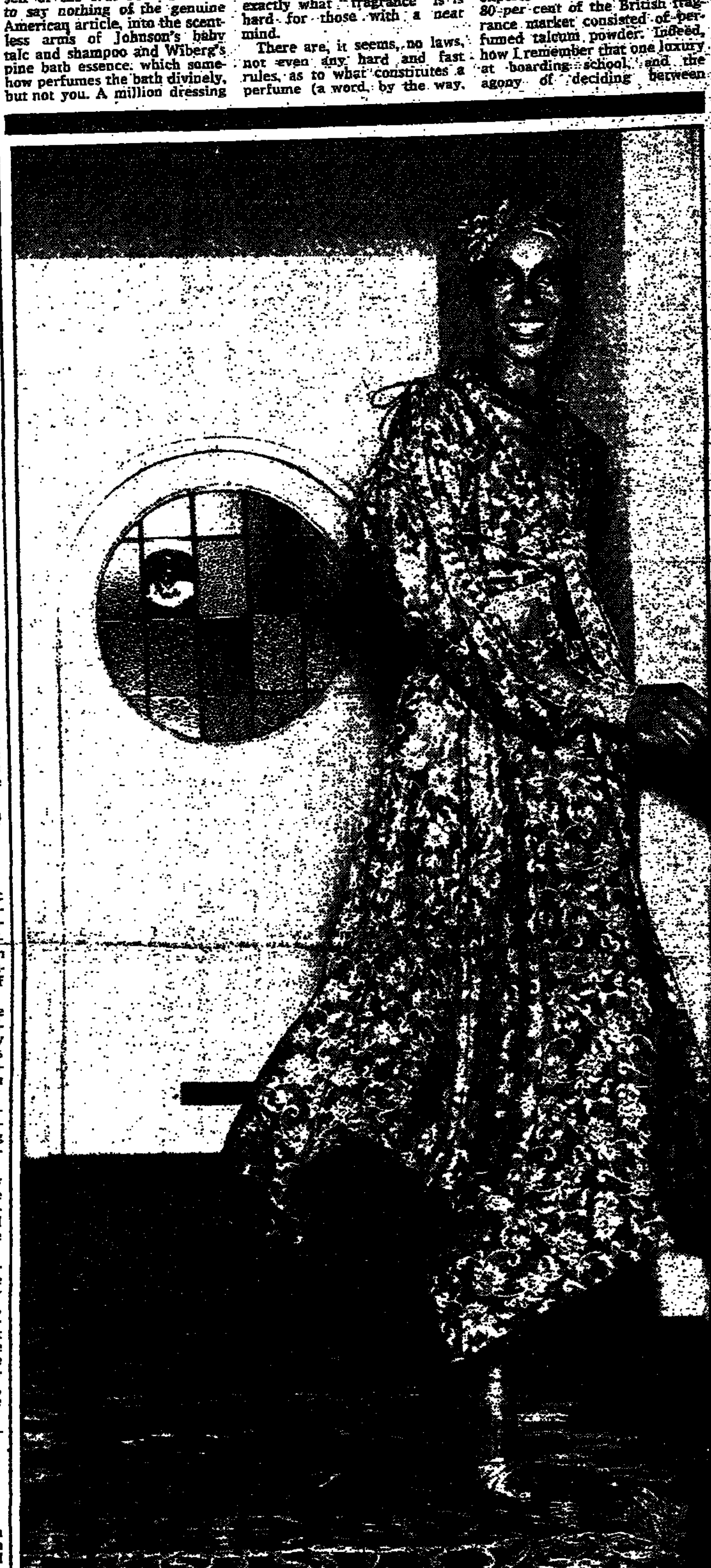
While accepting that Frenc perfume is the most prestigiou and the finest in the worl when it is pure, from Grasse Mr Blackman neverthele thought that it was pricing itsel out of the modern marke Women were simply not buyin French *perfume* for themselve as shown by the sales figure which peak around Christma when 80 per cent of the buye are men. Women, he though would buy more of a to quality product presented wit out fussy packaging, at reasonable price, and above a sold in a way which encourage them to mix and experime with several scents and u them lavishly "instead of ritual dab behind the ears".

Le Jardin scents, all made Grasse, are sold in 1oz apoth cary bottles which cost £6. immediately wanted a small size so that for an investme of, say £12, I could have mo permutations—but mixing a matching to individual requi ments, plus the making matching soap, candles, ta etc, is on its way. In the mea time, Le Jardin's 45 luscio scents in their basic, pret pots go on sale at Selfridges July 1 and will then be Harrods from the beginning September.

Having said that Le Jar perfumes are the product the imagination and market nous of Mr Blackman, allow to introduce Mrs Blackm nee Rosemary Rempé, beautif 33, and the very apotheosis what Le Jardin is all abo Ms Rempé, born in Mas chusetts and a girl who did like paying for waste in pa aging, was concerned w ecology and conservatio hence all the purity and natu smells, and she assures me has come to successful te with the use of animal fixati in the products she has inspi —is one of the girls who l "to get out of a limousine blue jeans; other times I l to look like a princess".

For look, add smell. In ot words, Ms Rempe is a mod woman who plays many p in her time, and uses clothes and her cosmetics enjoy playing those parts. worked as a model, in fashion business, and came England, but confesses it *not work out. She pined* Mr Blackman, who by then had met, went back with new idea for selling scent, "got him to marry h thereby bearing out the Gl maxim that if you want a work for him or with l Proximity is a great adva of romance, as everyone f Jane Eyre to the producer a lot of nauseating Holly films know. Though mayb was because Ms Rempe wearing Le Jardin's "T rose" at the time.

I am wearing it myself and have so far received a interesting proposition fro unexpected source, and the compliments from other wo I have ever received o scent. On the other hand host at Ascot developed vic hayfever after I sat next to at lunch.



The handkerchief hem : A sweet ambivalence of line for those who hesitate on length.

Above: Hand-printed pure silk skirt and top, in a vivid blue with white flowers. The top is tied at the front and on the arms with tiny bows. Designed by Jean and Martin Pallant, and available from a selection at Lucienne's, 89 Knightsbridge, London, SW1, Feathers, Kensington High Street, W8, Fortnum & Mason, Piccadilly, W1, at £89.50. The matching silk scarf is arranged, and the make-up influenced by, the distinguished Japanese hair and make-up designer Koba.

Indian silver choker, hand enamelled in blue and decorated with tiny glass beads. From "Chi-Cha" at Way-In, Harrods, SW1, at £26.

Silver evening shoes called "Esperanza" from Charles Jourdan, 47-49 Brompton Road, SW3, £33.50, also in gold.

Right: Sleeveless silk chiffon dress, printed with red poppies and lines of blue on white. The chiffon bodice falls in handkerchief points, from the red satin neckline, to match the skirt, and the bolero floats over the shoulders. Designed by Marisa Martin and available from a selection at her shop, 146 Brompton Road, London, SW3. Style A2/15. £98.90.

Hair created by Koba.

Photographs by Dick Polak

[...]nger over rail pay: 'Conservatives wanted strike' says Mr Foot

most serious proportions; that seems to be the implication of their remarks. That was not our view. What we wished to see was a negotiated settlement, and I am glad to say that was secured.

MR BAGIER (Sunderland, South, Lab)—The agreement reached was one based on fair play and justice for the base rate railwaymen, in spite of the hysterical shouting from the Opposition. The new money settlement involved is still one of the lowest reached in the public sector over the last year.

The leaders of the NUR have said repeatedly that they believe in a pay policy. (Conservative laughter.) One of the gravest things facing this country at the moment is not having a basic pay policy which can be seen to be worked. The basic reasons why the leaders of the NUR want to see a settlement is that they cannot accept, and could not accept, a policy which was based on their members subsidizing cheap railway fares, or services, at the expense of fair wages. (Conservative interruptions.)

Outside contract

MR FOOT—The NUR had a strong case which they put with great strength. That case was put to the arbitration tribunal and the Government would have preferred that the arbitration award had been accepted. The NUR did make clear before the matter was referred to the arbitration tribunal that they were not necessarily committing themselves to accept it.

They continued to press their case in negotiation. They did have a case, and it was that case accepted in negotiation which has led to this award.

MR CYRIL SMITH (Rochdale, L)—Is the settlement within the social contract? If it is outside, what proposals have the Government for ensuring future wage settlements are made within the social contract? Is there any assurance from the NUR that they will take part in meaningful discussions with British Rail on manpower reductions?

MR FOOT—The NUR has always been prepared to negotiate in meaningful discussions with British Rail. I am sure they will also be prepared to do so in future as they have been in the past. The figure on which this settlement has been reached is outside the guidelines of the social contract. The award of the arbitration tribunal was outside them. I am not seeking to conceal these facts. This is evident to anybody who examines it.

The Government have been having discussions with the unions, and others concerned, about how we may produce better adherence to the guidelines in future than we have in the past. We are trying to secure by consent and persuasion results which cannot be achieved by force or statutory provisions.

MR LAMOND (Oldham, East, Lab)—The people who are urging that we should have a confrontation with the railway workers are the very people who, when confronted with one-day strikes by signalmen, were calling repeatedly, continually and vociferously for Mr Foot to intervene to prevent a strike. Do they want their cake and to eat it?

MR [...]—I am grateful to Mr Lamo[nd for] calling that. When I was [...] urge the abandonment [...] and to make a special [...] with the signalmen [...] it because these matters [...] be dealt with in discussion.

Part [of our] policy is that we should [...] collective bargaining between British Rail and other nationalized bodies and other employees' unions. We have to restore collective bargaining and [...] with it, right and left, [...] suggest.

MR H[UGH] FRASER (Stafford and Stone)—Will Mr Foot now admit that [the s]ocial contract, so called, has completely broken down and [pay at]tention to what Mr Scanlon is [saying]—he makes a good deal [of p]olitical and economic sense [...] some Labour MPs—that [the pr]oposals for a new social contra[ct are] gobbledygook.

The only way

MR FOOT—[Mr] Fraser has not followed as c[losely] as I have what Mr Scanlon s[aid la]st week. At his national com[mitte]e meeting last week he uphel[d the] social contract. Unfortunately [he wa]s beaten in the vote. As happen[s in] other places, people are defe[ated] in the vote but we have to rep[air th]e situation as best we can [when] such things occur. That does[n't] mean that the social contract [has f]ailed, or that the whole idea [of] being able to secure agreeme[nt] has broken down.

It is the only w[ay y]ou can secure a democratic sol[utio]n but I think some on the Co[nser]vative side do not want a demo[crat]ic solution.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C)—How can it be fair if the Government give way to the strong and then hammer the weak, as happens now in our society? If he now admits this settlement is outside the social contract, can Mr Foot give one example of a pay settlement in the public service which has been within? What guidance did the Government give to the board when they said that no more money was then available to meet the arbitration award, when that was announced?

Is Mr Foot not ashamed that his inaction in dealing the inflationary wage situation now utterly out of control means that thousands more people will be out of work this winter, including many school leavers? What will he do about it?

MR FOOT—To say we are hammering the weak and letting through the strong is a complete caricature of the situation, particularly when it is allied with Mr Prior's suggestion that there have not been settlements within the public sector, within the guidelines and agreement. (Conservative shouts of "Name them".)

The agreement with local authority manual workers last November was within the guidelines. That was not accepted by the Conservatives. The Conservatives are not eager to learn; that is the trouble.

As for what I said when British Rail said there was no more money to meet the claim, I do not know what he has heard from British Rail. They were conducting these negotiations.

Government defeated four times on Bill covering Clay Cross

House of Lords

The Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill was considered in committee.

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARYLEBONE moved a new clause which, he said, would deal much more generously than the existing law with the financial liability incurred by defaulting councillors. It would limit to £1,000 the sum which the court could charge any individual councillor. The court would be able to have regard to the councillor's means to pay and would have power to consider the degree of culpability of the individual.

Under the new clause the total sum which triggered off liability to disqualification was increased from £500 to £2,000.

The clause would also give the court the discretion whether to disqualify or not and for what period. This was an important concession to defaulting councillors. The existing law attached an automatic disqualification of five years for wilful default.

LORD SHEPHERD, Lord Privy Seal, said that given the sorry background of this affair the Government believed that the only satisfactory way was to wipe the slate clean as far as individual councillors were concerned and provide that the local communities recovered the losses.

The Opposition stood on the rule of law and he would not question that, but one had to consider mitigation and the need to look to the future to see how best they could ensure the proper development and removal of past bitterness. The best way was to wipe the slate clean and give the councillors and the local authorities the opportunity to deal with the situation and look not to the past but to the future.

The Opposition proposal would mean a more drawn out procedure over the years. He had deep unease about the proposition that the decision should be passed to the courts. This situation was unique and politically cold. The circumstances they would have to consider were political circumstances and there were few precedents or parallels to guide them.

The real aim of the new clause was to recover the losses. To send the issue to the courts would be seen by the councillors and local authorities as exacting punishment as opposed to what in the past had been the purpose of surcharge to recover the losses.

Of the 400 councillors thought to be involved there were men and women who had given long years in public life. They had done nothing which had given them financial benefit, or other benefit. In the circumstances it would be right to wipe the slate clean, forget the issue and forget the bitterness of that time.

The law was more likely to be respected if they dealt humanely and sensibly with the very difficult problem the Government found when they took office.

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARYLEBONE said he would vastly prefer this proposal put into a general change to the Local Government Act. There was nothing so unique about the case except that they were Labour [...] Conservative government.

He did not think the courts were unsuitable for this. Parliament in the end had found it necessary to hand over election petitions to the courts and they were more commonly politically charged than this kind of thing.

The new clause was carried by 146 votes to 52—majority against the Government, 94.

On Clause 2 (Recovery of certified amounts),

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARYLEBONE moved an amendment which was also carried by 132 votes to 48—majority against the Government, 84.

The amendment provided that the burden of the rent loss on the housing revenue account should be borne solely on the rent bill of the area which benefited from the original default.

On the motion to approve Clause 3 (Power to charge rates),

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARYLEBONE said that quite apart from the deliberate defiance of the Housing Finance Act, Clay Cross council had been running its affairs not as a democracy but as a government of the tenants, by the tenants for the tenants at the expense of the ratepayers. He recommended that the House should vote against this clause.

LORD SHEPHERD said Clay Cross council had disappeared. This was a matter on which the local authority should have the freedom to choose the solution appropriate to their area. The Government had full confidence in the local authorities. To vote against the clause was to vote against the responsibility of the local elected representatives.

The clause was rejected by 140 votes to 52—majority against the Government, 88.

On the motion to approve Clause 4 (Termination of disqualifications for failure to implement the Housing Finance Act, 1972),

LORD HAILSHAM of ST MARYLEBONE said this was a nasty little clause which removed the disqualifications from the Clay Cross councillors in respect of their defiance of the Act. It should be deleted from the Bill.

LADY BURTON of COVENTRY (Lab) said the Labour side had been placed in great difficulty during the committee stage. It was impossible for her to support Clause 4; it was a question of conscience and the clause was morally wrong. It was not enough just to abstain. She was dismayed that Parliament should be asked to condone the breaking of the law.

The question was how far one went in choosing whether loyalty to party took precedence over everything else. She would vote for the deletion of the clause.

LORD SHINWELL (Lab) said Clay Cross was a regrettable episode and the councillors there had been taught a salutary lesson but what he had witnessed this afternoon justified supporting the Government. It would have been better if Lord Hailsham had shown some compassion.

The clause was rejected by 148 to 41—majority against the Government, 107.

The committee stage was concluded.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Scottish Development Agency (No 2) Bill and Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, third reading. Social Security Pensions Bill and Local Land Charges Bill, second reading. Inheritance (Provisions for Family and Dependants) Bill, third reading.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on the RAF. Motions on Social Security Benefits Uprating Order and Supplementary Benefit (Determination of Requirements) (No 2) Regulations.

[...]l-out effort needed [to] improve trade [ba]lance with Europe

Talks on aviation policy to start

MR PATTIE (Chertsey and Walton, C) asked whether the Secretary of State for Trade planned to publish the Government review of civil aviation policy, and if so, what form such publication would take.

MR SHORE—The report which has been submitted to me represents the advice of my officials. Meetings will now be arranged with the parties mainly concerned and I intend to make a statement in this House as soon as possible.

MR PATTIE—When might this statement be made? Many in the House would hope that this statement would not be dribbled out in the last few days before the House goes into recess. The absence of such a statement continues to generate uncertainty in the industry. Would he reemphasize his support of the second force airline?

MR SHORE—I would regret it if parts or the whole of the review were dribbled. That is not my intention. We are studying it carefully and I am anxious to make a statement just as soon as I can. I am aware about taking full account of the uncertainties that inevitably [...] revealed.

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—Would it not be the worst of all worlds if public money were used to finance either as an investment or by nationalization the operations of the second force, to compete with the public money already in British Airways.

MR SHORE—On Government money being put into the second force, as he describes it, I would rather not comment beyond making the obvious point that his view on this does not seem to agree with the view of many people associated with the second force airline.

MR McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, C)—Some of us are interested not only in the survival of British Caledonian but in its future progress. If there were to be any question of revocation of the licences already granted to that airline to such places as Toronto, Atlanta and Bahrain that would lead to strangulation which would confirm the policy some suspect may be forthcoming from the Secretary of State.

MR SHORE—I am not prepared to anticipate. One of the central things we have to consider is the role and future of the second force concept as it emerged five years ago. We shall be giving it careful thought.

MR HIGGINS (Worthing, C)—Will the review include consideration of the present position whereby an airline can obtain a licence for a particular route but is then denied designation on that route?

MR SHORE—There may be some observation on that matter, but I do not accept the implication of what he was inferring.

Concorde no noisier than Boeing 707

During questions to the Secretary of State for Trade on Concorde,

MR JESSEL (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C) said: Many of the 2,500,000 living within earshot of Heathrow would heave a sigh of relief if they were to hear that the Concorde project had fallen through, because of the appalling noise it is expected to make. Will he ensure that Concorde is not allowed to fly in and out of Heathrow until he is satisfied that its noise levels are going to be acceptable to the people of London.

MR CLINTON DAVIS, Under Secretary (Hackney Central, Lab)—I am sorry he has sought to exaggerate the noise situation. Concorde constitutes no greater noise nuisance than the Boeing 707 and various other aircraft. Mr Jessel and others will be able to test the veracity of that claim when endurance flying begins in July.

Opposition pressure for more postal ballots for union officials

Opening a debate on postal ballots for trade union appointments,

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C), said all MPs felt that maximum democratic participation in union elections was desirable and that everyone should be encouraged to take part. It must be right to make it easier for people to take part in union elections. In recent years there had been a steady decline.

Methods appropriate when unions were small bands of keen volunteers did not suffice in times of the closed shop and the enormous number of people now involved in the unions. Members of trade unions were not always free to attend branch meetings on all occasions and most branches did not expect a large attendance from their members.

If leaders of the unions wished to be representative, they had to recognize that at the moment there was hostility towards unions as a whole. A recent poll showed that only 18 per cent of those who took part had confidence in the way unions were run. With the great power they wielded, they should be seen to be representative.

Of the 345 members of the executives of the 13 largest unions, there were 50 communists and no Tories.

I am encouraging every Tory not only to belong to a union (he said) but to play a part in the union. It would help us to get our fair share [...] one considers that 30 per cent of trade unionists vote Conservative.

If a postal ballot took place every 12 months for all unions for just their national officials, the cost would be £1.1m if everyone voted. That was a small price to pay for greater participation by members.

He was asking the Government not for compulsion but for encouragement.

Elections should be regular and contested. If they were by post, the state should pay the cost of postage for the ballot. There ought to be one free post for the election address of the candidates. If the elections were not to take place by post, it would be right for them to take place on employers' premises and in employers' time.

Elections should be secret and organized by an independent body such as the Electoral Reform Society.

He wanted the Government to come forward after consultations with the TUC and other interested parties with a proposal to put before the Commons. This was such a vital matter that they should not delay long in bringing a proposal forward.

MR FOOT, Secretary of State for Employment (Ebbw Vale, Lab), said he could not deal with the question of what the Government would do by legislation to deal with this matter because that would be out of order. The Government's estimate of the cost of postal ballots, if they were applied in the unions and for the offices where they operated already, was something like £250,000.

If postal ballots were to be extended on the scale the Opposition were suggesting to cover a whole series of unions, and presumably the purpose of this proposal was that it should be a great encouragement to unions to resort to this method, the cost would be greatly enhanced. To go further and have free postage for candidates' election addresses would mean that the cost would be greater still.

So it was the case that questions of public expense were involved. There were other bodies which would be entitled [to] say that if the trade unions were [to] be given free facilities for p[ost]age they too should be consid[ere]d.

Ballots in all c[ircu]mstances were not wrong. Some [u]nions laid down in their consti[tuti]ons that they should have ball[ots].

A few years [a]go there was a general feeling [t]hat one of the ways to ensure [th]at strike action never began un[les]s it was backed by the membe[rs] was to ensure that there shoul[d] be postal ballots. In the Cons[erv]ative Industrial Relations Act t[he]re was provision for postal ball[ot]s in certain circumstances.

All MPs wo[ul]d remember the occasion when [th]is happened and the then Sec[re]tary of State for Employment d[eci]ded there should be a ballot in t[he] case of the NUR. He would not [b]e so sadistic as to recall in exac[t] terms what happened—(Labou[r] laughter)—but that event hel[p]ed to expose the claim that in some way ballots would make s[tri]kes less likely or show that lea[d]ers did not have their followers behind them.

He was not passing any judgment on it. There might be cases when it was better to have postal ballots for the election of officers. He was not criticizing those unions that had the postal ballot or those that did not have it.

It was an error to think that in some way or other the postal ballot was the panacea for the ills that [...] MPs [...] sometimes successful in all instances or that it was intelligent to think that this same system could be applied in a lot of different unions in different circumstances and for different offices. To say that showed a misunderstanding of how different unions conducted their business.

In some respects he sympathized with those unions who had not had postal ballots to elect their officers and were now told that because they had not got postal ballots the quality or eligibility of their leaders was somehow to be suspected. That was the implication in what some people said when they talked about postal ballots.

That did not mean that he was against postal ballots or that he was saying there was no case for their extension.

They would have to be careful that they did not breach the International Labour Organization convention that workers' and employers' organizations should have the right to draw up constitutions and rules and elect representatives in full freedom.

It was nonsense to suggest that unions which insisted on conducting elections by present methods, which might be non-postal ones, were less democratic than other unions. It was nonsense, too, to use the question of the postal ballot as a way of handing out medals to unions.

The question should not be discussed in a manner suggesting that if only the unions could be altered or manipulated in this way then it would result in a particular brand of people having a better chance of winning elections.

In discussions elsewhere there cropped up sometimes the word "moderate" which he would like to see almost banned from the English language. Sometimes it was said that if the electoral system was different in unions and elsewhere the moderates might have more chance of success.

But William Hazlitt, the best journalist who ever sat in the Gallery, had said about moderates: "An effect of moderation in politics is nine times out of 10 a cloak for want of principle." Some of the present difficulties could be traced back to that kind of fact.

The proper way in which these matters could be approached was to consider whether there was some facility which could be provided which did not infringe the rights and independence of trade unions. That was the basis on which the Government were studying the matter and they would report to the House after the study was complete.

MR CYRIL SMITH (Rochdale, L) said the Liberals were in favour of the state encouraging unions to have postal ballots for officers. They would support any move which enabled postage costs to be borne by the state.

Postal elections should not be mandatory. Each union should decide whether to take advantage of facilities the Government might provide. There was no guarantee properly projected the views of that postal ballots would lead to more people voting.

But what the House was discussing was more fundamental: how to ensure that trade union leaders properly projected the views of members, and how to ensure that power was where it should be, with MPs.

The changes that were necessary could not be effected by picking a fight with the unions or legislating against them. They should seek to ensure that union leaders reflected the views of their members.

There should be ballots on the shop floor, and employers should provide time for them. Workers did not want to strike. They were [...] union leaders got that message the better.

MR JOHN EVANS (Newton, Lab) said he supported the general principle of the Government making finance available to the trade union movement to conduct ballots, but it must be in consultation with the unions. It must be they who decided whether they were going to take advantage of Government assistance.

Over the years the trade union movement had defended itself from attacks by Parliament. It was not surprising that they viewed with suspicion anything that came from the Opposition. The debate was an utter and complete waste of parliamentary time.

MR MADEL (South Bedfordshire, C) said that the Conservatives had never said that there should be a compulsory postal ballot system. They were not saying there was tremendous malpractice throughout industry, but merely that if there was the suggested system, it would increase interest and remove doubt and suspicion which arose from time to time.

MR GOLDING (Newcastle under Lyme, Lab) said that he spoke as an appointed union official. The Opposition were pressing for a method which, over the years, had produced greater militancy.

I am a moderate (he said) and I am convinced that it is much easier, as a union official, to resist pressure put on you at a particular time by your members if you are not immediately subject to an election in two weeks' time.

MR BAKER (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C) said for the last 18 months unions had virtually determined the disastrous economic policy of the Government. Time should be made available in working hours and places available at work for meetings to be held, which would be better than a postal ballot.

MR CRYER (Keighley, Lab) said if the postal ballot system was widely introduced it would mean a lot of trade union members who might otherwise go to branch meetings would stay at home and put their cross on a piece of paper and regard that as their total involvement.

Proposals soon on price lists in public houses

LORD BRUCE of DONINGTON (Lab) asked if the Government would introduce regulations making it compulsory for the prominent and priced display, in places where drinks were sold for public consumption on the premises—of properly authenticated and easily read lists showing the description, measure, and price per unit of measurement in respect of each item.

LORD JACQUES, Lord in Waiting—Wide publicity has recently been given to allegations of overcharging in some licensed premises and this is a matter of concern to the Government.

Consultations on the desirability of price listing are taking place with trade, consumer and enforcement bodies and the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection (Mrs Shirley Williams) hopes to give notice of her plans for dealing with the problem before the summer recess.

LORD BRUCE of DONINGTON—Clearly marked and clearly printed price lists are already the practice in France. As we are in the EEC could not Mrs Williams consult with her colleagues to ascertain how they enforce the charging of the correct prices?

Prices being charged at present, at any rate in London, are grossly extortionate and have been described by the *Daily Mail* as being "one colossal fiddle".

LORD JACQUES—Prices are displayed in many licensed premises in this country. Mrs Williams has already had consultations with the Brewers' Society who agreed to recommend members that price lists for the instruction of consumers should be sent to all managed houses with an instruction that he should display them.

They agreed to send price lists to tenanted houses on which the tenant can enter prices charged. This accounts for 73 per cent of licensed premises, so some little progress is being made.

Uffington White Horse

LORD CASTLE asked the Government what measures were being taken to prevent visitors from trampling over the Uffington White Horse.

LADY BIRK, Under Secretary for the Environment—The fences the department put up in 1973 were not successful. I hope that proposals to make a new car park further away from the horse can divert visitors to a place where they will get a better view.

LORD CASTLE said he visited the horse on Friday and saw four people ignoring the notices and trampling on the horse's most sensitive part, its yard-wide eye.

LADY BIRK—I was also there on Friday and nobody was treading on the horse. We intend to erect notices advising visitors of the damage they are causing.

House adjourned, 5.59 pm.

£500,000 to be spent on palace

MR WILLIAM HAMILTON (Central Fife, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment what was the estimated cost of the renovation and restoration of the north wing of Kensington Palace; and if he would give details of the expenditure involved.

MR FREESON, Minister for Housing and Construction, said in a written reply: A programme of work, estimated to cost £500,000, has been put in hand to rebuild structural walls, roofs and floors, to treat dry rot, to restore carved timber and fine plasterwork of the surviving historic interiors, and to re-provide essential services.

Need to improve volume of trade with Russia

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a statement on the renegotiation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement when it ended in December.

MR SHORE—Notification of termination of the 1969 Long Term Trade Agreement with the Soviet Union will have to be given by the end of September, 1975.

MR RIDLEY—The fact that the Russians tried so hard to save his job for him after the referendum—(Labour protests)—because they thought the Anglo-Russian free trade agreement was in Russia's best interests, further strengthens the view many of us hold that Anglo-Russian free trade in the past has been far more to their advantage than to ours.

Will he submit to some independent group a study whether this trade has been worthwhile, when the export credits and other things are taken into account, before concluding a further agreement?

MR SHORE—He would expect me to ignore the first slightly unworthy part of his question. On the serious part about the benefit to Britain of the agreement, I and others take the view that we have had an unsatisfactory level of trade and balance of trade with the Soviet Union.

I am concerned to improve the volume and balance in this trade, making sure at the same time that they are mutually advantageous.

MR HIGGINS (Worthing, C)—It is not just exporting which is important but being paid for exports. Arrangements recently negotiated by the Prime Minister with Russia enable the Russians to equip their industry on far better terms, given the interest rates and likely changes in the exchange rate, than competitive industries here.

That being so and given the difficulties of having firm criteria to prevent dumping by Russia, this agreement was not in Britain's favour. (Conservative cheers.)

MR SHORE—British firms will not conclude trading agreements on a firm basis with the Soviet Union unless they think it broadly in their interests. On credit arrangements with Russia, the principal factor is what is internationally available to the Soviet Union and our only aim is to see that British exporters are not put at a disadvantage.

From time to time (he added later) I will report to the House the progress of trade with the Soviet Union. I hope that 1975 will show a significant increase over the figures for previous years.

UK no longer South Africa's top supplier

MR EDWARD TAYLOR (Glasgow, Cathcart, C) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what were the total exports to and imports from South Africa.

MR DEAKINS, Under Secretary (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab)—During the year ending May 1975 exports to South Africa were £616m and imports £503m on the usual overseas trade statistics basis. Our exports increased by 46 per cent over the previous 12 months.

MR TAYLOR—Those good figures are one of the few bright spots in our gloomy trading position, and they show the importance of trade with South Africa.

Will the Government avoid causing unnecessary offence to South Africa and its people simply to please extremists in the Labour Party?

MR DEAKINS—We would like our trade with every market to improve. We have lost our leading position as South Africa's major supplier. We have been overtaken by West Germany. That has happened with a number of other countries, and is not necessarily related to political feelings with the countries concerned.

South Africa remains one of our major markets. The Foreign Secretary (Mr Callaghan) made a forthright statement about the political implications, to which I have nothing to add.

MR HARDY (ROTHER Valley, Lab)—Will Mr Deakins give comparable figures for trade with the rest of Africa?

MR DEAKINS—That has to be divided into trade with Nigeria—one of the great growth markets of the world, now it is a major oil producer—and our smaller quantity of exports to the rest of black Africa.

MR CANAVAN (West Stirlingshire, Lab)—Many people view with repugnance the racialist society in South Africa. Trade which was seen to be bolstering up that type of immoral and corrupt society would not be acceptable to them.

MR BROTHERTON (Louth, C)—Most people are interested only in keeping their jobs in conducting trade with everyone. Trade with South Africa is of great importance and the Government should stop taking steps to try to cut it down.

MR DEAKINS—We have taken no steps to cut it down in non-military goods. We have banned arms exports, but have taken no measures to hinder expansion of trade generally.

[Pla]nning agreements will assist export efforts

[...] in export markets. I would encourage firms to do that. One of the advantages of the planning agreement approach will be to enable us to have a more constructive discussion with firms about their export effort. It still remains the case that a large part of Britain's exports are to the rest of the world, and only 35 per cent to the EEC.

MR TIMOTHY RENTON (Mid Sussex, C)—Does not Mr Shore's answer smack of complacency? Is he really following up the means within Gatt used by other nations for measuring exports, for example, Australia's double tax relief for money spent on export promotion?

MR SHORE—More of our resources must go into the balance of payments. That is undoubtedly the case and is a major strategy of the Government. There is no complacency. In the Department of Trade about the requirements of Britain's export drive. I am willing to study any relevant experience and practice other nations have that could be of assistance to us in our export effort.

OVERSEAS

Tennis

Rain upsets first day at Wimbleon

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The first day of Wimbledon had to pay the bills for three weeks of summer. We were granted only half an hour's tennis before rain drove the players indoors and the covers went on, turning the courts a paler shade of green. But three hours later the players gradually drifted back and at last we had a few results. As is always the case when this happens, those who suffered most were the spectators who had travelled a long way for their first glimpse of this inimitable sporting festival.

Off court, there was the threat of another kind of storm: dissension within the ranks of the Women's Tennis Association, whose organisation has yet to achieve the maturity of the corresponding men's body, the Association of Tennis Professionals. The rebels have two main grievances. The first concerns a reduction in the size of the women's draw at the United States championships, the United States clay court championships, and the Canadian championships.

Sponsors are willing to offer big money for the services of leading players. But the WTA dissidents consider the association should work to provide all 95 members—and even those who are not members—with the chance to earn a living. They feel the WTA should strongly oppose any development likely to deny that chance to most of the members.

The second grievance, less tangible, is a suspicion that Jerry Diamond, executive director of the WTA, may be inhibited by a conflict of interests. Ed Meyer, a New York lawyer who captained the 1957 Yale tennis team, has been retained to represent a group of about 35 WTA dissidents and work to restore women's fields to their former size. Meyer alleged yesterday that Diamond had an interest in tournament promotion and in the San Francisco team competing in the American Intercity league, and was also a business associate of Larry King and his wife Billie Jean, the WTA president.

Clearly there are WTA members who doubt whether Diamond can combine all this with his duties to the WTA membership as a whole; so much so that they are losing confidence in him.

On Sunday evening 91 women, roughly 50 per cent of them WTA members, met at a London hotel. Forty signed a 15-point petition designed to "make some changes", as Meyer put it. He is to present the petition this evening at a WTA board meeting, at which Mrs King will preside. There could be further moves at a general WTA meeting tomorrow evening. The dissidents have formed a committee representing both the well known players and those who tend to play in "satellite" events and consider they are not getting a fair deal. The committee consists of Julie Heldman, Lesley Hunt, Patti Hogan, Patty Ann Reese, Wendy Paish, and Laurie Tenney.

All this amounts to is a resentful feeling among the WTA rank and file that their interests are not being adequately protected and advanced, and that this demands a change of policy and, possibly, a change of executive director.

When there is no tennis in progress, at least we can talk about it or read about it, thus retaining the flavour even when the wineglass is empty. In this respect June has been a good month because of the publication of *Portrait in Motion*, the Arthur Ashe Diary (Stanley Paul, 272 pages, £3.95), which Ashe produced in collaboration with that gifted American journalist, Frank Deford. This is a difficult book to put down, not least because Ashe's many-sided personality (all of it engaging) casts a warming glow through every page.

The basic format is a diary written between the Wimbledons of 1973 and 1974. This sounds restricting. But what could have been a handicap has been transformed into a virtue by the way Ashe and Deford have neatly blended light and shade, fact and reminiscence, gossip and sober dissertation. It is all organized with such unobtrusive facility that the reader hardly realises it has been organized at all. The attention is held because personal trivia and a perceptive view of wider horizons succeed each other so fluently that we never have too much of either.

The book's chief achievement is that it gives the reader a deep insight into the nature of professional tennis and the men who play it, the place of that profession in society as a whole, and the particularly interesting experiences that have inevitably come the way of a Black celebrity in what is largely a white man's sport. Ashe's intellectual restlessness, sensitive serenity, and low-keyed sense of humour must commend him to all his readers.

There is an immense tolerance and compassion about his frank and stimulating account of that controversial first trip to South Africa ("I put on my mask, the one I must keep on for the next couple of weeks. I have this ability to take it all in and never let on how I am feeling. Nobody can tell the difference".) This section of the book should be required reading for all those with a special interest in the effect of apartheid on sport.

"I don't think there is anything I enjoy more than getting into conversations with people of diverse backgrounds . . . What I would really love to become is an ambassador, especially to some African country", says Ashe. "I've met people, little and great, all over the world and tried to learn firsthand about the cultures and idiosyncrasies of different peoples." He has also learnt a lot about hotels. "In this year, I played on five continents, made 129 airplane trips, slept in 71 different beds, and travelled 165,000 miles." As a sample of his humour, hear him on the subject of "Room 411 of the Diplomatic Hotel. The bed is typical of those in continental Europe: it sinks in the middle and makes it seem that you are inside a banana."

On the advent of open competition, he tells us with unusual cynicism: "We gave up the fun for the money. The last of us who knew, who lived all those paleolithic shamateuris[illegible]s, will be phased out in an[illegible] five or six years. By then, I[illegible] the whole tour will be mad[illegible] guys like Brian Gottfried, [illegible]ng 12 hours a day and sleepi[illegible] other 12."

He is often [illegible]ingly frank about the priv[illegible]ves of the players, never m[illegible] than when he tells us how [illegible]ake" (Ross Case) achieved [illegible]r record for "easiest score [illegible]e accommodation promise [illegible] tournament organizers turn[illegible]ut to be a young lady's a[illegible]ent. "I have only one bed" [illegible]e said, "so you'll have to [illegible] with me. Is that all right?[illegible]se played well that week.

Ashe brings[illegible]all alive: the game, its play[illegible]and the world they live in—[illegible]ng Wimbledon. "Americans [illegible] the impression that England i[illegible]is-mad, but no, it is merely W[illegible]edon-mad. . . . It can be arg[illegible]hat Wimbledon captures the i[illegible]ation of a complete country[illegible]re so than any other athletic[illegible]ent, simply because it attr[illegible] the interests of both sexes i[illegible] way that other great compet[illegible]s do not."

Men's singles

First round

B. BORG (Sw) beat J. Andrew (Venezuela), 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.
C. Kirmay (II) beat J. Velasco (Colombia), 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.
G. R. Stilwell (GB) beat G. Battrick (GB), 6—3, 6—4.
O. PARUN (NZ) beat N. A. Fraser (Australia), 6—3, 6—2, 9—7.
J. S. CONNORS (US) beat J. M. Lloyd (GB), 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.
B. E. Gottfried (US) beat R. A. Lewis (GB), 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.
V. Amritraj (In) beat B. J. Phillips-Moore (Aus), 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.
B. Mitton (SA) beat I. Molina (Colombia), 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Champions heavily backed

As the crowds arrived at Wimbledon, the William Hill betting shop began to do steady business and the biggest bet struck early on was by a *credit client*—£4,000 on Jimmy Connors and Christine Evert to retain their titles.

The representative for the bookmakers at the ground said: "If this comes off, we stand to pay this customer £25,000."

Among other big bets made was one of £900 which one client spread over a number of players. The William Hill spokesman said: "We are pleasantly surprised at the amount of business we are doing on the opening day. So far betting on tennis is exceeding that on racing and the odds offered on various players constantly have to be kept under revision."

Connors and Miss Evert were still on offer at 6-4 against. The bookmaking firm also introduced betting on sections of the draw as well as on individual matches—and there was good support for Arthur Ashe to reach the semi-final round.

Connors starts with a victory

By Geoffrey Green

Things do not change; they merely alter. For a third year running Wimbledon opened with a stammer. It was a day for spin-dryers.

Yet briefly Connors, the champion, raising a corner of the centre court curtain, helped to burn a hole in the lining of memory with a few swooping volleys and passes against the Briton John Lloyd. Heavily backed by the punters, the American began at the top of the ladder, and seemed intent on staying there.

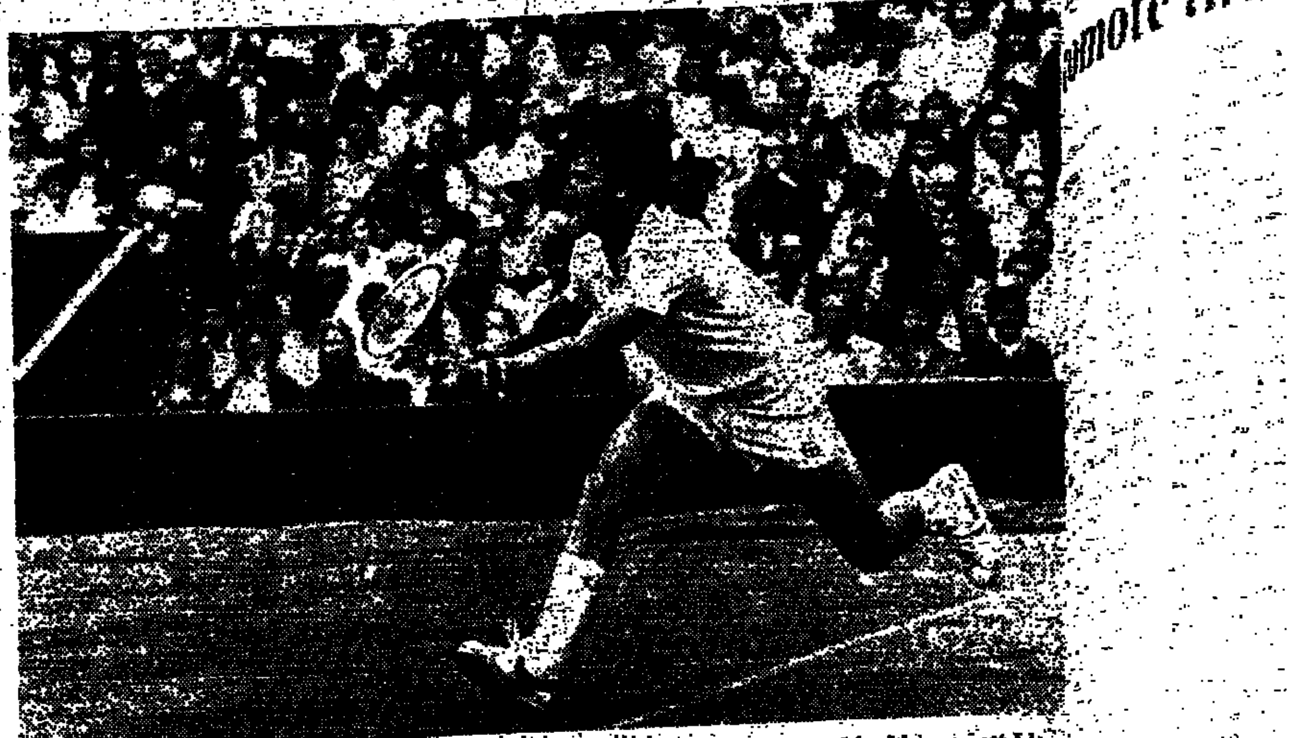
But with only half an hour spent, the rain settled in. After three weeks of unbroken sun, this would happen now. Wimbledon on these drab occasions resembles a summer birdcage, setting a trap for colourful plumage and catching a sparrow.

For three hours not a footfall of mouse, not a settling of dust, was to be heard on court, only desolate silence as tarpaulins covered the scene as grey laden skies wept overhead. It all made demands upon our patience without appealing to our imagination. The crowds pushed, banged, queued at the bars, and waited and waited. A creeping commonsense hung over all.

But at last, at nearly a quarter to six, the action began again in a cold, bleak atmosphere which deadened the senses. The centre court was greasy; the champion not wholly warmed to his long journey to the title.

Lloyd, in spite of a losing score of 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, stuck to his man with a stubborn heart, forcing 13 deuce games in the opening sets, with a skilful use of the lob at the right time. Indeed, at the start of the second, there were 10 of them (deuces, that is) as he went to 1—0. Tennis in overall figures can be cruelly deceptive.

PARIS: Davis Cup European Zone B, semi-final round: France beat Italy, 3—2. F. Jauffret (France) beat C. Barazzutti (Italy), 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. France meet either Czechoslovakia or Hungary.



Opening the Wimbledon curtain: For the first time, Connors (above) defends his title against Lloyd. Also for the first time, a betting shop appears within the grounds.

Yachting

HANKOE: 5.5 metres: Qualifying race for Scandinavian Gold Cup: 1, A. Fay (US) Sundance; 2, King Olav V, Bingo; 3, R. Symonnette (Bahamas), John B; 4, M. Morris (Australia), Antares II.

Golf

Mahaffey and Graham surprise themselves

Medinah, Illinois, June 23.—The United States Open golf championship went to an 18-hole play-off between Lou Graham and John Mahaffey after one of the wildest final round scrambles in its 75-year history. Many of the third round leaders unaccountably wasted shots over the 7,032yd Medinah Country Club course on a scorching, humid day.

Among them was the favourite, Jack Nicklaus, who let his chance slip when he dropped a stroke at each of the last three holes after bad drives. He finished on 289, two strokes behind the leaders. With Mahaffey, aged 27, watching on television in the clubhouse, Graham, aged 37, had a golden opportunity to win the championship. One stroke ahead, he needed only to do the eighteenth hole in par to win his first major title.

After a good drive he hit his second into a sand trap and took a one-over-par five to force the first playoff in the tournament since 1971. Mahaffey had a fourth round of 71 and Graham a 73 for their three-over-par aggregate of 287.

Frank Beard, the third round leader, who had a disastrous four-over-par 40 over the first nine holes, had a chance to tie with Graham and Mahaffey. He needed a birdie on the eighteenth to do so, but like Graham his second shot caught a bunker and he took a par four to finish on 288.

Another player who sacrificed his chance was Peter Oosterhuis, of Britain. Playing his first full year on the United States tour, he fell out of contention on the homeward nine when he dropped a shot at each of three holes in a row to finish two strokes behind Mahaffey and Graham.

In the playoff in 1971 Lee Trevino beat Nicklaus to win his first Open title at the Marion Golf Club in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. The winner's prize is $40,000 (about £16,500) this year and the runner-up receives half of that figure.

Graham (left) and Mahaffey talk to reporters after the final in Medinah.

Card of course

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	428	4	10	403	4
2	369	4	11	200	3
3	505	5	12	454	4
4	195	3	13	157	3
5	449	4	14	512	5
6	423	4	15	460	4
7	200	3	16	533	5
8	479	5	17	418	4
9	393	4	18	395	4
Out	3,441	36	In	3,538	36

Ray Floyd, the 1969 US Professional Golfers' Association champion and Andrew North each scored a 72 to finish in a tie at 291, four strokes behind Mahaffey and Graham. Others who had been regarded as strong contenders wound up well back. They included Gary Player, of South Africa, who shot a 77 for a 72-hole total of 277, and Lee Treveno, twice Open champion, whose closing 79 gave him a tie with Tom Weiskopf, who shot a 75, at 295.

John Miller, the 1973 champion, and the leading money-winner on the United States tour this year, had birdies at the first three holes, but wound up *with a 73 to finish* on 296, along with Julius Boros, aged 55, who has also won the title twice.

Beard, aged 36, began the day with a three-stroke lead over Tom Watson and Pat Fitzsimons. Four times he dropped a stroke on the outward nine for his four-over-par 40. His closest pursuers were not faring much better. Watson, who had held the lead after the third round last year, only to soar to a 79 on the last day, went out in 41 and Fitzsimons in 38.

After 63 holes Beard was locked in a three-way tie with Crenshaw and Graham, both of whom had gone out in par 36. At that point Nicklaus—making a charge with three birdies over the outward half—was only a stroke behind along with Oosterhuis and Fitzsimons.

Hale Irwin who like Nicklaus had a 34 going out, and Mahaffey were only a stroke behind at the turn. No one was under par on this sweltering day—the fourth successive one in which the temperature had climbed into the 90s.

Oosterhuis quickly fell out of contention on the homeward half as he droped a shot at the ninth, *10th, 11th and 12th holes. He had* par figures at the last six holes to finish two strokes behind Mahaffey and Graham.

Mahaffey, six strokes behind after the third round, dropped a stroke twice and had a birdie going out. At the tenth hole, a 583yd par four, he hit a great third shot with a four-iron that hit the green and edged the hole, *almost going in for an eagle.* He ran in the putt for a birdie.

After dropping a shot at the thirteenth hole he got his third birdie at the par-three fourteenth when he holed a 40ft putt. Asked later if he had thought he had a chance of winning at the start of the last round, Mahaffey, who like Graham has not won a major tournament, said: "A chance? I thought I'd have to shoot in the 60s to have a chance."

Graham, who has won only two tournaments during his 11-year career, was also surprised at being in a playoff. "I'm surprised that three-over-par (for the tournament) would be good enough for a tie", he said.

The 220yd seventeenth hole gave many of the leaders a lot of trouble. It was one of the three successive holes where Nicklaus went one above par. Had he taken par at these holes he would have won his fourth Open title.

Player's distant finish was a shattering disappointment to the little South African, one of only four men to have won all of the "big four" tournaments. Only Nicklaus, Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen, along with Player, have accomplished that feat. His six-over-par 77 in the final round was *his worst of the tournament, during* which he failed to break par at all.

After going out in a one-over-par 37 he soared to a five-over-par 40 on the homeward nine. He had par figures at the tenth and a birdie at the eleventh, but successively went one over par twice and two over par once and dropped another shot at the seventeenth.

LEADING FINAL TOTALS

287: J. Mahaffey, 73, 71, 72, 71; L. Graham 74, 72, 68, 73. 288: B. Crenshaw, 70, 68, 76, 74; F. Beard, 74, 69, 67, 78; B. Murphy, 74, 73, 72, 69; H. Irwin, 74, 71, 73, 70. 289: J. Nicklaus, 72, 70, 75, 72; P. Oosterhuis (GB), 69, 73, 72, 75. 290: A. Palmer, 69, 75, 73, 73; T. Watson, 67, 68, 78, 77; P. Fitzsimons, 67, 73, 73, 77. 291: A. North, 75, 72, 72, 72; R. Floyd, 76, 71, 72, 72.—Reuter.

The final list of entries for the Open golf championship at Carnoustie next month exceeds 630 and the task of sifting some 560 of them who are not exempt will extend over four courses on July 4 and 5, writes Peter Ryde.

The list of overseas exemptions is as formidable as ever. The leading American players still stand solid behind the championship—Nicklaus, Palmer—Player, of South Africa, should be mentioned in this company—Casper, Trevino, Weiskopf, Miller, Irwin, and Littler leading the way.

Pre-qualifying is big business now, and 141 competitors on each of the courses of Panmure, Monifieth, St Andrews Old and New will compete over two rounds, the lowest 20-odd scores in each field going forward to the championship the following week. It is a sign of what the British Open has come to mean in the United States that among those prepared to run the gauntlet of pre-qualifying, as Sanders did when he almost won the title of 1970, is Crenshaw, who finished in a tie for third place in the United States Open last week.

Football

Beattie does not appear at England training

Kevin Beattie failed to appear at the England football team's ~~Hertfordshire~~ at Hadley Wood. Ipswich defender is on a caravan holiday in Scotland with his wife and daughter and claimed he left a telephone message at the Football Association last week informing Don Revie, the manager, that he would be missing the training. But the message seemed to go astray and Mr Revie was unaware that Beattie would not be turning up.

The Leeds forward, Clarke, also missed the get-together which was supposed to involve 32 players. Clarke is understood to be abroad, also on holiday.

The fact that Beattie did not join the England party was a surprise to the Ipswich Town manager, Bobby Robson. On a coaching course at Lilleshall, Mr Robson said yesterday: "I am surprised that he did not go because I advised him to change his holiday plans to cooperate with Don Revie. I cannot tell what has since transpired between Beattie and the England manager."

Mr Revie was still hoping for both players to turn up at the hotel last night, but the Leeds manager, Jimmy Armfield, rang him to say that Clarke was on holiday.

Beattie "disappeared" for a short time last December after being selected to play for the England Under-23 team against Scotland in Aberdeen. Instead he visited his parents in Carlisle. At the time the 21-year-old defender said he was too tired, both physically and mentally, to give England his best. After being examined by the Ipswich club doctor he said: "I promise that this sort of thing will never happen again."

West Bromwich appoint Giles manager

Johnny Giles became West Bromwich Albion's player manager yesterday and then spoke of reports linking him with his former team colleague, Hunter.

Giles completed the signing after several weeks of negotiations and then said: "All I know about the Norman Hunter affair is what I have read in the newspapers." Reports linking Giles with Hunter were dismissed as speculation and Giles added: "I suppose it is only natural Albion should be linked with a report of *this nature especially as it concerns* a former team mate. But there have been no moves from anyone at Albion or by myself."

Giles's first duty was to ask the players to return from their summer break a week earlier so that he could meet them and talk over the forthcoming season. He will be taking a 10-day break in Dublin before taking up his new position on July 7.

It seems that he may well continue as the Republic of Ireland player manager. The matter has been discussed and Albion will have no objection providing it does not interfere with Giles's club duties. Since the announcement that Giles was taking over, there has been an increase in the sale of season tickets.

Boxing

Depressed Ali predicts his retirement

Kuala Lumpur, June 23.—Mohammed Ali said today that he was "99 per cent sure" that he would retire as the world heavyweight champion after his title bout against Joe Bugner here on July 1. In an uncharacteristic mood of deep gloom, the 33-year-old American said: "I haven't made my decision yet, but as of now I'm going to quit because I'm going to be beaten—if not by [illegible] then by Foreman or by Frazier."

Ali, who has won the world title twice and dominated boxing for years, said he would announce his official decision before he entered the ring against Bugner. Earlier he even said that he would name a successor from a short list of Frazier, Foreman and Norton, who, he recalled, had broken his jaw.

Ali said he had offers of return bouts against Frazier and Foreman which could bring him around $8m (about £3m). "But I'm getting out while I'm active. I was hurt in my last bout, and in training three weeks ago when I almost had my ear-drum busted. My body is decaying to a point where I know I'm going to have to fall soon.

"I've thought about it, I've looked all around, and I'm going to retire after this contest." However, he added that he could change his mind on the morning of July 1. Showing a spark of his usual flamboyance, Ali said he would then make a "special announcement to the world" from his dressing room.

Ali said he had not had time to spend with his family or to make a film of his life story. "One reason I'm going to retire is that there's so much I want to do." He said he had been reading a book about Islam and wanted time to study such works. In this Moslem state, Ali has won the firm backing of the Malaysians, against the European champion.

The world champion said he was "worth a couple of million dollars in cash and three million in property". His wife, Belinda, had broken down in tears because she was away from her children, he said. "We will have to leave the children, and I've reached the *point now when I cannot* walk the streets. I like supporters, I like autographing, but there are times when you like to take your family out and not have people bother you."

He had realized after reading various Islamic books that there was something more in life than riches and fame. Displaying a book in his hand, Ali said, "this book kept me awake the whole of last night as I could not stop reading it. Because of this I missed my morning run today."

The book entitled *Sermons, Letters and Sayings* by Hazrath Ali was obtained by Haji B. Hassan Kutty, the editor of an Indian weekly newspaper.

"I correspond with the Haji wherever he goes and I am determined to contribute more to the religion than I have received from it. If all the oceans and rivers in the world were ink, they would still be not enough to write about Islam, the teaching and interpretations", added Ali. On his life after retirement, Ali said that besides contributing to Islam he would go into business in the United States "to help my fellow men".

He would also open restaurants all over the United States to he[lp] "people of my kind who a[re] struggling to earn a living. I a[m] beginning to feel the strain [of] keeping fit. I intend to reti[re] unbeaten. *It* will be great to fe[el] that you have retired unbeat[en] like Rocky Marciano." On th[e] future of boxing after his retir[e]ment, Ali said: "Boxing w[ill] never be like it is today unle[ss] another Islamic champi[on] emerges. There will be no mo[re] big fees, no more bouts [in] Malaysia, Manila, Indonesia [or] *Egypt. It will go back to N[ew]* York and the following will [be] limited."

"The training is becomi[ng] tougher. I don't know if you s[aw] the workout today, but it was [a] hard job. I don't like getting up [in] the morning", he complain[ed]. When he noticed that his train[er] Angelo Dundee, had tears in [his] eyes, he turned to him and sai[d]: "We can't go on forever." Dundee had said that he was s[ad] because "I think it's going to [be] dull for everyone."

Andy Smith, Bugner's manag[er] said that Ali was covering [up] because he would have nothing [to] relinquish after the bout. "T[he] world champion is mentally d[is]turbed and is not winning psych[o]logically over Bugner, neither [is] he winning in terms of physi[cal] and mental condition."

The European champion s[aid] earlier in the day that his aim w[as] to win. "It will be the great[est] achievement for any boxer to b[eat] Mohammed Ali, the greatest bo[xer] of all time", Bugner said af[ter] sparring for an hour. Ali did [not] spar today, and has tailed off [his] training in preparation for wh[at] he now says will be an histo[ric] fight.—Reuter.

Rugby League

Brains before brawn, says Murphy

Sydney, June 23.—Alex Murphy, England's Rugby League coach, wants to play against Australia in the world championship match here on Saturday. Murphy, who has not played since England's last home season, said: "I'd like another crack at the Aussies."

He was speaking at Sydney Airport when the England team arrived from Auckland, where they drew 17—17 with New Zealand last weekend. Murphy said he would play should the half-back, Millward, not be fit. Millward is troubled by an ankle injury received in the match against Wales two weeks ago.

"If Roger can't recover in time, I'll be taking his place for sure", Murphy said. "But I'll wait till later in the week before I make a final decision."

Asked about his own fitness, Murphy grinned and said: "You don't have to be perfectly fit to play against them—you just have to have the brains." Millward gave himself a good chance of recovering from the injury in time to play. "My ankle feels fine at the moment. I think it will be right for Saturday", he said. He went straight to a physiotherapist on his arrival here.

The Salford winger, Fielding, also believes he will be fit for Saturday after a testing workout for his hamstring injury.

"I'll be fit enough for the selectors to pick me", he said. "I didn't come all this way to miss out on the match against Australia."

About the prospect of marking Australia's big winger, Harris, Fielding said: "I love them big and tough. I can't stand playing against little blokes. You keep tripping over." The England party wasted no time in getting down to practice, and less than 90 minutes after their arrival they were out on the training ground.

Murphy took the players on a light run while Fielding and Millward trained separately. Brandishing a stick towards the players, Murphy said: "I'm looking for a big improvement in the lads this week. Our form has not been up to scratch, but I think Australia will bring the best out of the lads."

Brisbane, June 23.—Brisbane will meet England's world series side under lights at Lang Park here on Wednesday week. It originally was set down for Tuesday week. Arthur Sparks, chairman of Brisbane Rugby League, said there were four reasons for the change.

England, under their schedule, would arrive only on the Tuesday instead of earlier as planned. It would give Brisbane's three internationals, the winger Rhodes and the forwards Platz and Lang, an extra day's rest following Saturday's world series clash with England in Sydney. The switch would also mean it would not clash with club training, and Mr Sparks said he regarded Wednesday night as a better drawing time.

Christchurch, June 23.—David Watkins, captain of Wales, said that his team regarded Saturday's world championship match against New Zealand as the most vital match of their tour. "From now on we are concentrating on beating New Zealand", Watkins said after the team's arrival here today for the match against Canterbury tomorrow night.

"If we can finish with four points from the first round we will become second favourites to Australia", he said. The Welsh players later watched a television film of New Zealand's 17—17 draw with England. Watkins said he was surprised to see the New Zealanders rely so much on high kicks rather than attempt to penetrate among the inside backs.

In the Welsh side for tomorrow's game Watkins will make his second consecutive appearance in the unfamiliar position of full-back after proving successful there against Wellington last week. Wales are expected to win, having more experience in the forwards and speed in the back line. The Welsh pack will be far stronger than any Canterbury have met this season. Treasure, usually a half back, will play on the right wing, with the leading try scorer, Mathias, on the left.

Canterbury's coach, Gary Clarke, said that his team would prove good opposition for Wales. Clarke has made one surprise selection by relegating the winger, Blacton, to the reserves. Canterbury's only other New Zealand international is the stand-off half, Cooks[ley].

Teams:

WALES: D. Watkins (captain); Treasure, F. Wilson, D. Willicombe, R. Mathias; G. Tourner, P. Ban[ner]; B. Butler, R. Evans, J. Mantle, Nicholas, C. Dixon, P. Rowe.

CANTERBURY: J. Clarke; G. [illegible], B. Dickison, F. Lawrence, L. Hu[illegible] (or N. Turner); G. Cooksley, Wilson (captain); A. Rushton, Brown, S. Hogg, M. Broadhurst, Fuller, M. Stone.—Reuter.

Auckland, June 23.—A ru[gby] player has laid a charge of ass[ault] against an opposing player, [who] he alleges punched him [and] knocked out several teeth at [the] end of a weekend match h[ere], police said today.

The charge, believed to be [un]precedented in New Zeal[and] rugby, followed a warning ea[rlier] this year by the police comm[an]der, Gideon Tiat, that unne[ces]sarily violent play in all sp[ort] need not be tolerated by ei[ther] police or players.

The complaint was made b[y a] player of the Northcote se[nior] reserve team, who claimed a m[em]ber of the Papatoetoe se[nior] punched him to the gr[ound] seconds after the match ende[d on] saturday. The Northcote pl[ayer] lost some teeth and suffered [cuts] on the mouth. The referee was [said] to have taken no action. P[olice] said they are investigating [the] complaint.—Reuter.

Chinese in Rome

Rome, June 23.—The bes[t of] China's athletes will be comp[eting] against Spain, Romania and [Italy] here on June 25 and 26. [illegible] Shuang-Chin, one of the managers who arrived here to[day] said: "We have still a long [way] to go to match top internat[ional] teams but with goodwill all [the] difficulties can be overcome. [Our] athletes are progressing yea[r by] year thanks to new trai[ning] methods and the introductio[n of] children into athletics from [the] early age of eleven."—AFP.

Swimming

LONG BEACH: US world championship trials: Men: 200 metres individual medley: P. Tyler, 2min 06.[illegible] Women: 100m free-style: S. Babashoff, [illegible] 800m free-style: [illegible] wood, 8: 46.51.

Rowing

Wiggins and Wroe want to get beyond bronze age

By Jim Railton

The British junior selection board announced yesterday that the Wallingford Schools' coxed pair and the Ealing Green High School coxless four would represent Britain in the world junior championships in Montreal (August 6 to 10). The remainder of the team, possibly consisting of as many as five other crews and a single sculler, will be selected after the British national championships (July 19 and 20).

The selection of the Wallingford schools' coxed pair deserves special mention and in particular their schoolmaster-coach, Bruce Grainger, who received a Churchill Fellowship to study rowing in 1970. Grainger's first exploration into junior international rowing was in Bled, Yugoslavia, in 1971 when his coxless pair from Wallingford RC gained 11th place.

In the world junior championships the following year in Milan, the same Wallingford crew—Norris and Richardson—took a cox on board and gained the bronze medal. Since 1972, Grainger's crews have been from Wallingford Upper and Lower Schools (which went comprehensive in 1973) and his total to date is three consecutive bronze medals in the world junior championships—coxed pair (1972), coxed four (1973) and coxed four (1974). This is an exceptional performance for a small British community taking on the national might of the Soviet Union, East and West Germany.

The Wallingford Schools' pair for the junior championships, John Wiggins (stroke) and Simon Wroe, were members of the Wallingford Schools' "Babes" coxed four who beat the Russians for the bronze medal in Nottingham in 1973 when they were only 16.

The Ealing Green High School, formerly Ealing Grammar School, coxless four will link up with the Grainger four for training weekends between now and Montreal. This is a wise move as Grainger has much to offer. After understudying the famous West German coach, Karl Adam, Grainger developed his own techniques which were, at first, subject to considerable criticism in Britain. But results speak for themselves. In spite of following unprecedented work schedules for British junior crews, the Wallingford schools' coxed four not only collected two bronze medals in *the world junior championships* but also members of these crews have found places in the universities of Oxford and London.

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 4, Philadelphia Phillies 0 and 3—4 second game; Atlanta Braves 8, San Francisco Giants 2 and 2—5; Pittsburgh Pirates 3, New York Mets 0; St Louis Cardinals 7, Chicago Cubs 2; Houston Astros 8, Cincinnati Reds 4; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, San Diego Padres 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 3, Detroit Tigers 3; Baltimore Orioles 3, Boston Red Sox 0 and 1—5; *Chicago White Sox 6*, Minnesota Twins 5 and 8—2; Cleveland Indians 3, Milwaukee Brewers 2; California Angels 1, Texas Rangers 0; Oakland Athletics 7, Kansas City Royals 6 and 8—1.

SPORT

Cricket

Inaugural winners deserve option to promote the next world cup

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

The International Cricket Conference (ICC) will consider at their meeting this week whether, where and when to hold the next world cup. After the success of the last fortnight, with its splendid climax at Lord's on Saturday, there is little doubt that the tournament has come to stay; to be taken, ideally, to the different cricketing countries, so long as they have the facilities for staging it and the desire to do so.

There is a feeling at the moment, voiced by Ian Chappell among others, that England provides the ideal venue. It is nice that so many people should think so, though whether they would had we not been blessed by a providential spell of sunshine is another matter. India, I know, will apply to act as hosts; Pakistan I am sure will. West Indies are already thinking about it, as no doubt are Australia. New Zealand will have it one day; so, I hope, will South Africa.

One of England's natural advantages is the length of the days at this time of year. Nowhere else in the cricketing world could Saturday's final have continued until 8.45 in the evening. On the other hand, there is no necessity for the matches to be of 60 overs to each side.

If they were of 55 instead, which would still allow a decent game of cricket, the best part of an hour could be saved. There is no reason either, especially overseas, why the matches should not start at 10 o'clock. A 10.30 start is nomal, even now, for Test matches in India, Pakistan and West Indies.

India could guarantee large profits. More difficult, due to their currency regulations, might be the business of getting the money out of the country for world-wide distribution. Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore, Kanpur and Ahmedabad are all Test centres; in most of them there is good accommodation, and in them all their is great enthusiasm. I would expect a world cup in India to be successful.

Being a smaller country, Pakistan has fewer grounds of the necessary calibre. Yet how many are needed? Only six were used this time. Karachi, Lahore and the new stadium at Rawalpindi are up to it. Hyderabad and Bahawalpur could be brought into use. I have watched good cricket in all these places, and in the first three there are large and modern hotels. As an admirer of Pakistan's cricket I am pleased to have it from them both—Asif Iqbal and Mr Kardar—that as captain and president of their cricket board they were not, as I suggested, out of step in the early days of the tournament here. No one is more anxious to see Pakistan do well than Hafeez Kardar, or more looks forward to the day when the world cup goes to Pakistan.

In Australia distance is the problem, both in getting there and within the country itself. From Brisbane to Perth is well over 2,000 miles, and that is a lot of money's worth. Yet imagine this year's final being played before 120,000 at Melbourne or 60,000 at Sydney. It is unthinkable that Australia should not be chosen soon. In West Indies the two groups would have to play their preliminary matches at opposite ends of the Caribbean; one in Jamaica, the other in the eastern islands, with the final in Port of Spain or Kingston. Great fun it would be, too; and very lovely. As winners in this inaugural year I would be inclined to give West Indies the option of promoting it next, in three or four years' time.

A special sub-committee of the ICC may be set up this week to consider in depth the future of the world cup. It should be some time before we know their findings. From this recent event there should be a profit of something like £200,000 to be distributed, most of which comes from the sponsorship of the Prudential Assurance Company, from television fees and the takings at the gate. Of this, 10 per cent goes to the United Kingdom, seven and a half per cent to each of the seven other competing countries, and the balance to the ICC to be distributed at their discretion between associate members, the international coaching fund and the reserve account for the promotion of the next international competition.

Also at this week's meeting the ICC will discuss the nomination by Pakistan of Sri Lanka for full membership, which would entitle them to play official Test matches. The limitation of the on-side field, the question of fast, short-pitched bowling, coaching round the world, and the programme of future tours are all on the agenda. Under any other business perhaps there should be a vote of thanks to all those people who made the first world cup such a success, right down to the policemen who handled the crowd on Saturday with as sure a touch as Clive Lloyd's display in his irresistible innings.

Memorable innings by 'the famous' Richards

By Peter Marson

LEICESTER: Leicester with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Hampshire by 125 runs.

Barry Richards's second 100 of the season, his twenty-eighth for Hampshire, and the sixty-sixth of his career, stood at the centre of a keenly fought day's play in the sunshine at Grace Road yesterday. The purity and power of Richards's stroke play, the gleaming polish to his batsmanship, remained unimpaired and untarnished, though he suffered through his innings from an injury to his groin that he had received in the field on Sunday.

Richards hit a six and 19 boundaries in his innings of 135, which was the backbone to Hampshire's 302 for six declared. Starting out for a second time at 3.30 pm, Leicestershire had lost four wickets at the close in taking their score to 109.

Leicestershire would not again see Richards looking vulnerable, and, using his feet to Illingworth once again, a beautifully timed on-drive to the boundary signalled the beginning of another memorable innings. Memorable, because this was, "the famous Richards" —the description belonged to my neighbour sitting erect in his deckchair busily painting a vivid picture for his friend who had come late—and how lucky we were it was Richards in his most captivating mood, near his brilliant best, and that in spite of the injury that was soon to force him to drop anchor at the crease.

Richards had barely settled down before he called for another bat. "Give him the one with the hole in it, Brian", said my friend, as Davidson thoughtfully did the fetching and carrying. When he had made 73 Richards called for a runner, and going into luncheon, when he had made 10, he did not reappear until after three o'clock when Sainsbury had become the fifth wicket to fall at 259. At that point 12 overs remained, and four bonus points stood 45 runs away.

Earlier, Turner had spent 11 overs scoring one run, and Jesty eight overs making 12 before both players fell to McKenzie. McKenzie had bowled well in an excellent opening spell of an hour and a quarter, and with the ball coming through at varying heights the batsmen had had to be vigilant and alert.

At the end of the first hour Gilliat had joined Richards, and, striking the ball cleanly and firmly, he lessened the pressure building up around Richards and became an admirable partner. At luncheon when Hampshire had made 220 for three Gilliat had hit seven boundaries in making 53.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 318 for 4 (J. F. Steele 71, R. Illingworth 52 not out, R. W. Tolchard 65 not out).

Second Innings
B. Dudleston, b Herman .. 7
J. F. Steele, c Herman, b Jesty .. 51
J. C. Balderstone, c Southern, b Sainsbury .. 35
B. F. Davison, c Rice, b Jesty .. 3
J. Birkenshaw, not out .. 10
*R. Illingworth, not out .. 14
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 8) .. 11

Total (4 wkts) .. 109

†R. W. Tolchard, G. [illegible] to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—72, 3—75, 4—83.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings
B. A. Richards, not out .. 135
A. J. Murtagh, c Steele, b McVicker .. 20
D. R. Turner, c Steele, b McKenzie .. 11
T. E. Jesty, c Tolchard, b McKenzie .. 12
*R. M. C. Gilliat, l-b-w, b McVicker .. 60
P. J. Sainsbury, c Higgs, b Balderstone .. 14
J. M. Rice, l-b-w, b Steele .. 27
Extras (b 8, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 3) .. 23

Total (6 wkts dec, 99.3 overs) .. 302

†G. R. Stephenson, R. S. Herman, J. Southern, T. J. Mottram, did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—56, 2—108, 3—131, 4—241, 5—259, 6—302.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 16—7—42—2; Higgs, 4—0—21—0; Balderstone, 24—7—68—1; McVicker, 26—5—78—2; Steele, 8.3—3—17—1; Illingworth, 9—4—14—0; Birkenshaw, 12—2—42—0.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 6, Hampshire 5.

Umpires: R. Julian and P. Rochford.

Wwyn and Eddery look forward coidently to a great weekend

By Michaely

Next we will be an important perio the life of Peter Walwyn a t Eddery. Grundy is quoted, varying from 5-4 on to 11-8 to win the Irish Sweeps D and on Sunday Walwyn anuery fly to France, where Patchos to have an outstanding ch of landing the Grand Prix Paris. Walwyn is confident th th horses are in great shape that they will do themselves ju.

As far as dy is concerned, however, the ner admits to a feeling of dis that the value of the Derby f was not too well advertised at A. But horses that finish close u the Derby are nearly always ered by their proximity to thinner. And, in any case, it wone easy to make too much of th feats of Hunza Dancer and Wht Quick.

Hunza Dancewho was completely run off legs at Epsom before staying under strong pressure in the sing stages to finish third, ran the most competitive handicap can recall at Ascot. The winnerinbalon, could have won his prous race at Haydock Park by engths if his jockey had ridden n out, and is considered by sor good judges as not being with a chance of developing into sandidate for the St Leger. WhipQuick, beaten two and a half lens and a neck by Sea Anchor anLibra's Rib in the King Edward I Stakes may have run up to his lt mark. After all, Consol was five lengths away in fourth place, Sea Anchor is a fast improving animal, and Fulke Johnson Houghton had always considered that Libra's Rib would be a different proposition over one and a half miles on fast ground, and the Ascot race proved him right.

Grundy had finished over seven lengths ahead of Whip It Quick at Epsom after looking capable of blinding his opponents for speed at any stage of the race. There is no reason at all to doubt that Sea Anchor, if he had been trained for and had run in the Derby, could have been hunting up Nobiliary in third place. An illustration of what I mean can be seen in Ladbrokes prices on the Irish Derby. Sea Anchor stands at 10-1 and Anne's Pretender, a head in front of Whip It Quick in fourth place at Epsom, is quoted at over double the odds at 25-1.

At Brighton today, Belper the one eyed horse can again be king. Three times Lady Manton's six-year-old has visited the Sussex course this season and has scored on each occasion. This afternoon Belper runs in the Operatic Society Challenge Cup, named after another gallant old character who was also preeminent at Brighton.

Belper being blind in his near-side eye is seen at his best on a left-hand course where he can race with the rails on one side and can see any challengers on the other. Not that he has seen much of his rivals in his previous two races, having won them by a total of 11 lengths. When taking the Fitzherbert Handicap last time out, Belper carried 10 st 1 lb and had the well handicapped Promote easily beaten. On fast ground at Brighton he seems to have made his own rules and, even with his 6 lb penalty, can still defy the handicappers. Of his five opponents perhaps Our Manny may present the most danger.

Another course specialist, Happy Victorious, runs in the Palace Handicap. Like Belper, Happy Victorious loves left-hand courses and has won most of his races on sharp courses like Brighton, Chester and Epsom. I fancied him a great deal at the Epsom summer meeting, but he showed little of his old sparkle when finishing last to Fastacre. I am going to oppose him this afternoon with Whirlow Green and Firetail, and narrowly prefer the former, a winner at Doncaster before being narrowly beaten by Hidden Talent at Nottingham.

John Winter trains Whirlow Green and Newmarket stables can also take the Lewes Stakes in which Bruce Hobbs saddles Tranos. Tranos has failed to live up to his two-year-old promise in his only three races this season, and although well beaten behind Hobnob in the Dante Stakes at York is probably good enough to take care of his three opponents today.

STATE OF GOING (offical): Brighton: firm. Pontefract: hard. Salisbury: firm. Liverpool: straight course, firm; round course: hard. Ripon: firm.

Carver can succeed with Raise A Lady

From Pierre Guillot
French Racing Correspondent

Paris, June 23

Tomorrow's Prix du Gros-Chêne has attracted only seven runners, but the race is highly competitive. The best line to form is last May's Prix de Saint-Georges at Longchamp, where three of tomorrow's runners, Myosotis, Totonico and Raise a Lady, were third, fourth and fifth, respectively.

The winner that day was Richard Carver's Flirting Around, who went on to trounce a high-class field in the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot. Raise a Lady is the stable's representative tomorrow and he has some three lengths to find on Myosotis at the weights.

Following his fifth in the Prix de Saint-Georges, Raise a Lady attempted the seven furlongs of the Prix Du Palais Royal. He was, however, unable to cope with a field of specialist milers over a distance that was probably too long for him, finishing last behind the Poule d'Essai des Poulains third, Dandy Lute. Tomorrow's trip will suit him better.

Daniel Wildenstein's Jin Jang is the only French-bred representative. He has yet to reach the frame on three outings this season and tomorrow's distance may be too sharp for him to improve his record.

Realty has won her two races this year and in the more recent of these the Sir Ivor filly had a neck to spare over Totonico when winning the Prix Cor de Chasse over six furlongs at Maisons-Laffitte. Myosotis is only 3 lb better off for a six lengths beating, but, like Raise a Lady, he should be seen to better advantage over this shorter distance.

In what should prove to be a close contest, Raise a Lady, from the in-form Carver stable, is selected to reverse previous form with Myosotis. Realty should follow him home.

PRIX DU GROS CHENE (Group III: £8,600: 5f)
10-2 Bayraan, 4-9-8 .. H. Samani
040 Jin Jang, 4-9-2 .. Y. Saint-Martin
0-00 Raise a Lady, 3-9-0 .. W. Pyers
1-11 Realty, 3-8-8 .. F. Head
444 Totonico, 3-8-7 .. P. Paquet
000 Tendrone, 3-8-7 .. Y. Josse
050 Myosotis, 3-8-7 .. A. Lequeux
2-1 Totonico, 3-2 Realty, 4-1 Bayraan, Myosotis (coupled), 8-1 Jin Jang, Raise a Lady, 16-1 Tendrone.

Batsmen turn quick-change contortionists

By Alan Gibson

BIRMINGHAM: Somerset, with four second innings wickets in hand, lead Warwickshire by 209 runs.

Somerset are in a handy position here: rather stronger than it looks, for the pitch did not always play truly yesterday. Sometimes the ball lifted a little from a length, more often it kept low. Batsmen were frequently to be seen in contortions after a last-moment change of stroke. Runs will be hard to get in the last innings, unless some rain should come, which might in this case soothe the parched earth rather than irritate it. The sun shone warmly again, but there were distant rumblings, like the Emperor Claudius rehearsing for a meeting of the Senate.

On Saturday Somerset scored 308 for four in their 100 overs, and Warwickshire 87 for three, in 28. Warwickshire were all out in the eighty-eighth over for 277. Somerset thus led by eight points to four on the first innings. Warwickshire lost two more wickets in reaching 135—M. J. K. Smith caught at the wicket, trying to cut Breakwell, and K. D. Smith leg-before-wicket to Burgess. Whitehouse and Humpage then put on 126, and Warwickshire were on terms, but lost their last five wickets for 16 runs, Jones providing a good, grunty spell.

Whitehouse we know about: a talented player who won his cap, in the face of fierce competition, in 1973, but did not play last season because of his accountancy examinations. Humpage is the reserve wicketkeeper. It is the kind of name Bunyan might have given to a wicketkeeper (and Bunyan did play cricket, of a sort; indeed, had he not felt convicted of sin while playing on a Sunday, we might never have had *Pilgrim's Progress*, which would have been almost as serious a deprivation as the loss of the John Player League).

Humpage is a Birmingham man, aged 21, educated at Golden Hillock School (another Bunyanesque touch), and apart from being a capable wicketkeeper is a batsman with a good eye who likes to give the ball a thump. This is not to say his strokes are uncultured, least of all his off drive.

When Somerset went in again they might have been in trouble. Taylor was out at 10. Rose was unwell and held back in the order. Close was a late arrival at the ground, injured at Bradford on Sunday. Brown had the worst of luck in his first spell, though he did something to make up for it in his second. The Warwickshire fielding was untidy. Denning, Slocombe and Parks gradually pulled Somerset away. The innings of Parks was a particular pleasure, for we cannot hope to see many more of them.

SOMERSET: First Innings, 308 for 4 (B. C. Rose 64, D. J. S. Taylor 114, P. W. Denning 64).

Second Innings
D. J. S. Taylor, l-b-w, b Bourne .. 2
P. A. Slocombe, b Perryman .. 24
P. W. Denning, b Brown .. 48
J. M. Parks, l-b-w, b Brown .. 44
G. I. Burgess, b Lewington .. 20
I. T. Botham, b Bourne .. 16
B. C. Rose, not out .. 6
*D. B. Close, not out .. 14
Extras (l-b 4) .. 4

Total (6 wkts) .. 178

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—52, 3—101, 4—128, 5—146, 6—161.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
J. A. Jameson, c Taylor, b Jones .. 7
D. L. Amiss, c Close, b Moseley .. 46
J. Whitehouse, lbw, b Jones .. 121
*D. J. Brown, c Taylor, b Burgess .. 2
M. J. K. Smith, c Taylor, b Breakwell .. 23
K. D. Smith, lbw, b Burgess .. 5
G. W. Humpage, c Taylor, b Botham .. 45
E. E. Hemmings, c Taylor, b Botham .. 0
W. A. Bourne, c Burgess, b Jones .. 14
P. J. Lewington, b Jones .. 1
S. P. Perryman, not out .. 0
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 8) .. 15

Total (87.5 overs) .. 277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—18, 2—80, 3—85, 4—132, 5—135, 6—261, 7—261, 8—261, 9—268, 10—277.

BOWLING: Jones, 14.5—3—55—4; Moseley, 18—2—42—1; Burgess, 20—5—61—2; Botham, 14—2—45—2; Breakwell, 20—4—54—1; Parks, 1—0—5—0.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 4, Somerset 8.

Umpires: A. E. G. Rhodes and A. G. T. Whitehead.

Taylor collects his 1,000th victim

By Gerry Harrison

MANCHESTER: Derbyshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, need 90 runs to avoid an innings defeat by Lancashire.

At the risk of discrediting one or two hardworking individual performances, the highlight of a dour day of sun but few beams came at 3.15 pm precisely. Abrahams moved an inch or two down the wicket to get at Miller, missed and the Derbyshire wicketkeeper, Taylor, collected his 1,000th victim in first class cricket with a characteristically sharp and smooth stumping.

Taylor, who last week had his 34th birthday and was also confirmed as Derbyshire's captain for the rest of the season, has graced the game for 15 years since he played for the Minor Counties against the South Africans, in which time his status could hardly have climbed higher. So, as one of the most dedicated professionals, he will not need reminding that when he dropped Engineer off Stevenson from the last ball of Saturday evening he made life somewhat easier for his opponents. Engineer yesterday morning added a comparatively nippy 41 to his score but thereafter things began to go wrong for students of stroke play on the ground.

In gaining a first innings lead of 147, Lancashire squeezed the last drop out of the cards they held which, to be fair, were short of a few aces. But Ratcliffe and Abrahams, two players who were included in the side only at the last minute when the three England Prudential Cup players withdrew, came up trumps. Both made their highest scores in championship cricket, a feat not to be sniffed at, particulary as Abrahams has lately lost some of his confidence. Indeed, he took three hours and a half over his 60. Ratcliffe showed more authority and power although Stevenson missed a caught and bowled when Ratcliffe was on 33.

Hendrick slogged away; Swarbrook might have had more wickets with luck, but Miller was the most consistent of Derbyshire's bowlers and was one of the few with the ball all day who seemed to be enjoying the contest. In the 105 minutes left for Derbyshire to do their worst, Bolus and Hill scratched 20 in the first hour as they were inflicted with a painful dose of caution.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings, 152 (88.2 overs).

Second Innings
J. B. Bolus, b Hughes .. 20
A. Hill, c Reidy, b Hughes .. 19
M. H. Page, c Engineer, b Hughes .. 9
J. M. Ward, not out .. 8
A. Morris, not out .. 0
Extras (w 1) .. 1

Total (3 wkts) .. 57

G. Miller, F. W. Swarbrook, †R. W. Taylor, P. E. Russell, K. Stevenson, M. Hendrick to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—28, 2—48, 3—57.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
*D. Lloyd, l-b-w, b Hendrick .. 19
A. Kennedy, c Taylor, b Hendrick .. 14
H. Pilling, b Swarbrook .. 28
B. W. Reidy, l-b-w, b Stevenson .. 2
†F. M. Engineer, c Taylor, b Stevenson .. 48
J. Abrahams, st Taylor, b Miller .. 60
J. Simmons, c Miller, b Swarbrook .. 37
R. M. Ratcliffe, not out .. 47
D. P. Hughes, c Bolus, b Miller .. 10
K. Shuttleworth, run out .. 16
P. Lee, b Hendrick .. 1
Extras (l-b 6, w 3, n-b 8) .. 17

Total (109.2 overs) .. 299

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—50, 3—61, 4—75, 5—134, 6—207, 7—243, 8—261, 9—295, 10—299.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 28.2—5—62—3; Stevenson, 25—4—68—2; Swarbrook, 27—8—85—2; Miller, 23—8—43—2; Page, 4—0—17—0; Russell, 4—0—17—0.

Bonus points: Lancashire 7, Derbyshire 4.

Umpires: C. Cook and D. Oslear.

Other match

EASTBOURNE: D. H. Robins's XI, 237 (P. H. Parfitt 81, P. Robins 60) and 146 for 5; Oxford University, 164 (E. D. Fursdon 50; M. Nash 5 for 44).

Second XI competition

MANSFIELD: Leicester II, 275 for 5 (J. G. Tolchard 111, D. Gower 91); Nottinghamshire II, 129 (P. Clift 8 for 52) and 6 for no wicket.

BIRMINGHAM (Knowle and Dorridge ground): Warwickshire II, 207 for 9 dec (A. Britten 4 for 53); Glamorgan II, 230 for 5 (R. Anlong 113).

Notts v Northants

AT WORKSOP

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings, 184 (B. Stead 4 for 51).

Second Innings
*R. T. Virgin, l-b-w, b Rice .. 10
A. Tait, c Hassan, b Wilkinson .. 8
D. S. Steele, l-b-w, b Stead .. 10
Mushtaq Mohammad, l-b-w, b Stead .. 5
P. Willey, l-b-w, b Wilkinson .. 5
G. Cook, run out .. 17
†G. Sharp, c Harris, b Rice .. 5
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Smedley, b Wilkinson .. 7
R. M. H. Cottam, c Latchman, b Wilkinson .. 1
B. S. Bedi, not out .. 35
J. C. J. Dye, c Smedley, b Wilkinson .. 7
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 5) .. 9

Total .. 117

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—26, 3—36, 4—38, 5—44, 6—61, 7—66, 8—69, 9—74, 10—117.

BOWLING: Rice, 14—3—55—2; Stead, 11—1—33—2; Wilkinson, 15—6—20—5.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings, 67 (Safraz Nawaz 6 for 23, J. C. J. Dye 3 for 24).

Second Innings
*M. J. Harris, l-b-w, b Sarfraz .. 18
B. Hassan, l-b-w, b Sarfraz .. 32
M. J. Smedley, c Steele, b Bedi .. 8
C. E. B. Rice, not out .. 73
P. D. Johnson, b Cottam .. 10
R. A. White, c Sharp, b Sarfraz .. 6
H. C. Latchman, not out .. 11
Extras (b 4, l-b 4, n-b 10) .. 18

Total (5 wkts) .. 176

R. Dexter, J. D. Birch, P. A. Wilkinson, B. Stead to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—57, 2—60, 3—103, 4—136, 5—146.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 4, Northamptonshire 5.

Umpires: K. E. Palmer and W. E. Phillipson.

Cambridge U v Essex

AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings, 203 (C. J. Aworth 74).

Second Innings
W. Snowden, not out .. 17
R. I. Smyth, c Smith, b Plumb .. 11
*C. J. Aworth, not out .. 30
Extras (b 10, l-b 4, w 2) .. 16

Total (1 wkt) .. 74

T. J. Murrills, P. Roebuck, A. J. Hignell, †S. P. Coverdale, D. P. Russell, P. J. Hayes, S. Wookey, M. Allbrook to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—34.

ESSEX: First Innings
B. E. A. Edmeades, c Wookey, b Roebuck .. 64
R. M. O. Cooke, run out .. 41
K. S. McEwan, c Russell, b Hayes .. 4
K. R. Pont, run out .. 78
S. G. Plumb, not out .. 37
G. A. Gooch, c Snowden, b Wookey .. 5
B. R. Hardie, not out .. 16
Extras (b 8, l-b 1, n-b 6) .. 15

Total (5 wkts dec) .. 265

*R. N. S. Hobbs, †N. Smith, D. L. Acfield, S. Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—93, 2—102, 3—141, 4—223, 5—237.

BOWLING: Wookey, 16—3—36—1; Russell, 14—4—15—0; Allbrook, 21—6—79—0; Roebuck, 16—5—38—1; Hayes, 16—5—32—1.

Umpires: H. Horton and R. E. Barnard.

Sussex v Surrey

AT HOVE

SUSSEX: First Innings, 290 (98.3 overs) (D. J. Graves 66, A. W. Greig 81 (R. D. Jackman 6 for 63).

Second Innings
G. A. Greenidge, c Howarth, b Arnold .. 3
J. R. T. Barclay, c Skinner, b Jackman .. 11
M. J. J. Faber, c Edrich, b Arnold .. 2
P. J. Graves, c and b Arnold .. 0
*A. W. Greig, c Roope, b Arnold .. 10
A. E. W. Parsons, c Edrich, b Arnold .. 10
J. A. Snow, not out .. 44
†A. W. Mansell, c Skinner, b Jackman .. 6
C. E. Waller, b Jackman .. 0
J. Spencer, not out .. 10
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 3) .. 11

Total (8 wkts) .. 107

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—16, 3—20, 4—24, 5—42, 6—61, 7—79, 8—79.

SURREY: First Innings
*J. H. Edrich, c Greenidge, b Greig .. 32
G. P. Howarth, c Waller, b Spencer .. 0
D. R. Owen-Thomas, c Mansell, b Marshall .. 33
Younis Ahmed, c Snow, b Waller .. 34
G. R. J. Roope, b Waller .. 46
†L. E. Skinner, c Greig, b Marshall .. 21
Intikhab Alam, c Barclay, b Waller .. 2
R. D. Jackman, b Waller .. 0
A. R. Butcher, c Faber, b Waller .. 2
G. G. Arnold, c Parsons, b Waller .. 30
P. I. Pocock, not out .. 8
Extras (b 4, l-b 16, w 2, n-b 7) .. 29

Total (97.5 overs) .. 267

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—48, 3—116, 4—188, 5—218, 6—230, 7—230, 8—238, 9—240, 10—267.

BOWLING: Snow, 19—4—41—0; Spencer, 18—9—24—1; Greig, 22—0-85-1; Marshall, 12—2—30—2; Waller, 32.5—6—40—6; Barclay, 4—0—18—0.

Bonus points: Sussex 7, Surrey 7.

Umpires: J. F. Crapp and B. J. Meyer.

Today's cricket

MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Derbyshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Hampshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
WORKSOP: Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
HOVE: Sussex v Surrey (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Somerset (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

OTHER MATCHES
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Essex (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
EASTBOURNE: D. H. Robins's XI v Oxford University.
TAUNTON: East Africa v Sri Lanka (11.0 to 6.0).

SECOND XI COMPETITION
BIRMINGHAM (Knowle & Dorridge): Warwickshire II v Glamorgan II.
MANSFIELD: Nottinghamshire II v Leicestershire II.
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire II v Hampshire II.

Nottinghamshire in sight of their second victory

Nottinghamshire finished 59 runs runs short at Worksopj of their second championship win of the season after fine individual performances by Wilkinson and Rice had taken them from the brink of defeat agaonst Northamptonshire.

With Wilkinson returning career best figures of five for 20, they bowled Northamptonshire out for 117 in their second innings and left themselves 235 to win. Although Sarfraz claimed three wickets, Rice hit a superb unbeaten 67 and Nottingham finished at 176 for five.

Hove

Two splendid bowling performances highlighted an eventful day's cricket where the Sussex spin bowler, Waller, took six Surrey wickets for 40 followed by Arnold removing five home batsmen for 42.

Surrey were all out for 267, Sussex holding a first innings lead of 23. At the close Sussex had reached 107 for eight, 130 runs on.

Waller (26), who could not command a regular place until two years ago returned easily his best bowling figures for Sussex.

Cambridge

A hard-hit 78 (two sixes and 14 fours) from Pont was the highlight of an otherwise plodding Essex innings which was eventually declared only 62 runs ahead of Cambridge University at 265 for five. Pont took two hours, but his last 13 scorching strokes produced 47 runs. This lively display hardly compared with the opening batsman Edmeades 64), who was at the crease more than 30 minutes longer.

The first wicket produced 93 runs until Cooke (41) was run out and later Pont went the same way when Plumb called and Russell hit the stumps from midwicket.

Cambridge replied with 74 for one when the play stopped 25 minutes before the close. This was the fourth stoppage of the day

Australia's four player's who did not take part in the World Cup, Hurst, Higgs, Robinson and Laird, are in the side to play Kent at Canterbury tomorrow.

Ian Chappell will lead the Australians, but some of their regular Test players, Greg Chappell, Edwards, Thomson and Walker, will all be rested. The three opening batsmen, McCosker, Laird and Turner are included, but Turner will probably drop down in the batting order.

AUSTRALIANS: I. M. Chappell (captain), G. J. Gilmour, J. Higgs, A. Hurst, B. Laird, D. K. Lillee, R. B. McCosker, A. H. Mallett, R. Robinson, A. Turner, K. D. Walker.

East Africa v Sri Lanka

AT TAUNTON

SRI LANKA: First Innings
S. Wettimuny, c Metha, b Nagenda .. 8
†R. Fernando, b Frasat .. 14
*A. Tennekoon, b Nagenda .. 0
M. Tissera, c Metha, b Zulfiquar .. 13
B. Warnapura, b Nana .. 33
L. Kaluperuma, c Metha, b Frasat .. 0
Duleep Mendis, c Sumar, b Nana .. 67
S. De Silva, c Nagenda, b Zulfiqar .. 37
T. Opatha, b Nana .. 13
D. Chanmugan, run out .. 7
A. De Silva, not out .. 0
Extras (b 2, l-b 9, n-b 2) .. 13

Total .. 204

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—11, 3—36, 4—36, 5—36, 6—122, 7—161, 8—186, 9—196, 10—204.

BOWLING: Frasat, 17—6—37—2; Nagenda, 7—3—17—2; Zulfiqar, 28—6—64—2; Nana, 21.3—5—61—3; Sethi, 3—0—12—0.

EAST AFRICA: First Innings
S. Walusimba, b Opatha .. 5
†Praful Metha, b S. de Silva .. 17
Ramesh Sethi, run out .. 12
Yunus Badat, c Fernado, b Opatha .. 3
Jawahir Shah, not out .. 29
Frasat Ali, not out .. 16
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 9) .. 10

Total (4 wkts) .. 92

*Harilal R. Shah, Zulfiqar Ali, Shiraz Sumar, John Nagenda, P. G. Nana to bat

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—37, 3—40, 4—48.

Umpires: T. B. Scott and B. Knight.

Minor Counties

GRIMSBY: Lincolnshire, 268 for 7 dec (M. Maslin 56, M. W. Hodson 51) and 71 for 2; Norfolk, 118 (W. S. Wills 5 for 20) and 220 (C. W. Wilton 83, I. N. Bartelley 55; C. S. Barker 4 for 36). Lincolnshire won by eight wickets.

Mark Ienry chases richest prize

By Jim Snow

Yesterday, Lord Allendale and Bill Elsey decidedo chance their arm and run the four-year-old, Mark Henry, in Surday's richest Northumberland late at Newcastle. Mark Hen, in the highly capable hands o Elsey's stable apprentice Shawn Salmon, picked up the £3,000 Wiam Hill Handicap at Ayr on Sarday in a stirring finish from the favourite Beechway. The enalty for that victory brings h weight up to 7 st 12 lb, but Simon will again claim the 5 lb dowance. Mark Henry, readily identifiable in a race with his ousize white blaze, should go well in what is the most valuable two mil handicap of the season, worth 13,000 and run first over 150 yars ago, but not on the Gosforth Park course.

Mark Henry, bred by Lord Allendale and by Henry the Seventh, winner of the Eclipse Stakes for the Elsey stable and later to run a dead heat with a big weight in the Cambridgeshire with Violetta II, is out of a good mare Anglo Indian by Alycidon. On his female side he draws his stamina. Having made all the running at Ayr he was passed inside the last furlong by Beechway, but fought back to get the verdict on the line. Bill Elsey told me yesterday that he was well after returning to Malton.

Mark Henry will, in future handicaps, go up in the weights, and it often pays to strike while the iron is hot. Strangely there has been no ante-post betting on the Northumberland Plate, but no doubt lists will be made when the four-day acceptors are known. Mark Henry will be prominent in the betting for a race which Lord Allendale, senior steward at Newcastle, whose home is 20 miles away from the course, would dearly love to win.

There may be little glamour about the surroundings of Pontefract, set in the heart of South Yorkshire's coalfields and power stations, but it is by motorway readily accessible to Newmarket and Berkshire trainers, and for a group three racecourse it offers good money. In consequence there is now keen rivalry between north and south, with honours usually shared evenly.

Tid, from Herbert Jones's Malton stable which won a £4,000 race in Denmark on Saturday with that splendidly consistent horse, Jimsun, may be the pick of the large field for the Grove Selling Handicap.

Brighton programme

2.0 EASTBOURNE STAKES (2-y-o: £542: 5f)
101 004 Brother Harry (C. Gaventa), R. Smyth, 8-11 G. Ramshaw 3
102 Octogenarian (N. Scott), J. Dunlop, 8-11 R. Hutchinson 1
104 01 Sheric Boy (E. Geary), R. Hannon, 8-11 .. F. Durr 2
10-11 Octogenarian, 7-4 Sheric Boy, 100-30 Brother Harry.

2.30 PALACE HANDICAP (£790: 7f)
201 3212-03 Kashmir Love (D) (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 4-10-0 B. Raymond 5
203 3214-40 Happy Victorious (D) (Mrs W. Jones), Doug Smith, 8-9-6 E. Eldin 1
204 0-11231 Sound Hit (CD) (K. Girling), R. Hannon, 4-9-2 .. F. Durr 4
205 00-0031 Firetail (CD) (D. Russell), G. Hunter, 4-9-1 W. Carson 3
208 300-012 Whirlow Green (D) (J. Clover), J. Winter, 4-8-5 M. Kettle 8
210 000-040 Tadorey (A. Kennedy), A. Breasley, 4-7-10 .. T. Carter 2
212 002002- Scaramander (CD) (K. Rolph), G. Balding, 10-7-10 P. Winter 7 6
213 300-000 Swagman (CD) (R. Smyth), Smyth, 8-7-8 H. Ballantine 5 7
[illegible]

3.0 OPERATIC SOCIETY CUP (Handicap: £1,146: 1¼m)
301 0-01411 Belper (CD) (Lady Manton), J. Dunlop, 6-9-13 R. Hutchinson 2
303 00-0200 Wishing Star (CD) (C. Berlin), D. Marks, 6-9-6 P. Waldron 5
304 23-2130 Our Manny (D) (R. Doughty), G. Harwood, 6-9-6 G. Starkey 3
305 10003-0 Favedo (CD) (Mrs M. Wickins), R. Akehurst, 6-8-11 R. Fox 5 6
307 1100-00 Paddy Jack (Mrs M. McAlpine), G. Smyth, 4-8-8 G. Lewis 4
308 000-000 Sweet Boronia (D. Wood), P. Haslam, 4-8-6 I. Johnson 5 1
11-8 Belper, 7-2 Our Manny, 5-1 Paddy Jack, 7-1 Favedo, 8-1 Wishing Star, 10-1 Sweet Boronia.

3.30 MONTPELIER STAKES (2-y-o: £568: 6f)
402 0002 Cloud Yellow (B. Barnett), B. Swift, 8-11 .. P. Cook 6
404 0221 Nighttime Glory (Mrs F. Wolff), J. Johnson, 8-11 W. Carson 2
406 00 Sanpaul (J. Han'fan), R. Hannon, 8-11 .. F. Durr 1
410 4304 Some Jewel (J. Ratcliffe), M. Haynes, 8-8 .. G. Starkey 7
411 0204 Deadly Sin (Mrs C. Silver), R. Smyth, 8-5 .. G. Lewis 5
414 0 Steel Chain (S. MacTaggart), P. Haslam, 8-5 I. Johnson 5 3
415 000 Willie Jon McBride (J. Banks), D. Keith, 8-5 .. J. Reid 5
416 00 Amberdonna (R. Clifford-Turner), P. Nelson, 8-2 .. G. Baxter 4
15-8 Nighttime Glory, 11-4 Cloud Yellow, 4-1 Deadly Sin, 5-1 Some Jewel, 10-1 Willie Jon McBride, 12-1 Sanpaul, 20-1 others.

4.0 LEWES STAKES (3-y-o: £796: 1¼m)
503 012-000 Tranos (G. Cambanis), B. Hobbs, 9-0 .. G. Lewis 2
509 0-0 Divine Queen (B. Haywood), R. Hannon, 8-6 .. F. Durr 4
510 000000- Drama Star (R. Weston), R. Sturdy, 8-6 .. G. Baxter 3
512 Tadoma (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J. Dunlop, 8-6 R. Hutchinson 1
8-6 Tranos, 5-1 Tadoma, 9-2 Divine Queen, 12-1 Drama Star.

4.30 MARINE HANDICAP (£676: 5f)
601 400-031 Gallico (J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 4-10-4 .. J. Matthias 3 5
605 200-803 Another Fiddler (Mrs A. Isaacs), G. Balding, 4-9-5 W. Nicholson 7 11
607 00-0122 Moor Lane (C. Armstrong), P. Nelson, 7-8-11 W. Carson 4
608 200-004 Huland (B. Middleton), P. Haslam, 4-8-11 .. I. Johnson 5 7
610 410-803 Mythical Lady (C) (D. Toomey), R. Smyth, 3-8-7 S. Eldin 6
[illegible] What A Picture [illegible] .. F. Durr 8
614 0030-01 Daughter of Song (Mrs R. Percival), N. Callaghan, 3-8-4 R. Fox 5 9
615 020-000 The Parisian (S. Powell), J. Sutcliffe jun, 3-7-12 B. Rouse 10
616 204-004 Whiffenrian (CD) (Mrs C. Grimwade), F. Freeman, 4-7-11 T. Rogers 1
618 000-100 Kisten (C) (A. Hoddinott), B. Wise, 3-7-7 H. Ballantine 5 2
5-2 Moor Lane, 11-4 Gallico, 4-1 Another Fiddler, 6-1 Daughter of Song, 8-1 What A Picture, 12-1 Kisten, Huland, 20-1 others.

Brighton selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Octogenarian. 2.30 Whirlow Green. 3.0 BELPER is specially recommended. 3.30 Nighttime Glory. 4.0 Tranos. 4.30 Moor Lane.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Whirlow Green. 4.0 Tranos. 4.30 Daughter of Song.

Pontefract programme

2.45 JUVENILE STAKES (Maidens: 2-y-o: £462: 5f)
8 0 *Golden Rat (C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 9-0 .. — 1
15 00u Bewerley (W. Lockwood), M. W. Easterby, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 6
17 2400 Con Bird (D. Sowerby), M. H. Easterby, 8-11 .. — 7
18 3 *Court of Hill (C. Paxton), J. Edwards, 8-11 .. — 4
24 02 Rerico (T. Corrie), W. Wharton, 8-11 .. F. Morby 3
26 04 Snapstrike (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 8-11 .. A. Cousins 5
27 0000 Stewart Lindsay (Mrs J. Mordecai), S. Nesbitt, 8-11 .. — 2
28 0020 Sylvan d'Or (Mrs S. Gribben), V. Mitchell, 8-11 M. L. Thomas 8
29 Whistling Bernie (H. Easom), H. Wharton, 8-11 .. J. Skilling 9
Evens Rerico, 4-1 Bewerley, 5-1 Con Bird, 13-2 Snapstrike, 10-1 Sylvan d'Or, 16-1 others.

3.15 GROVE STAKES (Handicap: £519: 1m)
3 144-403 Vila Real (M. Cotterill), R. Hollinshead, 4-8-13 .. T. Ives 15
4 3004-40 Pink God (Mrs W. Eggett), L. Walker, 3-8-11 .. P. Madden 7
15 002000- Gaywin (Miss S. Hodgson), J. Calvert, 4-8-5 .. S. Freeman 7 19
16 000000- Auto-Speed (Mrs S. Murray), W. Murray, 4-8-5 .. O. Gray 10
17 400-332 Tid (D) (Mrs E. Boll), Hbt Jones, 4-8-5 .. E. Johnson 8
18 04-0020 *Gipsy Style (T. Dudley), J. Edwards, 3-8-0 .. — 2
24 0000-0 Cresta Way (Mrs A. Digby), A. Balding, 5-7-12 .. A. Horrocks 3
25 30100- Talindert Mist (W. Kirby), K. Whitehead, 5-7-12 .. J. Skilling 12
26 130-020 Luckshared (P. Wayne), P. Cole, 3-7-10 .. J. Lynch 18
28 0000-00 Miss Merc (E. Maloney), R. Hollinshead, 3-7-9 .. K. Lewis 5 5
30 00-0 Fenlander (C. Unwin), W. Clay, 4-7-8 .. — 1
32 4 Horton Gate (R. Mills), D. Ringer, 4-7-8 .. T. McKeown 4
33 0030-00 Pinza Again (J. Davis), W. Wharton, 3-7-7 .. M. L. Thomas 11
34 0-f0030 Wild Derry (M. Callander), J. Etherington, 3-7-7 .. J. Lowe 6
36 040042 Poco Bueno (J. Taylor), D. Weeden, 4-7-7 Dominic Gibson 7 16
37 00-04 Streaking Sun (M. Taylor), K. Payne, 3-7-7 .. C. Eccleston 21
38 1000-00 Stan Freer (D. Gorton), M. H. Easterby, 3-7-7 S. Salmon 3 9
41 0240-30 Slingwrap (Mrs J. Gold), K. Payne, 3-7-7 .. S. Eccles 7 17
43 00-00 Sherrys Dancer (Miss J. Rutter), E. Magner, 4-7-7 E. Bruce 7 18
45 00-0000 Nadine's Choice (L. Jares), D. Doyle, 3-7-7 S. Webster 5 13
46 00- League of Nations (G. Stott), J. Mulhall, 4-7-7 C. Rodrigues 5 22
47 040-000 Double Comedy (Mrs P. Watts), J. W. Watts, 3-7-7 R. Still 20
7-2 Tid, 4-1 Vila Real, 11-2 Poco Bueno, 8-1 Streaking Sun, 10-1 Luckshared, Slingwrap, 12-1 Horton Gate, Pink God, 16-1 others.

3.45 BATLEY PLATE (Handicap: 3-y-o: £828: 1¼m)
3 012-430 Son of Ragusa (H. Swarbrick), J. Calvert, 8-11 .. P. Eddery 3
7 00-02 Rising Falcon (J. Loeb, jun), J. Dunlop, 8-3 .. D. Gillespie 5 2
8 02100-0 Allbiia (J. Etherington, snr), Etherington, 8-2 .. L. G. Brown 5
15 00-0010 Anchovy Toast (D) (G. Bliss), R. Jarvis, 7-7 .. M. L. Thomas 1
17 000200 Crackador (G. Gilyead), J. Turner, 7-3 .. S. Webster 5 4
4-5 Rising Falcon, 4-1 Son of Ragusa, 9-2 Anchovy Toast, 8-1 Allbiia, 12-1 Crackador.

4.15 YOUNGSTERS PLATE (2-y-o: £621: 6f)
[illegible]

4.45 SCARBOROUGH STAKES (Handicap: 3-y-o: £639: 1¼m)
6 000-410 Princely Mark (Sir D. Clague), P. Nelson, 8-9 .. E. Johnson 6
7 0-21 Tinivaro (E. Hill), M. Prescott, 8-8 .. G. Duffield 4
8 03-0204 No Exit (J. Fisher), P. Robinson, 8-6 .. P. Young 5 1
10 0140-40 Our Sue (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-3 .. M. L. Thomas 2
11 013-3 Mary McQuaker (W. Stoker), W. Gray, 8-3 .. S. Apter 3
13 00-3108 Got Lucky (E. Johnson), H. Wragg, 8-1 .. B. Wilson 7 5
15-8 Tinivaro, 7-2 Mary McQuaker, 4-1 No Exit, 6-1 Princely Mark, 8-1 Got Lucky, Our Sue.

5.15 FERRYBRIDGE FLYERS STAKES (3-y-o: £438: 1m)
1 220034 Cassio (W. Payne), K. Ivory, 8-7 .. W. Somerville 12
2 000-04 Golden Lad (D. Robinson), M. Jarvis, 8-7 .. J. Thompson 1
[illegible]

5.45 HULL PLATE (Maidens: 3-y-o fillies: £345: 1m)
[illegible]

Pontefract selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.45 Rerico. 3.15 Tid. 3.45 Rising Falcon. 4.15 Allez Allostock. 4.45 Tinivaro. 5.15 Golden Lad. 5.45 STAR OF BAGDAD is specially recommended.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.15 Pink God. 3.45 Anchovy Toast. 4.45 Got Lucky. 5.15 Five Card Stud.

Brighton results

[illegible]

Pontefract

[illegible]

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The Royal Town Planning Institute is to appoint a Secretary-General to succeed the present Secretary, retiring at the end of 1975.

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Write to Secretary, Royal Town Planning Institute, 26 Portland Place, London W1N 4BE, for application forms and further details. Closing date 31 July.

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The successful candidate will, in addition to the Judicial duties usual to such a post, have various administrative and supervisory responsibilities regarding Magistrates of a junior grade within his district.

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The post described is partly financed by Britain's programme of aid to the developing countries administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

For further particulars you should apply, giving brief details of experience to CROWN AGENTS, M Division, 4 Millbank, London SW1P 3JD, quoting reference MA/TA.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Senior Fellow $A18,544-$A20,784; Fellow $A13,759-$A18,529; Senior Research Fellow $A16,602-$A19,374; Research Fellow/Postdoctoral Fellow $A11,655-$A15,540; Senior Lecturer $A15,954-$A18,544; Lecturer $A11,655-$A15,845; Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application form, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

University of Sydney
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applicants should have a higher degree or equivalent qualification in Computer Science, *experience in* numerical analysis or some related field being particularly desirable.

The Department has on-line access to the University's Cyber 72 Computer and is also equipped with several mini-computers of its own. It offers courses in Computer Science from the second-year level through to the honours level, followed by an M.Sc. and Ph.D. programme. The appointee will be expected to assist with the teaching and to carry out research of his own choosing.
15 August 1975.

University of New South Wales
POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

School of Physics

Appropriate Ph.D. degree required. To carry out research work on *fracture mechanics*, impact erosion phenomena and acoustic detection techniques. Experience in brittle fracture problems, particularly in ceramic materials, a main requirement. Successful applicant will be principally concerned with work relating to the microfracture processes which occur during the surface damage of highly brittle materials. Appointment will be for three years. Consideration may be given to assistance with travel expenses. Salary $A10,411-$A13,365.
18 July 1975.

Australian National University
POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

Research School of Biological Sciences

This post is available for biochemical studies concerning plant hormones, particularly cytokinins. The appointee would be expected to collaborate principally with Dr. D. S. Letham and could be associated with one or more of the following projects: (1) purification of enzymes involved in cytokinin biosynthesis, metabolism and function: (2) studies of cytokinin translocation and metabolism in relation to plant development and senescence: (3) purification of new phytohormones. Preference may be given to a person experienced in enzyme purification who would work on topic (1).
31 July 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY: MIGRATION INTERESTS

Research School of Social Sciences

One post is available at the level of Senior Fellow, Fellow, Senior Research Fellow or Research Fellow.

The Department has a long-standing interest in migration as a world phenomenon, with special reference to Australia, covering migrant origins, motivation, movement, settlement, integration and assimilation. There is scope for work from viewpoint of economics, geography, history, political science, sociology, formal demography and related disciplines, but the successful applicant will also be expected to analyse and assess statistics relating to migration and migrants, and to supervise postgraduate students.
29 August 1975.

RESEARCH FELLOW/SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW IN PLASMA PHYSICS GROUP, ENGINEERING PHYSICS

Research School of Physical Sciences

Work of the Department of Engineering Physics, located in the Research School of Physical Sciences in the University's Institute of Advanced Studies, relates mainly to the quest for new energy sources (Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion and Solar Energy Utilization) with strong backing from an information science research group. A large homopolar generator energy store (560 megajoules) can *supply pulses of energy* at currents up to 1.6 million amperes and power rates of over 500 megawatts to several projects: development and use of high power lasers for studying plasmas and high photon density phenomena; research with 30 T magnetic fields; macroparticle acceleration; and, nearing completion, LT-4 a toroidal plasma machine, larger than the existing LT-3 tokamak, for research in plasma physics.

Staff includes 15 academics, 41 professional, technical and others and 12 Ph.D. Scholars, supported by extensive *workshop* facilities, DC power sources, capacitor banks and other resources. Experimenters may use departmental on line and interactive computing facilities with unusual capabilities and other larger computers.

Applicants should have a higher degree in Physics with some experience in Plasma Physics, preferably but not necessarily, with postdoctoral experience and experience in the use of lasers or microwaves for the investigation of the electron content of plasmas. Experimental work will generally be with the LT-3 and LT-4 tokamaks. The successful applicant should be strongly motivated to contribute to knowledge in the physical sciences and be able to use the unique resources of the Department for this purpose.
14 July 1975.

CHAIR OF LAW

Research School of Social Sciences

Applications are invited from persons qualified in Public Law, but also having a substantial interest in legal theory and in the social implications of law, for appointment to the Chair of Law in the Research School of Social Sciences. This Chair is to be vacated by Professor G. Sawer on his retirement at the end of 1975. On appointment the successful candidate will become Head of the Department.
14 August 1975.

POSTS IN THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

Appointments may be made at the level of Senior Fellow/Fellow/Senior Research Fellow/Research Fellow.

The History of Ideas Unit, headed by Professor Eugene Kamenka, has concentrated on research into the history of theoretically complex ideas concerning man, culture and society and the disciplines that study them, from the seventeenth century onward. All members of the Unit hold research appointments and are not engaged in systematic teaching.
30 August 1975.

LECTURER IN HISTORY

Faculty of Arts

The appointee will be required to take up duty as soon as possible and not later than 1 February 1976. Field preferred: Early modern European History (including Renaissance and Reformation).
14 July 1975.

University of Tasmania
CHAIR OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for a second chair in the Department of History. The existing chair is held by Professor R. S. Rose. The desirable area of study for the new chair is Australian or Asian history, but applicants who specialise in other areas in which the Department is currently teaching will be considered.
Salary $A23,669.
28 July 1975.

James Cook University of North Queensland
LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY

Applicants should have an honours degree in geography or related field and preferably a higher degree. Interests in locational analysis, transport studies, secondary and tertiary industries or in the economic aspects of urban and regional planning would be of particular advantage, but applicants with other interests in economic geography are encouraged to apply. Ability in the application of quantitative techniques would be useful.
18 July 1975.

LECTURER IN HISTORY

Applicants should have a sound knowledge of Australian History generally, a special interest in the twentieth century, and proven competence in university teaching. Ability to contribute to teaching in another of the Department's areas of interest would be advantageous. In the first instance the appointee will be responsible for designing and conducting a new third-year course in Australian history since Federation.
18 July 1975.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

The successful applicant will have a Ph.D. or equivalent in educational psychology with major teaching and research interests in one or more of the *following* areas: theories of teaching and instruction, guided self-analysis, group processes, group dynamics, guidance and counselling, personality theories and development. The successful applicant should have had some experience in teaching at either the primary or secondary level and must have a commitment to teach education.
31 July 1975.

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Appointments Vacant also on page 11

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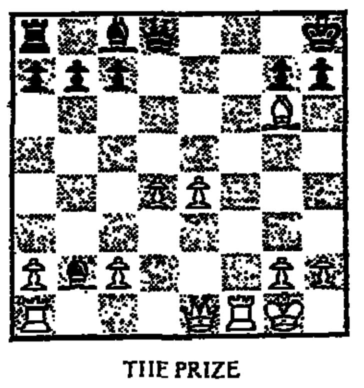
Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation. White's next move is the key to his winning against any move by Black.



HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by *the official form and sent to* The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by *post and his name will be published in* The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

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"Z.A."

PROPERTY also on page 12

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PROPERTY also on page 11

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Law Report June 23 1975

Self-induced intoxication still no defence

Regina v Majewski

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Milmo

[Judgment delivered June 19]

Section 8 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, did not change the common law rule that self-induced intoxication is not a defence to a criminal charge subject to relaxation to the extent set out by the House of Lords in *DPP v Beard* ([1920] AC 479). The section should not be construed as sweeping away or modifying the rule; Parliament intended to alter the law of evidence about a particular presumption and nothing else.

The Court of Appeal so stated, in a reserved judgment, in dismissing an appeal by Robert Stefan Majewski against conviction at Chelmsford Crown Court (Judge Francis Petre) on three counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm and three counts of assault on a police constable in the execution of his duty.

Section 8 provides: "A court or jury, in determining whether a person has committed an offence, —(a) shall not be bound in law to infer that he intended or foresaw a result of his actions by reason only of its being a natural and probable consequence of those actions; but (b) shall decide whether he did intend or foresee that result by reference to all the evidence, drawing such inferences from the evidence as appear proper in the circumstances."

Mr Stephen Brown, QC, and Mr John Slater for the appellant; Mr John Mathew and Mr Michael Hill for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that the appellant and another man were involved in a brawl in a public house one evening in February, 1973. They were ejected but fought their way back and the appellant cut the landlord's hand with a piece of glass. The appellant, who was violent, was overpowered and held until the police arrived.

He kicked and abused the officer who arrested him, kicked and injured another officer on the way to a police station, and next morning in his cell he attacked an inspector.

At his trial the appellant said that he had been taking a mixture of drugs and on that evening he had drunk a fair amount of alcohol while still under the influence of the drugs. He claimed to have no recollection of what happened until he woke up at the police station and found himself handcuffed. He had a slight, momentary recollection of struggling with the police.

A doctor called on his behalf said that the drugs followed by alcohol would lead to rapid intoxication and uninhibited aggressive paranoid behaviour, followed by a loss of memory. A statement by another doctor was to the effect that the appellant at the police station the next morning had been suffering from withdrawal symptoms.

It was obvious from the trial transcript and other papers that defence counsel was aware of criticisms made in recent years by academic writers and some Commonwealth judges of the widely held opinion that self-induced intoxication, whether by drugs or alcohol, could not provide a defence to a criminal charge unless the resulting disturbance of faculties was of a degree which brought about what the law regarded as insanity or went to negative the existence of what had been called a "*specific intent*".

Counsel had wanted to submit that the criticisms were well founded and that the jury should be left to decide whether the drugs and alcohol had raised a doubt as to whether the appellant had had an intent to commit an assault, but he told the judge that he could not do so because of a Divisional Court case (*Bolton v. Crawley*) (unreported) in 1971.

The judge made it clear that he was going to direct the jury in accordance with the commonly held opinion and he did so. He told the jury that ". . . in every single case in this indictment the allegation is one of assault. That does not require the proof by the prosecution of any specific intention and therefore the fact that Majewski may have taken drink and drugs is irrelevant provided that you are satisfied that the state which he was in . . . was self-induced because . . . if a person disables himself by his own conduct, by the taking of drink and drugs, from having powers of comprehension as to what is going on or his powers of self control, he cannot then turn round and say: 'I am not responsible for what I did'."

The appellant accepted counsel's advice that the direction was wrong in law and gave notice of appeal.

At the hearing Mr Brown, for the appellant, submitted that *DPP v Beard* had been misunderstood by judges, if not by academic lawyers. To their Lordships' surprise, Mr Brian Higgs, QC, then appearing for the prosecution, said that he could *not* support the conviction.

Their Lordships did not criticize Mr Higgs but commended his professional integrity, for he and his junior had been convinced by Mr Brown's argument that the trial judge had been wrong in adopting the commonly held opinion about the relevance of *self-induced intoxication to criminal charges based on assault.*

Without the benefit of any argument for the prosecution when some argument was possible, their Lordships decided to adjourn the appeal so that the Director of Public Prosecutions might take it over. He instructed Mr Mathew and Mr Hill to represent the prosecution.

At the resumed appeal Mr Brown, relying on *R v Tolson* ((1889) 23 QBD 168), submitted that evidence of self-induced intoxication by drugs or alcohol, tending to show that the accused's faculties were disturbed, was relevant to rebut the inferences which could be drawn from the fact that the accused did the act alleged to amount to an assault. He said that, rightly understood, the decision in *Beard* provided no qualification to the general principles about intent set out in *Tolson*. But even if *Beard* had made a qualification in cases of self-induced intoxication, it had been removed by section 8 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967.

In their Lordships' opinion, if *Beard* decided what it was commonly thought to have decided, evidence of self-induced intoxication was not relevant to rebut other evidence that the accused had the kind of intent which had been conveniently labelled as basic intent.

In *Beard* Lord Birkenhead, Lord Chancellor, made a detailed historical survey of the way the common law from the sixteenth century onwards had dealt with the effect of self-induced intoxication on criminal responsibility. It sufficed to state that from 1819 onwards the common law judges began to mitigate the severity of the common law, which would not accept self-induced drunkenness as any excuse for criminal conduct. T[illegible] reported cases in which they d[illegible] so were those in which murd[illegible] attempted suicide or grave offen[illegible] of violent assault had be[illegible] charged.

Summarizing the effect of t[illegible] cases he had reviewed, Lord B[illegible]kenhead referred to a speci[illegible] intent forming an essential ingre[illegible]ent in the offences and said th[illegible] "evidence of a state of drunk[illegible]ness rendering the accused inca[illegible]able of forming such an inte[illegible] should be taken into considerati[illegible] in order to determine whether [illegible] had in fact formed the inte[illegible] necessary to constitute the partic[illegible]lar offence". Using a charge [illegible] murder as an illustration, he sa[illegible] that drunkenness might negati[illegible] the intent to kill or do grievo[illegible] bodily harm, but the accu[illegible] would still be guilty of ma[illegible]slaughter.

Quoting a passage from L[illegible] Birkenhead's speech in which [illegible] said that "a person cannot [illegible] convicted of a crime unless [illegible] mens was rea", Mr Brown c[illegible]tended that the phrase "speci[illegible] intent" as used by Lord Birk[illegible]head, when read with the la[illegible] passage amounted to no more th[illegible] that self-induced intoxication [illegible] relevant to an issue whether [illegible] accused had any mens rea. [illegible] difficulty about that reading [illegible] that Lord Birkenhead referred [illegible] an accused being incapable [illegible] forming an intent to commit [illegible] offence, which was a different c[illegible]cept to not in fact having a gu[illegible] intent because of drunkenness.

In *Attorney General for North[illegible] Ireland v Gallagher* ([1963] AC [illegible]) none of their Lordships quer[illegible] *Beard*. Lord Denning set out [illegible] understanding of what it est[illegible]lished: as a general principle s[illegible] induced want of perception of c[illegible]sequences or of what was right [illegible] wrong could not be put forw[illegible] as a defence. There were [illegible] exceptions: "if a man is char[illegible] with an offence in which a spec[illegible] intent is essential (as in murd[illegible] though not in manslaughter) t[illegible] evidence of drunkenness, wh[illegible] renders him incapable of form[illegible] that intention, is an answer; [illegible] secondly, if a man by drink brings on a distinct disease of mind such as delirium tremens, that he is temporarily insane wi[illegible] the M'Naghten Rules". Tho[illegible] Lord Denning's comments w[illegible] probably obiter, they had g[illegible] persuasive force.

In *Broadhurst v The Qu[illegible]* ([1964] AC 441) the Privy Cou[illegible] gave a warning about *Beard*, [illegible]ing that it had been deci[illegible] before *Woolmington v [illegible]* ([1935] AC 462). Passages [illegible] Lord Birkenhead's speech were [illegible] consistent with the law on [illegible] burden of proof as set out [illegible] *Woolmington*.

The House of Lords itself [illegible] never sought to qualify what L[illegible] Birkenhead said in *Beard*. [illegible] would, no doubt, had the oc[illegible]sion arisen, have qualified s[illegible] phrases as were in conflict v[illegible] *Woolmington*. Subject to [illegible] and to the qualifications, if a[illegible] imposed by section 8, *Beard* [illegible] the governing authority. For [illegible] years most judges and pra[illegible]tioners had understood it in [illegible] way Lord Denning did in 1963.

Whatever differences of opin[illegible] there might be about the mean[illegible] of "specific intent", there co[illegible] be none about the relevance [illegible] evidence as to self-induced int[illegible]cation when there was a cha[illegible] of murder: it could reduce [illegible]der to manslaughter but c[illegible] not bring about an acquittal. [illegible] manslaughter required proof [illegible] guilty intent, drunkenness c[illegible] not be relied upon as negati[illegible] that intent. Judges did not s[illegible] to be agreed about the nece[illegible] prove a guilty intent in [illegible]slaughter, but it was unneces[illegible] to decide that point now.

Lord Denning's opinion [illegible] *Gallagher* had not been acce[illegible] in other jurisdictions and [illegible] been widely criticized.

Mr Mathew submitted that [illegible] law on self-induced intoxica[illegible] had developed pragmatically. [illegible] had been shaped by histor[illegible] help with the maintenance of [illegible] and order. Keeping viol[illegible] under control had always be[illegible] problem for the Crown, w[illegible] task would be difficult if vi[illegible] drunken behaviour went [illegible] punished. He argued that [illegible] explanation for the comm[illegible] held opinion about the relev[illegible] of evidence of self-induced in[illegible]cation to criminal responsi[illegible] was to be found in history. [illegible] common law would not reco[illegible] self-induced intoxication as [illegible] excuse.

He pointed out that in the [illegible]teenth century judges bega[illegible] relax the strict common law [illegible] in cases such as murder [illegible] serious violent crime whe[illegible] penalties were harsh (dea[illegible] transportation) or where ther[illegible] likely to be much sympath[illegible] the accused (attempted sui[illegible]). Although there was much re[illegible]ing zeal then, Parliament [illegible] once considered whether [illegible] induced intoxication should [illegible] defence generally to a cri[illegible] charge. It would have [illegible] strange if the merciful rela[illegible] of a strict rule of law had [illegible] without parliamentary int[illegible]tion, by whittling it away t[illegible] an extent that the more dr[illegible] man became, provided he st[illegible] short of making himself [illegible] the better chance he had [illegible] acquittal. Mr Mathew sub[illegible] that when *Beard* was cons[illegible] against the nineteenth c[illegible] development of the law [illegible] clearly the limits of rela[illegible] that were being decided. Th[illegible]mon law rule still applie[illegible] there were exceptions to it [illegible] Lord Birkenhead tried to [illegible] by reference to specific inte[illegible].

Their Lordships were sa[illegible] that the historical approac[illegible] vided the explanation for [illegible] and that before the passing [illegible] Criminal Justice Act, 196[illegible] common law rule govern[illegible] topic subject to the relaxa[illegible] set out in *Beard*. Wha[illegible] Lordships said about self-i[illegible] intoxication applied equally [illegible] effect of alcohol and drug[illegible].

The real problem was w[illegible] the common law rule, as r[illegible] was swept away, or modif[illegible] section 8. In their Lor[illegible] judgment by section 8 Par[illegible] intended to alter the l[illegible] evidence about a particula[illegible] sumption and nothing else[illegible] did not construe the sec[illegible] sweeping away or modif[illegible] rule of the common law, [illegible] had been applied since t[illegible]teenth century, but with a [illegible] of relaxation in modern [illegible]. They could not accept tha[illegible] Act which dealt with many [illegible] including the law relat[illegible] evidence, Parliament coul[illegible] intended to deal with a [illegible] law of great importance i[illegible] taining law and order an[illegible] which opinions were li[illegible] differ on social as well [illegible] grounds.

Section 8 had therefo[illegible] changed the law as set [illegible] *Beard*. The direction to t[illegible] was correct and in acc[illegible] with *Beard*. There was n[illegible] about the burden of [illegible]. Accordingly the appeal w[illegible] dismissed.

Leave was granted to a[illegible] the House of Lords.

Solicitors: Leonard Gr[illegible], Chelmsford; DPP.

THE ARTS

Jeannette V 1910-1913 by Matisse: Uncle Auguste and his son Dédé, Paris, 1906 by Lartigue

Paris still major art centre

Despite recent improvements like the opening of the National Gallery extension, Paris still has more space available than London for temporary exhibitions, even if the Centre National d'Art et de Culture Georges Pompidou remains a hole in the ground where Les Halles used to be. Its name, however, has made an appearance, affixed to the exhibitions at the Grand Palais, the Musée des Arts Décoratifs and the Musée d'Art Moderne.

It may be because of this lack of space, but also, one suspects, for other reasons, that many of the major reassessments of twentieth-century artists by-pass London. Over *the past decade or so there* have been major Kandinsky and Mondrian retrospectives in Europe which did not cross the Channel, to name only two. And significantly it is the National Museum of Modern Art in Edinburgh which is going to right the score as far as Kandinsky is concerned at this summer's Festival.

Max Ernst is not in that class, but he is an interesting artist and London should have had the chance to reassess his work. Having said that, it must be pointed out that the exhibition at the Grand Palais (till August 18), to which 100 extra works have been added since it was shown at the Guggenheim in New York this spring, is uncomfortably large.

Ernst is an artist who would benefit from more selection. He is often repetitive and although his style has changed quite frequently the works of any one period are very similar. Like most artists of whom this can be said, he is best on a smaller scale, when both ideas and forms are compressed and concentrated. The graphic work is superior to the paintings, which suffer from an overall deadness of the surface.

Many of these things are true also of Corot. For although Corot went through several different periods, including both a neo-classic and a romantic phase, there is a consistency of uniformity about his paintings. This has much to do with a lack of vitality in the application of the paint to the surface of the canvas, but also to a lack of visual variety. The style changes, but the vision does not. And the vision is constricted. It is easy to see why Corot is one of the most easily and frequently forged of artists. The drawings downstairs show a more varied way of looking.

The exhibition, at the Orangerie to September 29, celebrates the centenary of Corot's death. *It does not claim to be* a retrospective and is drawn entirely from French collections. Nevertheless it is a big exhibition and again, as with Ernst, a selection of the best works would have done Corot more service. Corot spent three separate periods in Italy and those are the works that sit up and begin to look alive. For it was Italy which fired, or at least gently singed, Corot's imagination, as it had so many painters before. It is easier to see Corot as a traditional painter, whose work harks back to the eighteenth century, than as some have somehow seen him, as an innovator who anticipates Cezanne. Corot seems to have responded little to his own time. When he painted the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in 1862 he put it in the background behind a screen of trees so that it looks *exactly like a conventional* stone palais softened by the haze of distance.

A combined exhibition of Matisse's sculptures and drawings is an excellent way to demonstrate the less obvious qualities of that extraordinary artist. Drawing and sculpture are closely linked activities. Perhaps more so with a sculptor who is a carver rather than a modeller like Matisse. But Matisse could model as well as carve with pen, pencil or crayon. To conjoin his sculpture and drawings is to subtract his best known quality, colour. He was a great colourist, but there were other *equally important aspects* of his work, brought out by this well arranged exhibition (at the Musée d'Art Moderne till September 7), in which Matisse's sculpture is presented complete for the first time in Paris, as it has only been seen before in New York in 1972.

Matisse spoke of "the eternal conflict of drawing and colour" and considered draw*ing to be closer to sculpture,* although having the advantage that, being seen from close to, it could "suggest forms that sculpture, made to be seen from a distance, had to express a good deal more categorically." As sculptor Matisse was a modeller. But as a painter he was, to use Adrian Stokes's distinction between modelling and carving colour, a carver of colour. When ill health forced him to improvise his cut paper technique, this became literally true as he carved (cut out) the shape from the colour. And appropriately the exhibition includes some of Matisse's late cut paper works, as well as the "drawings" for them.

Much of the best modern sculpture has been made by painters. Picasso's sculptures will, I believe, eventually be considered to be his finest works, particularly those made *in the early thirties inspired by* his relationship with Marie-Thérèse Walter. These heads where the nose and other features of the face are given phallic qualities, projecting the lover on the loved one, are anticipated by some of the powerful *Jeannette* sculptures Matisse made between 1910 and 1913. As sculptor Matisse equalled his achievement as painter. He did not, like Picasso, exceed it. But then he was a better painter than Picasso.

At the Musée des Arts Decoratifs until September 15 is the largest exhibition of photographs by Jaques-Henri *Lartigue to have been shown* in France. Given a camera at the age of seven, Lartigue used it with a child's directness, unlike most children who imitate adult photographs. Here is what childhood *looked* like, not as recollected in tranquility by the adult novelist or autobiographer. Lartigue's was a privileged childhood (his father was a banker), but then so were those of Proust or Tolstoy and most of the other great nineteenth and early twentieth century recreators of childhood, boyhood and youth. Lartigue photographed his parents off their guard, the maids and governesses, his uncles playing the fool; above all his slightly gormless looking elder brother Zizou driving Edwardian go-karts, swimming, cycling, flying primitive aeroplanes. As he grew older Lartigue concentrated on photographing early motor-racing, achieving the visual equivalent in breathless exhilaration of Marinetti's Prologue to the *First Futurist Manifesto,* with which it was almost exactly contemporary. Later, approaching puberty, his attention shifts towards women; mysterious, veiled, feathered creatures gliding through the Bois de Boulogne or blown along the beach at Biarritz. Thus *one can follow the natural* development of an intelligent, extroverted, well-heeled boyhood. As Michel Frizot points out in his catalogue introduction, what Lartigue produced was not an *oeuvre* but a *life*, "the opposite of a *Recherche du Temps Perdu*". Although there are good photographs from the later years there is a general sense of world weariness.

Lartigue never really grew up. His vision grew up, but he continued to move through his life of fast cars and women without supplanting a child-like or adolescent wonder with anything more thoughtful or detached. But those early photographs will never cease to amaze. It is a unique vision. Or rather it is the totally un-unique vision of an upper middle-class childhood of the Belle Epoque, uniquely captured.

Paul Overy

Seelewig
Civic Theatre, Utrecht

William Mann

At last year's Holland Festival a group of scholarly enthusiasts from Utrecht presented an early Italian church opera, *Eumelio.* This year they have turned to a similar work from Germany. S. G. Staden's *Seelewig* seems (in the absence of Schütz's *Dafne*) to be the first extant German opera, long neglected because it was published in a volume of literary work by its librettist, G. P. Harsdörffer. It dates from 1644 and is a moral pastoral showing the triumph of Christian piety over naughty hedonism, a genre still in existence when Mozart was a boy 120 years later.

The lecherous god Pan, here named Trügewald (meaning Trickwood—all the characters have symbolic names), lusts after the pure and lovely Seelewig (Eternal Soul) and conspires with Sensuality and three shepherds (Art, Honour and Wealth) to seduce her. Their numerous ploys are always frustrated by her stern mentors Conscience and Reason.

Staden (1607-1655) was a respected organist and composer, formerly a city wait, in Nuremberg to which his father, also a musician, had removed after court service at Kulmbach where the son was born. *Seelewig* shows him to have been adept at instrumental dance music, such as he composed for the orchestral entr'actes, but a dull melodist. His librettist had determined to transplant the *joys of Italian opera to Germany*, and seems to have given Staden strict instructions how to write the music—the score is unusually informative about instrumentation, vocal casting and details of interpretation.

But the music is *not* Italianate in manner. The action is set, not to recitative but to scraps of stiff ditty, relieved by simple strophic song or block vocal harmony for groups of soloists. One solo, for sensuality about that familiar organ of delight, the nightingale, prompted Staden to spurts of vocal virtuosity and a less stilted musical manner. There are two echo songs, one serious, the other amusing (the answers are sung falsetto by the basso Pan). Mostly, though, the poet's ambitions are frustrated by his composer's parochial attitude to vocal music.

The Utrecht production does not attempt to gild the Bavarian daisy. Kees Vellekoop's musical edition is penny-plain in virtue, with little filling-in between vocal and bass lines; some of his continuo instruments accompanied tentatively, and there were a few uncomfortable vocal moments on the distaff side though much of the singing was sympathetic and convincingly *stylish. Rudolf Corens supplied* simple, colourful flat settings *on a revolving stage.*

Eddy Habbema, deployed a stylized production technique with a nincompoop Seelewig (delightfully hammed by Dieuwke Aalbers, a pretty soprano), an agonized Pan on the brink of fainting from lust, a strongly acted sensuality, and three jolly clowns for shepherds. If ever the music began to pall, there was always something attractive to look at. The performance was imaginatively presented, with a fat, informative profusely illustrated programme book, a picture exhibition in the foyer with background music of the period, and even bottles of (modern) Nuremberg beer on sale.

RPO/Vonk
Festival Hall

Joan Chissell

Rachmaninov dedicated his third piano concerto to Josef Hofmann, teacher of Sunday night's soloist, Shura Cherkassky. But anyone expecting dutiful allegience was in for a surprise. Mr Cherkassky was in one of his unpredictable moods. Time and time again he seemed to be discovering some new facet of the music on the spot. Even if sometimes capricious, the results were certainly never dull.

In the first movement it was his dynamics (with several unexpected drops in tone) in the first subject that might have surprised Rachmaninov; in the second subject it was his very *elastic rubato.* Reaction to tempo change throughout the movement was extreme, but however fast and furious the going, his legendary technique always carried him through (even if once or twice the orchestra drowned him). He wisely rejected the complex, alternative cadenza which gets thick and chordal too soon.

In the Adagio he went even farther than before in searching out and emphasizing counter-themes: at one point early on he almost forgot about the succulent tune up at the top altogether. But there was cutting melodic intensity besides dazzlingly brilliant finger-work in the finale. Whatever the waywardness, the Dutch conductor, Hans Vonk, held things firmly together.

The best evidence of how much the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra enjoyed working with Mr Vonk came after the interval in Stravinsky's *The Firebird. Though the composer made* three separate concert suites, Mr Vonk in fact gave us the complete ballet score: on a hot *summer's night nothing could* have been nicer than this Russian fairy tale in which everyone eventually lives happily ever after.

Stravinsky himself described the forces he wrote for as "wastefully large". But though the platform (like the auditorium) was full to overflowing, what struck home in Mr Vonk's imaginative performance was the superfine delicacy of most of the scoring. Not a single instrument seemed redundant. Sensitive woodwind solos, likewise delicately pleading strings, did wonders in evoking the supernatural at the start. Even amid Kashchei's black magic, the brass never coarsened. Mr Vonk himself knew how to hypnotize (not least in the "Berceuse") and to galvanize. In the triumphant ending his *phrasing had splendid breadth.*

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Final weekend
Aldeburgh Festival

Alan Blyth

The weekend was flanked by two pageant-like works, Crosse's *Potter Thompson,* faultlessly executed by the Finchley Children's Music Group in Orford Church, but rightly described, in spite of some lovely music, by knowledgeable American visitors as a "pretentious high-school muddle"; and *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast* at the Maltings, as a bow to Coleridge-Taylor's centenary. In between came the more substantial, certainly the more worthwhile music-making at Snape.

That was provided through Anglo-American cooperation. Peter Pears, 65 yesterday, has formed a rewarding duo partnership, since Britten fell ill, with Murray Perahia (third master-pianist at this year's festival), and on Saturday afternoon they performed two of the composer's song groups. *The Poet's Echo,* Pushkin settings, may lose a little of its Russian poignancy when sung in English, but Pear's accentuation of his own translation was quite as affecting as the original, in its way, and the two artists made much of the elegiac song about the nightingale and the rose, and of "Lines written during a sleepless night", where the clock ticked hauntingly through Perahia's fingers.

The Six Hölderlin Fragments created a still deeper impression. In this cycle Britten comes *closest to Wolf in wonderful* response to often allusive and complex texts; "Socrates and Alcibiades" is a prime example. Nor has he written a more suggestive melody than that for "Die Heimat", and the final song as given here was unforgettable in its unerring response to a lovely text. "O Waly", the single encore allowed, was, if possible, still more intense in its expression.

It was to the credit of those interpretations that they complemented Perahia's comprehensive account of the Chopin Preludes in the first half. Playing them almost without a break, he brought to their immensely varied moods a splendid unanimity, which still allowed each its own individuality. Some of the earlier pieces were unduly subdued, but one felt the point of that as the *comparative reticence gave way* to the tremendous tension of the closing quarter of the work.

No 15, in a sense, typified the whole. It moved from the lyrical cool of the start through the more torrid climes of the central section and back again with marvellous inevitability. Weight and depth of tone in Nos 9 and 20 were set against the sublime simplicity of No 7, the soft-grained six-four lilt of No 13, the *sheer brilliant* pianism of No 16. By chance more Perahia magic was to be had on Sunday morning (Radio 3) in a truly tragic account of Mozart's D minor concerto.

The British debut concert of the Lincoln Center Chamber Music Society was not quite in the same category. The programme of this group, leading American players in their field, with a couple of British *virtuosi, was eclectic, beginning* with a Vivaldi Trio in G minor, nervous in execution but serving to show off Paula Robison's effervescent flute playing. Richard Goode's finely shaped Mozart phrasing was the most telling constituent of that composer's "Kegelstatt" Trio, where he was joined by Gervase De Peyer's fluent clarinet and Walter Trampler's viola.

The rest was highly polished but not always wholly idiomatic string playing, in Ravel's violin and cello sonata (Jaime Laredo and Leslie Parnas) and Mendelssohn's Op 87 quintet.

Poetry International

The item yesterday on this page about this year's Poetry International was out of date. The poetry festival at the ICA, *London, in fact took place last* week.

Taking steps and getting ready to cheer the Emperor's new sut of clothes

Bernard Levin

Mr Wilson has given a conclusive answer to those who insist that all his recent activity has constituted only a meaningless ritual and that no practical measures for dealing with the economic crisis will come out of it. For he has—in furtherance of his oft-proclaimed belief in open government—daringly revealed what has actually been happening; the Government, mindful of the interests of the nation, has been *taking steps*. Steps, that is to say, is what the Government has been taking; or, to put it somewhat differently, what the Government has been taking are steps; in other words, taking is what the Government has been doing to steps, and what has been taking steps is the Government. Here, you might say, were steps, and there the Government; the latter took the former, or (for it comes to the same thing, really) the former were taken by the latter. So that's all right.

But is it? For steps, after all, can be of different kinds. There are giant steps, faltering steps, Odessa steps: there are those steps (I forget their name) down which malefactors used to be thrown in the days of the Roman Empire, there are footsteps and insteps, doorsteps and twosteps, hasty steps, false steps and steps in the right direction. (With how sad steps, O Moon, thou climb'st the skies!) And another thing: when I had exhausted all the steps I could think of unaided, I turned to *Brewer's Dictionary* to see if he knew of any I had forgotten, and as I reached the right page my eye fell upon the neighbouring entry, which took the form of the surrealist injunction "Stern reality: *see* Bishop".

But stern reality is the heart of the problem. For you can see Bishop until you are black in the face, and Archbishop, too—ay, and Bishop Suffragan, Dean, Archdeacon and Canon Residentiary—and although their spiritual comfort in these dark days is welcome, it does not alter the fact that stern reality is not to be avoided by taking steps, but only by taking action. And of that, on the part of the Government, there is no sign.

Mr Healey says that we have got six weeks to come to an agreement on a policy for wage restrain. What is more, such an agreement will almost certainly be obtained, either within the six weeks or shortly after they expire. It will replace the present agreement on wage restraint, and its terms will be much more severe. And it will be every bit as effective. Like the present agreement between the TUC and the Government—by which, in return for a Government promise to ruin the country (a promise which has been faithfully kept), the unions were to restrict their wage-claims to an economically acceptable level—it will be unenforcable, and everybody concerned in its promulgation will know that it is unenforcable. No serious attempt will be made to keep it, no sanctions of any kind will be imposed on those who break it, no powers to impose sanctions will be sought. After it has been agreed, and Mr Wilson and Mr Healey have expressed their gratitude and relief, and assured the nation that the solution to our problems is now in sight, wage-increases will go on running their present level, so that the only difference will be that the wage-increases will exceed the new norms by a greater margin than they exceed the old. And Mr Michael Foot will run about, giggling and squeaking, and saying "This is well within the terms of the New Social Contract".

How could it be otherwise? And how could anybody believe it could be otherwise? The railwaymen were awarded a 27 per cent increase, and insisted on more. The Government said they could not have any more *because there was no more for them to have* Mr Wilson said it, unambiguously; Mr Healey said it, quite as plainly; Mr Foot stopped giggling and squeaking and running about and saying "This is well within the terms of the Social Contract" long enough to say it. But everybody knew they would get more, and when I say everybody, I mean literally everybody. Mr Weighell and his members knew it; Mr Marsh knew it; Mr Wilson, Mr Healey and Mr Foot knew it; I knew it; you knew it; even Mr Len Murray knew it, and if that Supreme Champion of the Boobies' Crufts knows something, it is widely known indeed.

So the railwaymen got their 30 per cent, as everybody knew they would, and if they had declared themselves still unsatisfied and insisted on the full 35 per cent, and gone on strike to get it, everybody knows, and everybody knew, that they would have ended up with 33 per cent. I am not saying here that they should not have got it; that is a different question, and my purpose today is to examine not the contribution of wage-inflation to our impending economic disaster but the contribution to it of the habit, on the part of the Prime Minister and leading members of the Government, of saying one thing and doing another.

On June 18, 1969, Mr Wilson announced that the TUC had made a "solemn and binding promise" to do willingly the things which the Government had been planning to oblige them to do by law. The promise was not solemn, not binding and not kept, but that is not the point; the point is that all parties to it *knew* that it was not solemn and not binding and would not be kept. For it had nothing to do with industrial relations or the conduct of the trades unions; it was, like virtually the whole of Mr Wilson's career, an exercise in public relations. The "social contract" was another such exercise, and was so known to be by all parties to it, and by everybody else. The new model, which will be unveiled by Mr Healey as soon as he has injected enough novocaine into his face to keep it straight while he makes the announcement, will be as false, unreal and unenforcable as the last one (incidentally, for a party to a contract to bind himself, for a consideration, to supply something he has not got and knows he cannot supply, constitutes not only a tort but a criminal offence, and I invite the Attorney General—who, we now know, never allows political considerations to affect his actions—to prosecute the TUC for fraudulent misrepresentation), and will be similarly ignored.

And that, I presume, is what Mr Wilson meant when he said that the Government had been taking steps: that the Government is busily engaged on stitching a suit of clothes for the Emperor. The thread is non-existent, the cloth is imaginary, there are no needles; but there is a tailor's dummy in Downing Street, and another at the Treasury, and another at the Department of Employment, and another at Congress House, and when the Emperor steps forth, naked as the day he was born, the whole lot of them will line the streets and cheer his gorgeous apparel, even as he catches a chill.

Any day now, Mr Wilson, Mr Healey and Mr Foot will announce that a *very* solemn and *extremely* binding promise has been given by men who have no authority to give it and no power to keep it, and that everything is therefore going to be all right. Shortly after that, there will be a pay claim by, say, the miners, for, say, 60 per cent. The Coal Board will tell them they can have 30 per cent; and the Government will insist that they cannot have any more because there is no more for them to have. They will then get 48 per cent.

I think we are governed by cowards and knaves, who know what must be done but will *not do it*, and I think that events will do it instead, in frightful circumstances and with frightful consequences. And the Government will announce that it is taking steps.

German army wins its longest battle

German troops on manoeuvres: the Bundeswehr is in good shap

Three new brigades have just been added to the West German army, conjured out of existing statistics by politico-military legerdemain. These raise the total number of brigades to the Nato requirement of 36 and are the first overt results of a restructuring of the armed forces, the Bundeswehr, which is due to be completed in about three years' time. Not unlike their British allies, the Germans are concerned with how best to spread a diminishing pat of butter over the same-sized slice of bread.

The defence ministries in London and Bonn have come up with differing solutions, which is in itself an interesting example of Nato at work. For instance, the British Army of the Rhine (Baor) will have fewer but larger tank regiments and no brigades at all. The German army down the road however will have more but smaller battalions with more brigades than before. The number of tanks in a Panzer battalion is being reduced from 52 to 33—or less than half the inventory in an equivalent British unit.

In other respects the allies have reached more compatible conclusions, seeking to streamline their forces by integrating the territorial troops more closely with the regular forces, centralizing specialist jobs and cutting the number of headquarters.

But the most original part of the German restructuring and the one which has aroused more controversy in the Bonn parliament is the concept of stand-by readiness. About 30,000 of the 495,000 members of the Bundeswehr will henceforth be special stand-by reserves, conscripts who on completing their 15 months national service will remain attached to cadres or skeletal units for the first 12 months of their return to civilian life.

The 30,000 part-timers who will have to return to their units for exercises, will all be administrative or support troops as opposed to front-line combat forces, who will be selected from the 200,000 conscripts leaving the Bundeswehr every year. They will be chosen on the basis that none should live more than about 30 miles from his unit, so that all could be recalled to active duty within 24 or 48 hours. With the help of the radio to mobilize them—a system used successfully by the Israelis—it is hopel that at least four out of five men should be back in the ranks in time. A safety net of around 6,000 should ensure a back-up for those who fail to meet the deadline.

Critics of the scheme have argued that it is little more than a concealed reduction in *the peacetime strength of the* Bundeswehr and that as such it cuts the ground from under the feet of Nato delegations at Vienna who are bargaining with the Warsaw Pact over troop reductions in Central Europe. Accordingly, there is now insistence in Bonn that this part of the restructuring will not take place unless progress is made at the talks on Mutual Balance Force Reductions (MBFR). Even so a number of officers in the army itself feel that the cat has been let out of the bag too soon.

The trouble is that the Germans know the Russians know that the Germans know that there will be pressure to reduce operating costs in the Bundeswehr whatever happens MBFR. Inflation and the cos particularly of personnel, ha reduced the proportion of t defence budget which can devoted to capital investme to only 29 per cent. Experien has indicated that this propo tion is too low and that th should aim at 30 per cent a preferably 32 per cent or mo

If the stand-by ready force not allowed to come into bei there will have to be alternati measures to achieve the sa improved balance between p sonnel and equipment costs.

In general though, the Bu deswehr is in good shape, c tainly in far better shape th three years ago when long h among conscripts gave rise the epithet "the hair force" a when excessive attention w being paid for political reaso to the personal idiosyncracies the "citizens in uniform". much happier medium n seems have been four although hard-bitten prof sional officers still find it ha to understand why so ma conscripts want to serve in t nearest unit to their home and many almost seem ov anxious to profess their beli in that familiar grouping "t youth of today".

Domestic arms producti has removed much of t forces' previous reliance up foreign weapons. The quali of home-produced systems best exemplified by the succe of the Leopard-1 tank and t prototype Leopard-2 whic though wildly expensive, pe forms impressively to say t least. The quantity is demo strated by figures which sho that spending upon domest arms doubled from £5,400 worth between 1955 and 19 to £10,200m between 1964 a 1974. Overseas contracts the other hand declined fr £4,200m to £3,200m.

The United States' share the foreign orders has also c clined from 25 per cent in t first period to only 12 per ce in the second—a trend whi reflects the trend towards c operative ventures in Euro But Britain's share of the G man market has remained sm at only £1,200m during the la 20 years—less than half t French figure and not mu more than Belgium and T Netherlands.

These figures do not refle more recent arms collaborati projects involving the t countries. These include t Anglo-German-Italian Mu Role Combat Aircraft proj which has considerably help Germany's aircraft industry g experience in the advanc technology of modern milit aircraft production. Germ pilots however, while enthu astic about its promise as fast, low-level strike aircr are emphatic about not want the interceptor version of supposedly multi-role aircraf a version which only Britair currently buying.

A few years ago it mi have been said that the Bun swehr has outgrown strength after its rebirth in 1950s, and its rapid prog towards adolescence. With cent improvements in its e cation, its training and part larly its professional recruit this is no longer apparent. it readjusts itself to meet pressures of the last quarter the twentieth century, Bundeswehr might now be to have come of age.

Henry Stanho
Defence Correspon

Changing the UN to meet its new challenges

In its thirty years of history the United Nations has never appeared less well equipped to meet the challenges of a fragile world than it does today and never stood more in need of reform.

The sterile confrontation between rich and poor nations, the empty gestures and hollow resolutions of the Afro-Asian block and the blinkered response of the wealthy industrialized countries are steadily stifling the effectiveness of the Organization and increasing the sense of disillusion. It was the dawning sense of futility that contributed to the decision by the General Assembly at the end of last year to call for the appointment of a small group of high-level experts to formulate proposals for reforming the United Nations system.

In a remarkably short time and with exceptional unanimity, the group of 25 experts, representing a broad geographical spread of interests, have managed to agree a radical restructuring of all the United Nations economic and social functions, with the aim (in the words of the General Assembly) of making the system "fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic cooperation in a comprehensive manner".

If their recommendations are implemented, it would amount to the first major recasting of the United Nations system since its charter was signed at San Francisco in 1945. The report will be considered in September at the seventh special session of the assembly, devoted to "Development and International Economic Cooperation".

So sensible are the experts' recommendations, and so great is the groundswell in favour of constructive change, that the chances of most of the proposals being adopted and implemented must be rated very high.

It is recognized in the report—*A New United Nations Structure For Global Economic Co-operation*—that the Organization has reached a turning point, but it is also stated that a world without a strong United Nations is "inconceivable". However, during the past decade, hardly a year has gone by without the establishment of one or two new United Nations bodies. The report explores ways to streamline, rationalize, and reduce the rivalries between the 12 organizations and operational programmes, five regional commissions and 14 specialized agencies—which together with the International Atomic Energy Agency, a multiplicity of special funds, various semi-autonomous bodies within the central secretariat, and several hundred intergovernmental committees, co-ordinating bodies and ad hoc groups, make up the United Nations system.

Essentially, the report's authors aim to make the system more responsive to changing needs and to produce a more integrated approach to the problems of world development, as well as to achieve a more productive allocation of the 80 per cent of the $1,500m United Nations budget now devoted each year to economic and social activity (excluding the financial institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund).

One of the most far-reaching of the proposals is the establishment, within the secretariat, of a new post of director-general for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

This high-powered official would be directly responsible to the secretary-general, at present the Austrian Dr Kurt Waldheim. He would effectively be overlord of the United Nations economic and social functions and would be *primus inter pares* with the powerful heads of the semi-autonomous specialized agencies, like Mr Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank and Dr Addeke Boerma, director general of the Food and Agricultural Organisaton. He would be elected to a five-year term at the same time as the secretary-general and would come from a developing country, at least when the post of secretary-general was occupied by a national from a developed country. Another major recommendation is the establishment of small negotiating groups. This, it is hoped, might prevent the steamrolling of empty resolutions through the assembly by the Afro-Asian-Latin American block, against the embittered opposition of the wealthy minority of states without *whose acquiescence little is in* any case possible. The small negotiating groups would work under a full-time chairman for specified periods during which interested parties would seek to reconcile their differences. The solutions agreed by these negotiating groups would then go to the General Assembly to be voted on. In this way genuine compromises could be hammered out that would more directly bind governments to take the necessary agreed action.

A revitalization of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), one of the five principal organs of the United Nations is also contemplated. This is viewed by the experts as one of the necessary conditions for strengthening the central structure of the system, enabling the council to play an effective role in world economic affairs co-ordinating the "inputs" of the various United Nations bodies into a clear strategy. It is also envisaged that there would be an improvement in the level of represemation on ECOSOC, enhancing its decision-making capacity and increasing its influence on the policy of member governments. There would in addition be a streamlining of the ECOSOC machinery, whose continuous growth has brought the amount of documentation and items on its agenda to unmanageable proportions.

The new director general would have two deputies, one for research and policy, and the other to serve as administrator of a new United Nations Development Authority, which would bring under one umbrella the United Nations *Development Programme and* numerous other programmes and special funds for technical assistance and pre-investment activities.

Equally important, the director general himself would chair an advisory committee which would bring together the managing director of the IMF; the president of the World Bank; the secretary general of UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development); the directors-general of the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the World Health Organization; the executive director of the United Nationsa Industrial Development Organization and the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and other bodies. The director general of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) would also be invited to join.

At the moment there is no joint mechanism for pooling the experience and research of these bodies, gained over the last 30 years, and the new machinery would provide a multi-disciplinary approach to development.

With all these fundamental referas the group of 25 experts hope to give the Unitedl Nations power to tackle poverty, unemployment, disease, ignorance, injustice and maldistribution of wealth, the real and explosive problems that now stalk the world and that, if left to fester, will become the flashpoint of trouble for the rest of this century and into the next.

Melvyn Westlake

Time to break the government secrecy barrier

The present argument about the publication of the Crossman Diaries again raises the whole question of secrecy in government. There are a number of myths about government, one of the most important being that Government is of necessity a mystery. In our democratic, pluralistic society, it is time that that myth was shattered once and for all, and this is precisely what the Labour Party promised to do in its 1974 October General Election Manifesto.

The manifesto could not have been clearer. It said: "Labour believes that the process of government should be more open to the public. We shall replace the Official Secrets Act by a measure to put the burden on the public authorities to justify withholding information."

The late Mr Richard Crossman in his preface to the Diaries, as yet unpublished in book form, wrote that his "ambition was to write a book which fulfilled for our generation the functions of Bagehots' *English Constitution* a hundred years ago by disclosing the secret operations of government, which are concealed by the thick masses of foliage which we call the myth of democracy".

While I disagree that democracy is a myth, I do accept that under our system of government it is limited. That is why I am convinced that the public and government can only gain by the existing veils of secrecy in government being drawn aside. The main gain would be that the people would clearly understand that political leaders, especially those responsible for controlling the country, are mere mortals like themselves, who are susceptible to all the difficulties, mistakes, vanities, strengths and weaknesses, as themselves.

This would not, as some believe, increase the growth of cynicism among the public, but would engender a greater sense of responsibility. There would be a serious recognition of just *how much part the people* themselves can play in shaping the destiny of the country.

Although it should be obvious, it has to be clearly understood that inside government constant disagreement takes place. Government, and especially British Government, nurtured as it is in a democratic tradition, is not and can never be a monolithic organization. Therefore, Departmental Ministers fight each other to protect and develop the interests of their own particular department.

One of the reasons why I believe the Crossman Diaries should be published, excluding of course any possible security issues, is that they would help to reveal the truth about government, clearly explaining how government works. It is my personal experience that most Members of Parliament, unless they have had actual government experience as Minister, civil servant, as PPS's to Ministers, really have very little knowledge of how decisions are made, or who makes them. The serialization of the Crossman Diaries did a great service when they revealed that parallel to all Cabinet committees, there were committees of civil servants, known as official committees.

One thing that needs to be explained and understood is that Ministers below Cabinet rank too often are believed to have powers which they certainly do not possess. What powers they do have are strictly limited, and the real power of important decision making rests within the Cabinet, and to a large extent to the most powerful and influential members inside it.

Although I have said that power is concentrated in a few hands, that is not to say that we have yet reached a situation of Presidential Governments in Britain, but we seem to be getting close to it. A close scrutiny of what has so far been revealed of the Crossman Diaries underlines the point I am making. It is significant indeed, and it leads me to suggest that too much power and patronage concentrated into too few hands indicates that changes in our system of Cabinet Government are essential. To this extent, the Diaries reveal the reality of where political power lies, and this may be one of the reasons why some people are not happy about their early publication.

The experience of Dick Crossman was precisely the experience that I had as a Minister in government, although it differed in degree because I was not of Cabinet rank.

It may not be generally understood that after Ministers are installed *in office they are given* a document known as the Ministerial Guidelines, which they should observe. These guidelines are quite lengthy and I was informed by civil servants that they change with each Prime Minister. I actually heard it said by a quite senior civil servant that those issued by Labour Prime Ministers tended to be more stringent than those by Tory Prime Ministers. I doubt this, as Ministers from incoming administrations do not see the papers of those who have recently departed. Ministers are, as one would expect, bound by the Official Secrets Act.

It is true, and I fully accept this, that some information that Ministers have is very sensitive indeed. This is especially so in a department such as the Department of Industry, where Ministers come across a certain amount of confidential commercial information. It would be wrong for that to be published and revealed in any way.

However, a great deal of the material seen by Ministers, despite the stamp of "confidential", "secret" etc, cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered as secret. I can therefore only assume that the secrecy that is enforced is to assist in the maintenance of the "mystique" of government. This helps the executive to deal with their backbenchers and those in Opposition.

However, the attempts to maintain the so-called "mystique" of government go to strange lengths. For example, Ministers are not encouraged to write articles or books on contemporary political subjects other than about their own department. They are not even encouraged to write a weekly column in a local constituency paper, and are unable to appear on radio or television without first being cleared by the press office at No 10 Downing Street.

The end of Lobby briefings at No 10 is long overdue and is to be welcomed. It can be a step towards more open government and is preferable to the system of manipulated leaks. But it will not be an advance if it is not replaced by open public briefing.

The Government must not have double standards. Either it is dedicated to the October manifesto statements, or it must explain why it is repudiating them.

It really is time that the Official Secrets Act was replaced. In the meantime openness in government should be encouraged as much as possible.

While I fundamentally disagree with Mr Ted Heath's political philosophy I do agree with what he said in a speech in January, 1969, when he spoke about the Official Secrets Act.

"What was once a law specifically framed to counter espionage has in too many cases been used to hide facts and figures which may be inconvenient or embarrassing to the government of the day, facts which strictly speaking are not secrets at all. There is a case for a most stringent Official Secrets Act to prevent the secrets of our country being passed on to those who would make use of them to the detriment of our country. There is no case for an Act more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

Eric Heffer

The author is Labour MP for Walton, Liverpool

The Times Diary

An insatiable demand for twins

Are we the way we are because we were born that way or because of the way we were brought up? The heredity versus environment argument is sufficiently intriguing to keep university psychology departments in business for years—provided they have access to a good supply of twins.

Research in this field is based partly on comparisons between identical and non-identical twins. Identical twins are biologically similar, while non-identicals are not. Identical twins brought up in different environments are especially rare and desirable.

Such endeavour has attracted its share of controversy. Professor Hans Eysenck of London University, one of the leading academics in this field, has been accused of racism because of some of his research which indicated that intelligence had something to do with genetics.

Judith Kasriel, a member of Eysenck's staff, is involved in similar work but of a less controversial nature. She keeps a register of some 2,000 pairs of twins who have cooperated in past research projects, but now she needs more, particularly in the London area.

One of Mrs Kasriel's recent projects was to discover whether our personal preferences for food, music, sports and related foibles were inherited or picked up through life. Most she concluded, were the result of environment, although there appeared to be some genetic reasons for enjoying classical music and disliking melons.

Her latest project, for which she needs more twins, is on the way we communicate. By trying to discover whether how we telephone, write letters, chat in pubs, or conduct interviews is based on heredity or environment, she hopes to find out whether mankind can cope with the increasingly sophisticated methods of communication available to him.

One person in 40 in Britain is a twin, and any who would like to help Mrs Kasriel with the occasional questionnaire and personal interview, in return for a very small token fee, can write to her at the Institute of Psychiatry in Denmark Hill.

There is one very good reason why Mrs Kasriel is so involved in this field: she is an identical twin. Non-identical twins, she said, run in families, but identical twins are an accident of nature.

A colleague bought a cup of tea on the Ryde-Portsmouth ferry the other day and was surprised to be handed a single lump of sugar by the assistant in the cafeteria. He asked why the sugar was being rationed. "Manager's instructions", she replied. When he offered to pay for an extra lump the woman took pity on him and gave him one for nothing.

In memoriam

It was quite the merriest funeral I have attended, but then the coffin did not contain a body. Friends of the Earth and some like-minded conservationists held a service for a symbolic whale yesterday outside Riverwalk House, by Vauxhall Bridge, where the International Whaling Commission were meeting to decide how many whales to kill next season.

There were four pall-bearers, 15 mourners carrying placards and about half a dozen others, all standing in a half-circle and wearing black. Purcell's *Funeral March for the Death of Queen Mary* was played over a loudspeaker.

The placards gave the scores for whale killings and consumption by the 15 IWC members in a sample year. The Americans came out best (or worst) with 228,000 small whales killed. The Russians killed 14,903 big ones and 3,654 small ones; the Japanese 11,268 big and 2,744 small. Britain did not kill any but bought 11,456 tonnes of sperm oil, used for softening leather to make gloves.

Joanna Gordon Clark, who organized the protest, said she feared that unless there was a severe restriction on whaling, the beasts might become extinct. She finds whales friendly and intelligent, and indeed she likes all animals.

It was a decorous event which seemed to make little impression on the delegates arriving for the meeting. "We thought of a funeral at sea but our funds wouldn't run to that", said Miss Clark, ruefully.

Manic

Ringo Starr plays the Pope, Wagner sprouts vampire fangs and Liszt heads for the infinite in a rocket with organ pipes as booster tubes and a crew of angels in space suits. These are a few of the features of *Lisztomania*, Ken Russell's latest film which has just completed shooting on a closed set at Shepperton.

Liszt and Wagner are depicted as the world's first pop stars and played respectively by Roger Daltrey, lead singer of The Who and star of Russell's last picture, *Tommy*, and Paul Nicholas, the actor and singer who was also in *Tommy*. The composers are mobbed by hundreds of beautifully dressed Victorian groupies, screaming, fainting, snatching at their clothing for souvenirs and swinging from the chandeliers.

Backgrounds include Wagner's laboratory in the Hall of the Ring in his sinister Gothic castle, a romantic chalet inspired by Chaplin's hut in *The Gold Rush*, and the ruins of Hitler's Berlin where a Thor/Frankenstein figure, based on Siegfried and born of Wagner's music and philosophy, disintegrates into flames. Just right for commemorating our allegedly impending national collapse.

Is there a hidden message in the current advertisement for National Savings, of which this is a detail? This man, outside a village post office, is clearly supposed to represent Tony Benn. But who is the mystery woman leading him into (or pushing him out of) the office? And what is in his shopping bag?

Speaking out

Sir Geoffrey Jackson, the former British ambassador in Uruguay who was held in captivity by guerrillas for eight months in 1971, is turning to politics. His debut as a political speaker came last Friday, when he attacked Left-wing totalitarianism and defended social democracy in a speech to the Hertfordshire Law Society in Watford.

He said that his speech to the lawyers—which was afforded a standing ovation—was largely off the cuff. He dispensed with his notes and made it up as he went along. "I started with the theme of law and order and went on to what was likely to happen in our country when we started to dispense with the law."

He was impressed by a dictum of Sir Winston Churchill that four-fifths of people were usually in agreement on four-fifths of the issues, and he thought the Referendum had largely confirmed this. Although a Conservative voter, he thinks the British are broadly social democratic.

He said he was aware of the danger that he would be accused of seeing Reds under the bed, but that did not worry him. He had planned to take a holiday between now and the autumn but, "if we are heading for a real crisis, I am willing to go out and use my remaining time and energy to support people willing to speak out".

Inch war

Alastair Burnet, the genial editor of the *Daily Express*, writes to tell me that I miscalculated the space his paper gave to the Lord Lucan nanny inquest in my item last week about its excessive coverage of Ascot. I fear he is right, and I apologize. The Lucan coverage, far from being only half that of Ascot, was in fact roughly equal. Both came to slightly under 200 colu inches.

Yet Lucan and Ascot are a sense part of the same st that of upper-class excess eccentricity. The *Exp* thought it right to devote ne 400 column inches to the *subjects last Wednesday. On* same day its coverage of ev in the world outside Bri amounted to 52 column inc I make no value judgment al this, but I find it interestin

Burnet's letter, however, tains two value judgments. claims his Ascot coverage "a very good read" and on to point out that his ra page gives more informa than ours.

While that is probably it is prescience rather information for which rea look on racing pages, an that respect *The Times* much superior to the *Exp* on the day in question. three "experts" on the *Exp* gave 15 tips between them. these, only one was a win The two tipsters of *The T* gave 12 selections on that and two of them won. Th a performance superior by per cent.

Marc broke his thumb pla cricket at the weekend an unable to draw cartoons fo time being.

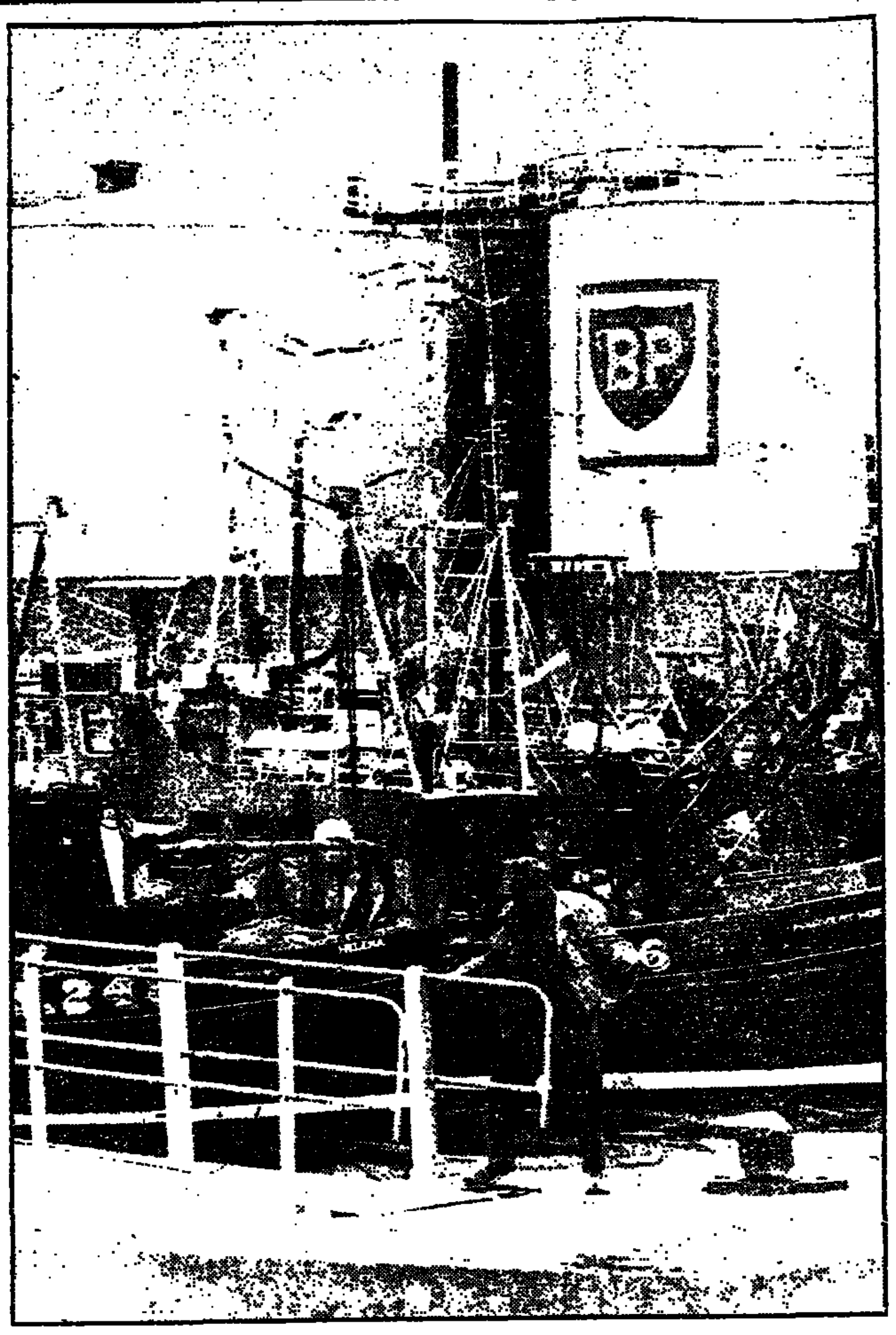
PH

German army wins its battle

INVESTMENT CENTRES OF THE WORLD Number 6

Aberdeen

brings a mixture of wealth and doubts



Ian Berry-magnum

Faux

Sea oil rudely prospects for economy, Aber- ed as the city hest future for he United King- e oil companies tractors its posi- east coast was more important, vas well estab- major adminis- ical, communica- and educational he north of Scot-

European centre and so had the es and skills the required. Natu- s received the it no less useful pean oil capital. tment which is the city and he hundreds of nough to shake ramparts and stic fears for the slump to come il industry has y the boom is draining skilled manpower from traditional industries and the main preoccupation of many enlightened local firms is first how to secure a slice of this specialized cake and how, so to speak, to begin baking for their own benefit.

A few years ago Aberdeen was known for little more than fish, thrift, beef and academics; but a dozen or more commercially viable oil fields on its doorstep soon altered that image. People no longer drift away from the city and its surrounding region; instead they flock in.

Entrepreneurs of anything parade through the offices of government and bank agencies. The telephone of one managing director rang on average 10 times a minute and forced him to reorganize his business life.

The labour exchange offers jobs at salaries which three years ago would have been unbelievable but traditional and oil-related industries have been forced into an uneasy wages auction. The Government's wages policy was brutally infringed in Aberdeen, mainly by the construction industry which at the time was everwhelmed with work and desperately short of workers.

Even now government policy for restraint in public expenditure and for a cut in local authority schemes seems nonsense in Aberdeen. Local officials declare that a shortage of houses and a slow-down in developing the roads and services to various onshore oil projects is reducing the pace of oil development. When this is the main hope for healing the economic damage done by importing oil, it seems an odd policy. But a slow-down, however unexpected, could help the traditional industries in Aberdeen to recover their strength and to avoid a lop-sided economy.

One local managing director points out that of the 101,000 employed in the Aberdeen area, some 6,000 were in oil-related jobs. The number who earn some of their wages from oil indirectly is probably much higher. Any move towards a one-industry economy should be resisted, he believed, because this could encourage more labour-intensive industries to move out.

Aberdeen might then suffer a similar fate to its distant neighbour, Dundee, badly hit after the Second World War by a decline in the jute industry.

Other industry leaders fear the same domination from oil and have called for controlled expansion. They sense that the Government is being driven by political expediency rather than practical common sense, when they see the support for the EEC fisheries policy and the establishment in Glasgow of the British National Oil Corporation, when all the action is happening in Aberdeen.

An Aberdeen oil industry official remarked: "If the oil corporation wants to do business with the oilmen, if that is the object of this new organization, then it is surely common sense to move near them and not a hundred or more miles away.

"The real contacts are made in places like this bar. Millions of pounds must effectively have changed hands here through contacts and casual talk from which business is born. Someone knows someone else and, bingo, you have a deal."

More significantly the oil companies had chosen Aberdeen. Shell and BP were both expanding their headquarters, Occidental had recently opened their office, Total was about to start and SEDCO, a drilling contractor, had headquarters in the city. "But the British National Oil Corporation is in Glasgow. Very odd", he added.

Around Aberdeen the property market remains buoyant when elsewhere it has fallen away. The days of enormous profit when developers could shrewdly buy for £1,000 an acre, win planning permission and sell for £40,000 an acre, have ended.

"The land dealers have been over every inch of territory, every yard of coastline that might be brought into oil development. It would have been helpful to have worked out some proper policy in the old days to avoid these deals which only feed inflation", an Aberdeen councillor declared.

House prices which were once the highest in Britain outside the south-east have eased but are still far above the levels of three years ago. It is difficult for local couples to buy a home, where the husband works in traditional industries. And the cost of land and labour has sent the price of public housing rocketing. This reflects heavily on the new level of rates, and the district authority shows an inclination to cut back on a 4,000-house programme which is urgently needed to accommodate incoming workers.

The North East Scotland Development Authority aims to encourage new industry to set up outside Aberdeen and spread the benefits rather than centre them in the city.

Industrial estates outside Aberdeen had been built ahead of orders with help from the region's development area status and these were being taken up. In North-east Scotland more than 500 new firms have moved in employing at least 6,000 people and an estimated 300 more firms are indirectly involved.

In general the oil industry is impressed with the grave, granite city of Aberdeen and grateful for the facilities it provides.

There are few places the boom of oil has resounded more loudly than at Dyce, where Aberdeen airport has expanded from one of the sleepiest to among the busiest airports in Britain.

The British Airports Authority now has responsibility for the airport and plans to spend £7m in developing passenger and landing facilities.

h price of labour puts local firms at disadvantage

Frazer
respondent
an

r be known how growth centre might have the it not been for ery of major oil and gas to nd north of its e realization that eries were large, world oil industry coincided with f one of the more pells experienced by the Scottish economy in the early 1970s.

But it was certainly oil which was responsible for attracting the American banks which have opened branches in Aberdeen in the past few years, although local development officials like to think they were moving into the city only a few years ahead of when they might have been persuaded to go there had there been a more natural growth in trading potential. And yet one wonders how much North-east Scotland, which looks to the city as its capital, would have been able to shake off the inheritance of economic difficulty without the aid of oil development.

The Gaskin report, published in 1969 before the full significance of North Sea Oil could be appreciated, highlighted the difficulties. It defined the symptoms of an area which was economically behind the rest of Britain. Unemployment levels might not have been as high in percentage terms as the figures in more industrialized zones of Scotland during times of recession but the region's unemployment problem was disguised by a long tradition of migration.

Unused labour resources meant low productivity and low wages, a situation which the rapid growth of oil-related activity was to end suddenly. When it became clear that the British sector of the North Sea was to be of major importance, the city was able to exercise a natural attraction through a unique combination of factors which no other Scottish east coast community could rival.

It had a port which housed Scotland's largest fishing fleet and handled commercial traffic for the region, and was thus able to absorb the initial trickle of oil-rig service vessels. Through subsequent investment in facilities which would make it totally non-tidal, it could be expanded to cope with the brunt of the boom demand for quay space.

The airport at Dyce, on the outskirts of the city, was also an established centre for flights to the northern islands and capable of expansion to take helicopter flights and the new scheduled inter-Britain and overseas services generated by the oil boom. But not least important, the city of 200,000 people with its own university, shopping and recreational facilities serving a wide hinterland, was also a pleasant place for oil workers to settle and raise their families if they were to be assigned to Scotland for a number of years.

More than 5,000 jobs in Aberdeen and the surrounding area can be attributed directly to the oil industry and economists are still arguing over how many additional opportunities have been created indirectly. A recent survey by the North-East Scotland Development Authority showed that between 200 and 300 local firms were either actively involved in oil development or were able to offer a direct service to the industry.

Most of the firms were specialist contractors probably only employing a handful of people each. But their cumulative effect has been to alter radically the local labour situation, often to the rancour of non-oil local concerns which find wages rising above accustomed levels and are often unable to compete.

Despite the handicaps of a lack of labour and housing, the sheer momentum of development dictated by Aberdeen's established reputation as Europe's leading offshore oil centre has maintained its investment attraction for firms looking either directly to oil growth or to the general wealth created in a community at the centre of an unprecedented boom.

Both local and incoming companies have benefited and will continue to do so. While some phases of offshore oil activity may be transitory — notably the building of production platforms and the manufacture of heavy engineering equipment for installation at oilfields—Aberdeen is not deeply involved in that sector of the offshore market.

It is firmly established however, as the service and supply centre and the need for such activities will persist for the next 20 years or more, as long as the fields continue producing. Indeed, even if exploration should open up new areas of discovery off the west coast of Britain, it is reasonable to assume that many of the specialist firms would continue to mount their operations from the bases they have established in the city.

In the present period of recession throughout most of Britain, the attention of potential ... investors ... and opportunity seekers tends to turn more to a city enjoying sustained growth. But there is a limit to the openings created even by a thriving oil business.

The philosophy of local planning officials has been not to base even their short-term thinking totally on oil and certainly not to let rapid development in one direction be to the detriment of such traditional mainstays of the regional economy as agriculture, fisheries and tourism.

Before oil the development of the region's food processing potential was seen as an important growth industry and that prospect has not been forgotten. Similarly, paper-making and textiles remain important activities in the area. The opportunities for existing general and marine engineering establishments have, however, undoubtedly been enhanced by the offshore developments.

Despite being at the centre of a leading growth area, Aberdeen has managed to retain its status as a development area where industrial expansion qualifies for a comprehensive range of government incentives. High priority is given to the development of alternative and permanent industries in an attempt to create a well diversified economy so that the city and the region should be able to withstand whatever difficulties might afflict one industry.

This is the sixth in a series of Special Reports on investment and development centres of the world, which will include Beirut, Caracas, Teheran, Minas Gerais, Singapore, Lagos, Hongkong and Johannesburg. The series will be republished as a booklet available from the Marketing Department, *The Times*.

Big problems match scale of challenge

by C. G. B. Jordan
general manager, Charterhouse Japhet, Scotland

By normal financial criteria, Aberdeen presents a similar picture, in terms of its indigenous industries, to that of many other British coastal capitals. It is of mixed economy based largely upon its fishing, farming, timber and marine engineering industries, not capital intensive in an industrial sense and in some cases excessively fragmented.

Inescapably, therefore, the region's future and the outlook for local merchant banking operations are bound up with the North Sea, with its hopes and with its problems. The scale of the challenge is seldom appreciated. Of the Aberdeen population of 200,000 about 100,000 are wage earners, and between 20,000 and 40,000 new jobs will be superimposed by 1981.

The logistical problems are formidable and a merchant banker surveying the investment scene is immediately faced with a fascinating new array of opportunities and risks not apparent elsewhere in the economy.

Although in financial terms the impact of oil is increasingly being felt in other Scottish areas, the proximity of Aberdeen to the oil fields and above all its communications, increasingly render it the oil capital of Scotland. Any Texan oil man in Union Street, if asked his opinion of the future of Aberdeen, will point to Houston and its growth since 1947 as an illustration.

Aberdeen forms the base from which most of the 30 offshore rigs in the United Kingdom sector are supplied and serviced, in some cases by way of forward bases in Shetland, and from which the bulk of the pipelaying and platform installation and development drilling programme will be mounted.

The result is the arrival to date of perhaps 250 service companies in the city, many from Texas, Louisiana and Calgary, Norwegian, Dutch and German supply boat operators, French diving contractors, Italian pipelayers and the rest. British industry does feature, but by and large the exploration boom has been largely captured by foreign skills.

However, the local business community with invaluable assistance from bodies such as the North East of Scotland Development Authority, the Scottish Council, and elsewhere, the Highlands and Islands Development Board has risen to the occasion, capturing significant shares of the less advanced oil related markets, and with prominent local companies such as Seaforth Maritime, the John Wood Group and the Aberdeen Service Company is progressively making inroads into more specialist areas.

Moreover there are increasing signs that British companies are succeeding in penetrating the next, much larger, phase to come—the equipping and operation of the production platforms, a market, with the offshore pipelines, worth perhaps £5,000m with perhaps a 50 per cent British share.

In merchant banking terms the problems are impressive. Even in local terms, the fixed asset and working capital requirements for North Sea operations are large, and a consistent feature of the North Eastern service industry is that of companies, many highly profitable, with an order book increasing at several times the rate of growth of net assets, and becoming increasingly overborrowed and undercapitalized while striving still to maintain their market share.

A banker preaches caution. But a feature of the boom is the regularity with which companies, already financially overstrained, say that they cannot afford to turn away an additional contract for fear of loss of credibility.

Inevitably, the growth of competition will ultimately change such attitudes towards marginal turnover, but with the average semi-submersible costing $50 a minute, delivery on time is a matter of religion to the average Santa Fe or Transworld company, meaning that there are rich pickings for any young Scottish service manager prepared to be telephoned at home at 3 am with an order for instruments to be at Dyce heliport by 4 am.

In financial terms this could mean a 100 per cent gross margin and there are many instances of small local companies, purely management situations, with capital employed of, say, between £20,000 and £200,000, who have made themselves indispensable, and who regularly get paid in seven days and pay in 30. The result is large cash balances and even, occasionally, requests for Stock Exchange advice.

Even an Englishman must admit that the three Scottish clearing banks have emerged with credit, showing a degree of initiative, flexibility and realistic appreciation of risk uncommon elsewhere in Britain, both at home and by their participation in all the major overseas oil exhibitions in Houston, Tulsa, Amsterdam and Stavanger, for instance, as well as in some of the major recent pipeline financing consortia.

Since one is faced in Aberdeen not merely with starting up situations (normally unpopular), but with an entire new economy, there is no substitute for experience. All three of the merchant banks and institutions to establish themselves in Aberdeen, namely Charterhouse Japhet, the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation, and Edward Bates and its associates, have long experience in equity investment.

In practice this means that one is frequently faced with new projects with accompanying projections of, say, 50 per cent or 60 per cent compound growth but in all such new capital projects in Aberdeen the banker is obliged to call into question all kinds of assumptions which elsewhere are basic facts which he might take for granted.

A client intends setting up a pipe threading plant in time for the 1976 drilling season: "Your first two contracts, and from Shell at that, ensure you capacity working, but even if you cannot get 80 skilled men in Aberdeen and have to import them from Glasgow, there is no housing for them. Nor is there spare crane capacity or quayside warehouse space and there is at best nine months' delivery on the casing."

Cynical check on cash flow

Under such circumstances one has to examine cynically every item of a cash flow to check if the projected discounted cash flow (DCF) really is attainable. For this reason an in-depth knowledge of the industry and its risks becomes increasingly essential.

What of the future? Even if new exploration drilling were to be extinguished tomorrow, the enormous cost (over £1,000m) of the oil companies' exploration programmes to date more or less dictates the installation of between 40 and 60 production platforms in the United Kingdom sector by 1981, provided that inflation and political imprudence do not reduce the North Sea's profitability below the 25 per cent DCF rate of return now regarded by the industry as a cut-off point.

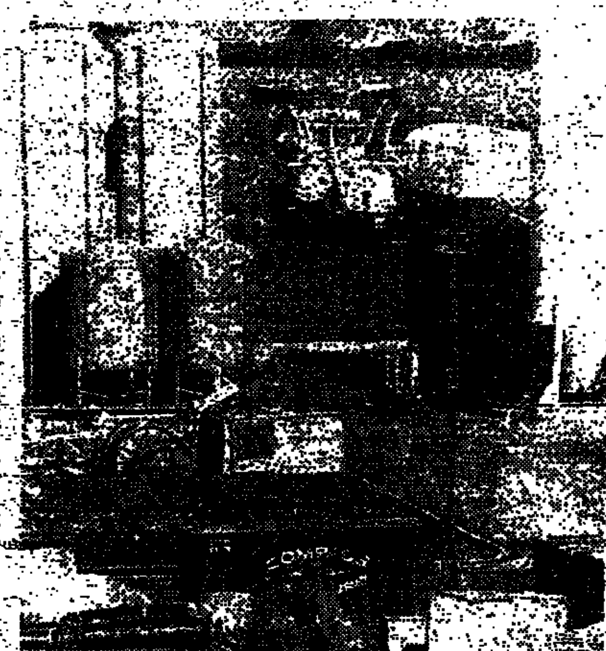
Given that each platform will initially be required to drill between 20 and 35 development wells over a two-year period before production really starts it is not difficult to calculate that demand pressures on the already over-strained Aberdeen economy will increase by a factor of perhaps six times for drilling materials alone by 1980

In addition, merchant banks are offered enticing and much larger prospects in terms of downstream project financing, with capital projects at Peterhead already totalling more than £600m and well over £1,000m on, or immediately offshore Shetland, with, in addition, endless opportunities for new export oriented manufacturing projects.

Above all looms the uncertainty created by a lack of understanding by successive governments, both of the infrastructural needs of the North East and of the realities of the oil industry. Three years after a government report, the offshore supplies office is located in Glasgow, the centre of drilling technology in Livingstone—the projected British National Oil Corporation in Glasgow.

Meanwhile, in Aberdeen, 30,000 new houses are needed in five years and the present rate of construction, local authority and private, is 2,000 a year. No wonder, with local tradesmen earning more than £3 an hour, with four bedroom furnished houses commanding £5,000 a year in rent, with the threat of government participation overhanging the oil industry, that an eminent spokesman for BP has forecast this week a fall in the number of rigs in the British sector from 30 to 20 next year, rather than the earlier forecast of 50 to 60.

Danger and boredom for £200 a week North Sea men



by Ronald Faux

The coast of the Grampian region has one of the lowest unemployment levels in Britain. In Aberdeen fewer than two workers in every 100 have no job. In the region the rate rises to three in 100. The slight slow-down in the exploration for more oil in the North Sea has eased the pressure on traditional industries.

Winded by the ruthless auction for skilled labour, established companies have had time to recover, and it is clear that several hard facts are now fully understood by the workers who looked for quick riches in the North Sea.

First, it can be hard-earned money. The North Sea is a bitter and often dangerous place to work. The weather may mean appalling boredom when storms shut down activity, and there are consequent spells of very hard work when conditions are fine.

"We have fewer innocents around now. The turnover is rather less and anyone who comes out here is likely to know what he is in for", one contractor said.

The wages for skilled men rise to between £200 and £300 a week, but the same skills onshore are less well rewarded. Offshore and onshore in the oil industry are separated by the same differentials as face and surface work in coal mining.

Before oil, Aberdeen and the North-east were achieving a reasonable stability. Local industry had begun to develop and the drain of able and skilled people from the region had already been halted. On to this stable position the oil industry has grafted some 8,000 jobs and provided more than the entire scale of growth which the North East Scotland Development Authority had been working for.

One group which has branched out from purely traditional activities into North Sea oil service work reports a sharp all-round increase in wage rates. Unions insist that no elite rates for oil work should be allowed and the feverish pace has already liquidated some labour contracting firms. Staff turnover, once totally static, has begun to move. "For anyone who wants to work and has the ability there is a choice of jobs", a manager said.

The answer is plain: board *the bandwagon rather than* be knocked down by it. Bill and Hamish Barrack run a long-established family catering firm in Aberdeen which has become the largest oil rig catering supplier in Scotland, servicing the requirements of 17 out of the 26 rigs in the United Kingdom sector of the North Sea. At present the turnover is £1.2m but they are looking to increase this to £7m in three years. This will be partly achieved by a large new cash-and-carry department complex with an expanded range of imported American foods required by the influx of oilmen from the United States.

The city's aim of maintaining a broad spread of industry is often hard to maintain as old firms and industries feel the competition. In Aberdeen, paper mills and fish processing factories have closed down and other works talk of cutting back. The fishing industry is in difficulties with about one quarter of the Aberdeen fleet laid up and, even more serious, many fishermen now man the increasing number of supply and standby vessels.

"We are seeing the results of North Sea oil now. Too many jobs and too few workers; too many operations that would normally have weathered the storm simply sinking", another employer remarked.

For Aberdeen and Peterhead fishing fleets, used to a commercial life of calms and storms, the present crisis is deep and complex. Ironically it follows one of the most prosperous periods in the history of the industry when results were so encouraging that the Government had decided that subsidy was no longer necessary. The oil crisis added £2m to the fuel bill of the Scottish trawler fleet. A hoped-for rise in the price of fish did not materialize, quotas shrank, limits threatened to become more extensive off Norway and European Community policy seemed destined to allow EEC trawlers to scour the British inshore waters. As the referendum result confirmed British membership it also confirmed the suspicions of many North-east fishermen that they might be better off looking for work which could have better pay and better conditions.

But for a large range of North-east general service industries engaged in building, construction, civil engineering, transport, plant and car hire, professional services and supply trades the advent of oil has brought a surge of lucrative work and with it more jobs. In the specialized service to the oil industry, too, there are indications that the North-east is winning work which could lead to a permanent establishment long after the present fields in the North Sea have been exploited.

Recently, specialist engineers were required urgently for a sub-sea project in Taiwan. "The company inquired where the nearest expertise was and the work, which normally would have gone automatically to America, came to us. A small start, but a start", the firm said.

Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

Fishing

of demersal fish in the North-east

	cwt.	percentage of Scottish total	£	percentage of Scottish total
[illegible]	1,940,187	37.6	12,776,396	40.0
[illegible]	952,967	18.5	6,487,924	20.3
...gh	228,569	4.3	1,424,880	4.5
[illegible]	109,799	2.1	678,978	2.1
[illegible]	115,800	2.2	745,374	2.3
[illegible]	81,506	1.6	470,928	1.5
...north eastern ports	3,420,828	66.3	22,584,490	70.7
...Scottish ports	1,738,653	33.7	9,339,759	29.3
[illegible]	5,159,481	100.0	31,924,249	100.0

...Fisheries of Scotland report

...of fishermen by fisheries districts 1965-72

	1965	1969	1971	1972
...and Johnshaven	91	80	72	78
[illegible]	1,747	1,327	1,482	1,417
[illegible]	516	494	490	534
...gh	833	766	820	872
[illegible]	733	694	638	663
[illegible]	582	669	624	637
...uth	581	653	629	616
[illegible]	5,083	4,683	4,753	4,816

...Scottish Sea Fisheries statistical tables

Grampian region

...ampian region, for... the result of the re... ...ion of local govern... ...oundaries in the ... Kingdom, comprises ... districts of Banff, Gordon, City ...rdeen, Kincardine ...side. This reorgan... means that the new ... council is now the planning authority ... major planning in ..., dealing with deve... ...s of industry, com... ...ions and transport, ...ise and financial ...s, water and sew... ...ervices. Other func... ...ll be the responsibil... ...e district councils.

...e 1960s, the North ... Scotland was consid... depressed area. The ... report of 1970 ...rized it as economi... ...gging, with a high ...oyment rate; as an ... where migration ...d natural increase, ...ng unused labour ...es, low productivity ...pressed wages.

...e 1970s this picture ...tered dramatically, ...ally as the result of ... Sea oil developments. ...r, at the same time, ...nal industries stabi... ...nd even the exodus ...he land levelled off.

...nning, however, has ... notably to keep pace ... or anticipate needs ... about by rapid ... and expansion. As a ... severe strains have ... put on existing ...rces, leading in the ... term to shortages and ... costs, particularly in ...ng.

... high price of houses and the acute shortage of housing in general is Aberdeen's most acute problem. As a result, workers from outside, for whom employment could be found, are unable to come to the area. This phenomenon of "job destruction", as it has been called in a housing report, has meant that potential industrial expansion has been held up. There are fears that firms which had wanted to come to Aberdeen are now going elsewhere.

What is certain is that planning now is going ahead fast, and that important industrial developments are taking place in the region. The most dramatic effects of the North Sea oil boom are felt in Peterhead and the firths of Cromarty and Moray. Aberdeen, clearly established as the administrative, service and supply centre of the North Sea oil industry, with a population of about 200,000, is the capital of the North East. Peterhead is being rapidly developed to provide additional facilities.

The North East of Scotland is seen by investors as one of the most promising development areas and investments already run into many millions of pounds. There is, however, some concern felt by the Scots that the people from the region are not benefiting as much as they should from the oil boom and its subsequent developments. They point out that top oil jobs are reserved for Americans, and that these oil firms are not sufficiently taxed on their enormous oil revenues.

...een City: industrial warehousing developments 1969-1974
...ousing planning applications

	sq. metres	acres	completions (sq. metres)	acres
	771	1.07	—	—
	6,751	9.78	1,596	1.07
	4,152	6.11	6,272	9.27
	11,834	23.22	3,245	4.55
	74,820	58.77	23,703	68.36
	50,513	48.91	29,262	25.85
	148,841	147.86	64,777	109.10

...ry planning applications

	sq. metres	acres	completions	acres
	38,743*	22.50	—	—
	8,214	12.65	14,797	10.75
	29,089†	61.50	4,173	6.78
	13,474	24.98	28,162	20.39
	33,552	33.82	23,956	68.18
	30,331	30.29	27,790	29.10
	153,393	85.80	48,878	135.20
	302,234	333.66	163,655	244.30

...gins Teape (paper)—large development
...helin (44 acres)

Dyce airport

Over the past two years passenger traffic has increased at an annual rate of 35 per cent. More than 300,000 passengers travelled from and to Dyce airport in 1973 and estimates for 1974 suggest that there were 68,000 flights, compared with 15,000 in 1965, and that 450,000 passengers used the airport. There are four flights a day to and from London, while flights to Amsterdam are even more frequent.

British Airports Authority took over the airport in January 1975 and plans to construct a big new terminal building to handle expected expansion at a cost of about £6m (the present building was inherited from the RAF and is totally inadequate).

Aberdeen airport is also the base for helicopter companies—Bristow and British Airways helicopters—used to transport people out to the oil rigs. Now that several rigs are situated much further north, regular flights from Aberdeen airport transport staff to Shetland, and from there they are ferried by helicopter to the rigs.

Aberdeen airport is one of the largest helicopter bases in Britain, while Bristows is one of the largest helicopter operators in the world. Between them, the two companies own 20 helicopters; 16 these are the American-built Sikorski S61N capable of carrying 24 passengers, and hence ideal for changing crews at oil rigs. These operate at a cost of approximately £350 an hour. The two helicopter companies have investment plans involving about £20m to expand.

Dyce airport—yearly passenger totals

1965	86,123
1966	100,878
1967	120,167
1968	116,625
1969	129,706
1970	134,565
1971	152,417
1972	218,000
1973	307,000
1974	450,000 (forecast)

Harbour

Redevelopment projects worth about £12m are being carried out or are planned for Aberdeen harbour both by the Government and private interests. The main scheme is the conversion of Victoria Dock and Upper Dock to tidal waterways, freeing them from the restrictions imposed by dock gates.

Six integrated oil field supply bases have been completed or are under construction. Four of them are for the exclusive use of Texaco, Shell, Total and Amoco. Fish markets and wharves being reconstructed at an estimated cost of £1.7m, and a roll-on, roll-off ferry terminal is expected to commence operations next year. A dock to repair and maintain supply boats has been constructed and can take vessels of up to 370ft length and 60ft beam.

Aberdeen is used by various shipping lines carrying passengers and freight, and provides shore facilities for oil companies, and servicing organizations. Although it is a major offshore supply and service port there is a shortage of room for expansion and it has thus been imperative to develop Peterhead.

Labour

Employed population in Aberdeen and the North East

	men	women	total
1961	99,291	53,602	152,893
1973	97,291	64,760	162,051

Textiles

1961	8,663	1,003	9,666
1973	7,981	1,140	9,121

Employment in all manufacturing industries

	Aberdeen	Rest of N.E. Scotland
1961	25,785	12,769
1973	24,889	15,884

Employment in service industries

	Aberdeen	Rest of N.E. Scotland
1961	50,060	29,022
1973	63,219	31,105

Investments

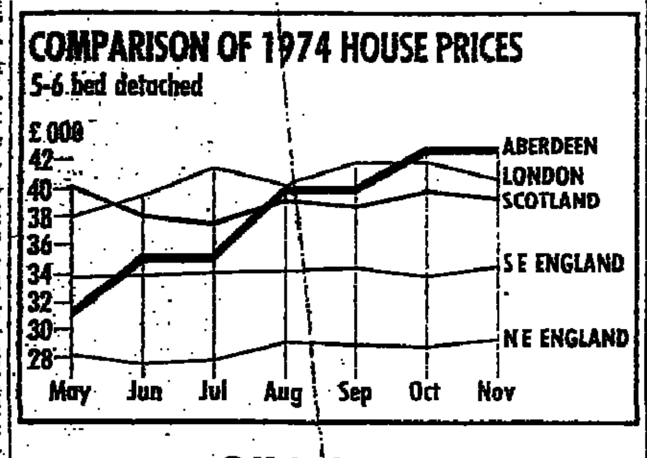
The rapid increase in costs makes it difficult to estimate accurately the amount of investment in Aberdeen, but the figure over the next decade is expected to be high. Both public and private funds are being devoted to development, and about £120m to £130m is either being spent or will be spent on projects in and around Aberdeen and Peterhead. Major projets include about £100m on a 1,320 megawatt oil/gas fired power station, being built at Peterhead by the North of Scotland Hydroelectric Board, and a £250m investment by British Gas on a 500-acre site at St Fergus to provide a land terminal for natural gas from the North Sea.

An important ammonia plant is being developed near Peterhead by a Swedish banking consortium. Other projects around Peterhead are expected to cost £20m. About £8m has been spent on Peterhead harbour, and a further £1m to £2m will be spent on the project.

Aberdeen harbour and dry docks are expected to cost about £12.5m and the airport and heliport about £10m. City centre development in Aberdeen, including office blocks, is expected to be £30m. Industry is investing about £20m and hotel development and extensions are valued at £4m. Housing, roads and public services are expected to cost £10m. Extensive industrial estates have been built with both public and private money.

The oil industry is expected to invest about £2,400m in the next 10 years, but there has been some caution about expansion by oil companies.

Housing



Oil industry

Growth of onshore supply services

In Aberdeen and District there are now 235 firms directly involved in the offshore oil industry; the main categories are:

Oil exploration companies	20
Oil rig operators (excluding Shell and BP)	11
Shipping/marine companies	19
Diving/diving services	14
Specialist services and supply companies	128
General service and supply companies	43

Sources of further information

...East Scotland
...opment Authority
...ion Terrace
...leen AB1 1NJ
...hone Aberdeen 55971

...ands and Islands
...opment Board
...e House
... Street
...ness IB1 1QR
...hone: Inverness 34171

Scottish Council
(Development and Industry)
15 Union Terrace
Aberdeen AB1 1NJ
Telephone: Aberdeen 22798

Offshore Supplies Office
Room 1419
Thames House South
Millbank
London SW1 P4QU
Telephone: 01-211 3000

Where curious craft compete for space

Peterhead has yet to discover if it was happy or unhappy chance which made the town the nearest convenient landfall to big oil and gas fields in the North Sea. The community on this draughty stretch of coastline had already begun to prosper from fishing and a cautious expansion of engineering. Peterhead claims to be Britain's leading inshore port, but fishing boats now compete for space in the Harbour of Refuge with some very curious craft.

Lines of muscular-looking tugs and service vessels form orderly queues scupper to scupper near the eccentric ramps and cranes of a pipelaying barge. Occasionally a semi-submersible rig will be hauled in for servicing, several thousand tons of ungainly steel, spiky with drill heads and derricks and the *new ironmongery of the* North Sea.

Immediately the Government laid down that North Sea oil should be developed at the greatest speed, Peterhead was launched towards an industrial revolution and some turbulent changes.

It is estimated that many of the hundreds of millions of pounds which are to be spent directly and indirectly on developing North Sea oil will pass through Peterhead.

The rows of gloomy stone houses seem hunched against the North Sea wind and the winds of change that are already affecting the town. The price of one of those houses has risen sharply. Land values have rocketed from about £200 an acre a decade ago to a present level of between £40,000 and £50,000 for a prime industrial site. Peterhead folk complain that their local council has been outstripped by land speculators who caught the market at the bottom and now stand to make a fortune.

The surge of development in a quiet and unremarkable part of Scotland has been so rapid that people suspect their local authorities, who naturally lack the technical expert knowledge of the international companies so suddenly crowding the door, will not be able to cope. One major loss was averted when British Gas Corporation and Total Oil Marine insisted, on technical criteria alone, on the need to build a terminal for processing natural gas from the Frigg field on an old airfield north of Peterhead.

The site would have destroyed the Loch of Strathbeg, an area outstanding for its bird and plant life. The Environmental Liaison Group intervened with the county council and an alternative site was allocated at St Fergus. The £70m plant now stands on 500 acres five miles south of the originally planned site and promises to be a catalyst for more petrochemical development in the area.

A public inquiry opened in Peterhead on June 17 into a £50m project to build an ammonia plant on first-class agricultural land at Wellington Place Farm, Peterhead. This has caused considerable local opposition although planning permission has been granted by the Banff and Buchan District Council.

A whisky firm is concerned about the possible effect of even a whiff of raw ammonia on its stored liquor; a foodstuff processing firm has complained. three local societies and 45 other individuals have also entered strong objections.

The project is a venture by Scanitro, a Scandinavian consortium. Gas from the Frigg field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea would be piped from St Fergus to the Scanitro plant. After processing, ammonia would be piped to a terminal in Peterhead Harbour of Refuge and taken away on tankers. It is here that the chief fears of disaster lie and the objectors argue that it would not be possible to make such an exposed terminal handling lethal material entirely safe.

The other general objections which Peterhead folk have to such developments are the cost to the local authority. "The Government is very specific about giving aid to North Sea oil developments but this Scanitro plan, for example, does not count. The cost of the infrastructure will be enormous. The ammonia plant alone uses half the amount of water needed for the entire Peterhead area", another local man said.

The Bay of Refuge is a huge natural harbour providing the only deep, sheltered *water between* Cromarty Firth and the Tay accessible in all weather conditions. For the oil industry it was a natural target for shore-based operations. Less than three years ago an amending Bill was passed allowing the Secretary of State for Scotland to undertake development of Peterhead harbour and action began shortly afterwards. The arms protecting the bay were strengthened and at the south side of the harbour below Peterhead prison 22 acres of land were reclaimed providing *service bays and* 1,500ft of quay space.

Beyond the harbour at Boddam, the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board is building a £100m power station which will be fired by North Sea oil supplied by tankers of up to 35,000 tons. The terminal will be in the Bay of Refuge and, with adaptation, the same pier could handle the ammonia plant production, yet another pointer towards Peterhead's apparently inevitable path towards becoming a major petrochemical area.

Estimates of the influx of permanent jobs into the area before 1981 approach 6,000 which will create a demand for 3,300 new houses. The development plan is blocked with large areas for new housing, new industry, schools, residential areas and intensive development on the harbour area for directly related oil industry. The Peterhead Bay Management Company was formed to advise the Secretary of State on the development which will represent a threefold increase in the built-up area of Peterhead.

The capital and the highly paid technical jobs are pouring into the town threatening friction and change with the existing population, who often resent having such radical change thrust upon them and fear what it will do to their rate demands if the Government does not pay more of the costs. "All this may have pushed up the value of my house, but that is no use to me unless I leave, and I have no wish to do that", one Peterhead man said, summing up the feeling of many others.

One of the most thorough looks at what has happened to Peterhead came from the Church of Scotland, whose church and nation committee organized a study of how the town was responding to the demands of North Sea oil and gas.

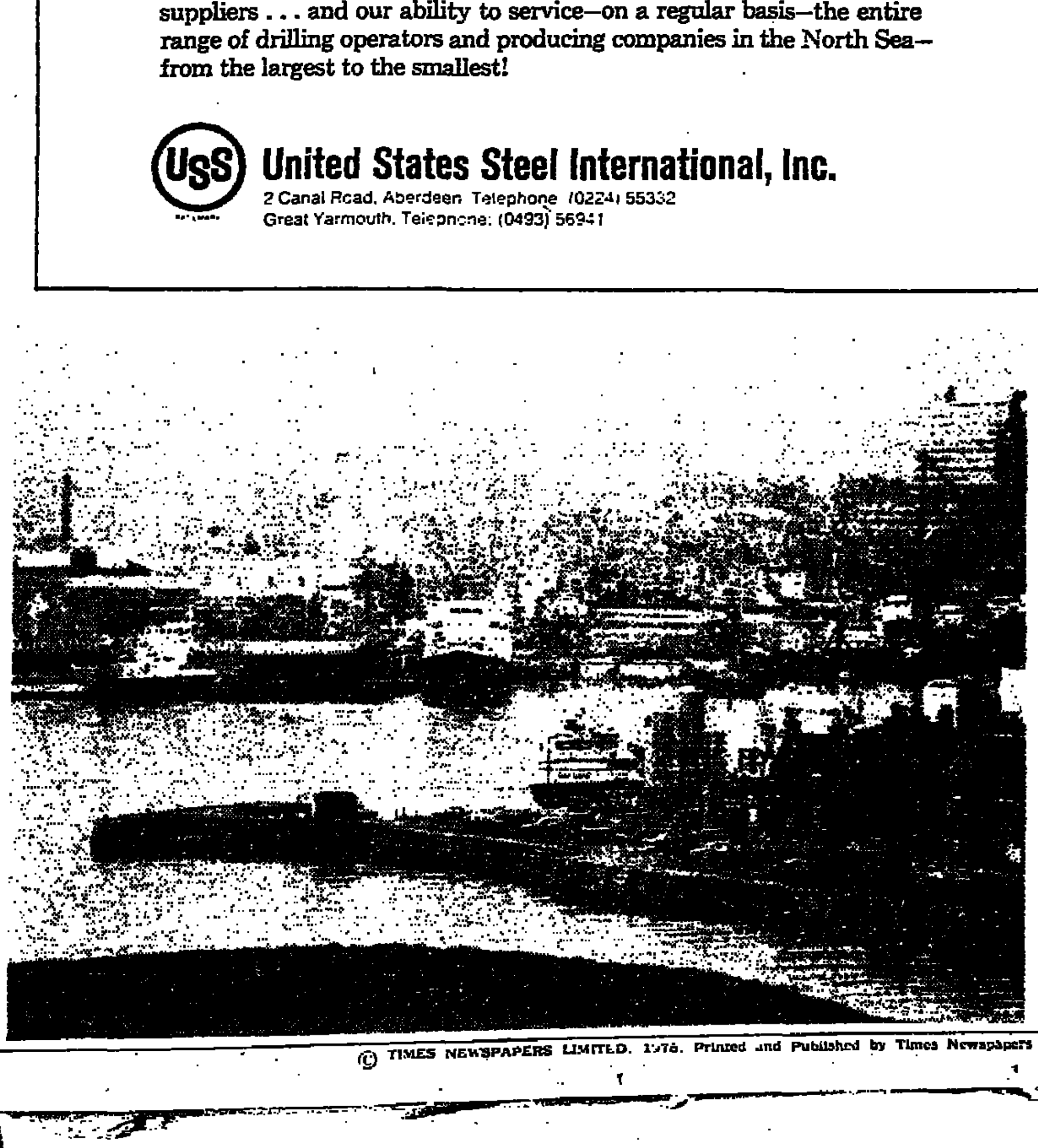
This pointed out that, in fact, Peterhead had experienced four booms almost simultaneously: fishing, North Sea oil and gas, construction of a major power station which in the building phase employs more than 1,000, and the St Fergus gas terminal development near by.

Shops, pubs and hotels were doing good business and the town had a thriving, bustling atmosphere with background noise from lorries day and night. Scots rubbed shoulders with French, Australians, Dutch, Scandinavians and Americans. The population increased 15 per cent between 1961 and 1971 but will rise even more rapidly now and material comforts and living standards are also rising.

But money in quantity brought its traditional problems: *under-age drinking*, betting and gambling, "Some prostitution" (as distinct from the age-old sexual exuberance of the North-East, which in this way used to compensate for cold days and Calvinism), wheeler-dealing over land and property, footloose strangers, mistrust and envy, the report said. Some doctors were concerned by the increase in unhappiness in many homes, more alcoholism and venereal disease. The community was paying a price for its industrial prosperity.

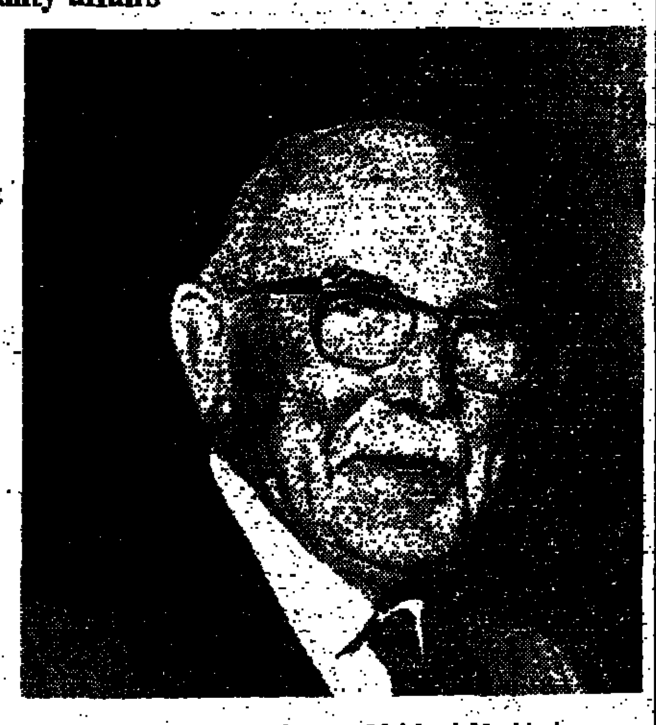
"*It may well be*", the church investigators comment, "that the spiritual scars of prosperity will be deeper and more permanent than any physical abuse of the environment."

R.F.



Ronald Faux, our Scottish Correspondent, looks at four leading figures concerned with Aberdeen's development

Prominent role in county affairs



Maitland Mackie hates the politics in local government, but has become a patrician figure in the political life of Aberdeenshire. A handful of votes lost him the opportunity of becoming an Independent on the new regional authority and he has retired to the more elegant duties of Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire.

"I'm a farmer, not a military type. I find swords and official hats a bit awkward to cope with, but I think it is a good tradition", he said.

At least the title keeps alive the county name, officially eliminated last month by local government reorganization and, while he may profess a hearty dislike for bringing party politics into local government affairs, few individuals have played a more consistently prominent role in the affairs of his old county.

He was the first farmer in the region to start making silage, an achievement, he might wryly add, without any political significance. His farm, 22 miles from Aberdeen, covers 1,100 acres and supports 300 cows, 20,000 hens and 5,000 bacon pigs a year.

His two sons are also in agriculture and his brother, also a farmer, was a Liberal MP. If anyone asks, Maitland Mackie also claims an allegiance to the Liberals, but always tried to close the party door when he was at the county hall.

"It would be better if they did that now. It is not sour grapes, but I am not *unhappy to have escaped.*" The new pattern of local government in the Aberdeen area promised a good deal of difficulty and the Government was not helping. A flood of heavy traffic on the region's roads was badly hammering the system, yet spending had been cut by about one-quarter. The programme to build three schools which could have served as community centres for new housing developments had been reduced from £2.5m to £400,000.

"This means bare, functional buildings without any community facilities. More seriously it means that the new housing developments could become replicas of Easterhouse", he said. "Where oil had affected the region, the Government had produced a mouse of an effort." Oil tended to seep into and inflate every corner of local government spending, yet the exchequer provided minimal aid only for the directly affected areas.

"It has cost the region £20m over the last five years to *buy land to have* a housing bank, to increase the water requirement and build the new drains, and the interest on that borrowing has to come out of the rates", he said.

Maitland Mackie has worn a bewildering number of "hats" in his farming and local authority life. He was convenor for five years, vice-convenor for nine years and chairman of the education committee for 15 years.

Outside the county hall he was chairman of the North East Scotland Development Authority and is still chairman of the Peterhead Bay Management Company which advises the Secretary of State for Scotland on the development of the area.

Working with NESDA brought home the full meaning of North Sea oil. "I welcomed it from the start. One can easily get very depressed, but this seemed to be our last chance of salvation. On the whole, I am satisfied with the way it has been directed although I think we were possibly slow to earn a slice of the cake. We had to learn the business and at first our prices were far too high, but I am optimistic it will work out."

Political hornets' nest

Oil has not been the only force for change in the Aberdeen area recently. On top of the dramatic developments wrought by the industry has come the *reorganization of local* government in Scotland, the redrawing of boundaries and the creation of the Grampian region. This spreads inland from a prosperous coastline to a rural area which has many of the classic Highland problems.

The chief executive of the new region is John Russell, the former Aberdeenshire county clerk, who has been appointed into what local observers believe could become a political hornets' nest. *The region is firmly* Conservative-controlled and Tories hold the chairmanship of all major committees. The districts within the region have been won by Labour and there is some political teeth-gnashing going on which is not helping John Russell in his job.

The region's greatest fear is a slowing of the house-building programme, the lynch-pin to developing North Sea reserves. Using conventional and unit forms of construction, Aberdeen county had stepped up production to a remarkable 2,000 houses a year required for the workers who are to man the new industries associated with oil.

The signs are, however, that the new district authorities responsible for housing are slowing the pace of building development. "I fully understand the reason", John Russell said. "Costs are rising appallingly but I sincerely believe it is the wrong approach to the problem. By slowing down the house rate and reducing the programme they are effectively slowing down the development of the resource which Britain needs urgently."

John Russell also sees the work of many years in the old county authority being disrupted, and believes that government must be called in. "The Government has failed to understand the *financial* impact of North Sea oil on such areas as this. The burden on the rates is extremely heavy. The Government did provide £2.5m in rate support grant to help areas affected by North Sea oil. Aberdeen in theory had £600,000 of this money but after adjustments and what have you, the net result was that Aberdeen was worse off."

The other logical result of paying for oil-related development, on top of the *increases caused by inflation*, would be heavier rate demands to pay for the extra homes and industry. He looked back 10 years to when Aberdeen's economy was in the doldrums and families were drifting away from the city.

Five years ago came signs of revival in the traditional industries, with local firms generating a new prosperity. "Now we have oil which has virtually halted all local migration and eliminated unemployment in the city area." But he is anxious to pin down the permanent aspects of the oil industry, to ensure that the region develops skills which it can in turn export.

When the oil runs out

Ian Wood has presided over the remarkable and explosive growth of the John Wood Grup (Aberdeen) into the biggest private diversified industrial group in north-east Scotland. It is now in its *third generation of* flourishing family control, operates mode than 50 trading companies and covers a wide range of activities with an annual turnover in excess of £15m.

North Sea oil has been a bonus to the company which was already well launched on a policy of judicious takeovers when the new industry arrived in Aberdeen.

Ian Wood, aged 32, an honours graduate in psychology at Aberdeen University, jointed the company of which his father is still chairman, with some radical ideas and no overwhelming wish to remain in the family business. Perhaps oil and the flamboyant American way of doing business, so foreign to the staid Aberdeen *modus operandi*, intrigued him enough for him to stay.

"Certainly when the oil companies came here wanting our land and offering high prices, we were not interested in selling. If it was worth that much to them, it was worth even more to us", he said.

He began steering the group, which has interests in trawling, fish processing, ship repairing, heavy engineering, building construction and oil distribution, towards the oil boom as soon as he saw the interest the Americans were taking.

"It has been a large scale growth", he said "In the past two years 75 per cent of our capital expenditure has been oil-related to create new facilities and 40 per cent of the company's turn-over is now in North Sea oil."

This has meant that at last the firm grip which American companies had on the lucrative supply services to drilling rigs operating in the North Sea has been relaxed. American competition he describes as fierce but fair.

"If a fishing industry started up in Texas we would do the same, and we would not hand over the expertise free of charge either", he added.

Ian Wood is tall, powerfully built and a former rugby player. His training has been informal, psychology and self-taught accountancy. "Perhaps that was enough. We started to grow and it is arguable that if North Sea oil had not come along we would possibly have grown much bigger. We were pretty go-ahead—100 employees in 1964 and 1,000 in 1970. But there was no competition; now there is and it has been created by North Sea oil."

The Wood Group now spreads on both sides of the industrial fence in Aberdeen and there is no doubt which side is the greenest. The traditional industries of fishing, ship building and fish processing are running into major problems on several counts, not least the spiralling wages bill caused principally by competition for a limited skilled labour market.

"I don't believe that traditional industry has any sacred, priority right of survival because of a romantic feeling that we must protect our heritage. But it has sustained our growth for many years and when the oil industry departs we will be left to fight for survival. We should be planning that fight now", he said.

From chips to hotels and lathes

When oilmen began coming to his hotel in the centre of Peterhead in the earliest days of the oil boom, Ronnie Ferrari noted their incredulity that no one was providing the engineering services which were desperately needed.

"I had already started buying bits of land because I didn't enjoy the way pound notes seemed to be shrinking, and it dawned upon me that this oil thing was going to be bigger than anyone was dreaming", he said. Now the former assistant in his father's chip shop is partner in an engineering firm employing 28 and earning £25,000 a month.

His two hotels are permanently full, usually booked out by oil engineers, *divers, riggers and* roustabouts on their way from Peterhead to the scattering of drilling platforms probing the North Sea. When the exploration phase ends his hotels and lathes will still be in demand by the production platforms pumping the oil to the shore and surface. Ferrari, a 42-year-old bachelor, is a man of irrepressible enthusiasm. His manner is gently eccentric.

He still hates the way his pound notes are shrinking but at least has considerably more of them to shrink than in the chip shop days.

"Come for a ride in my ice cream van", he commands, and I slide into his Ferrari sports car. The machine growls at knee height through the narrow streets of Peterhead.

He points to a large *chunk of the town centre* and declares: "I have all that lot, a frontage bigger than Woolworth's. It's better than shrinking pounds. See that lot there? I could have bought that for peanuts 10 years ago; now you would have to pay large numbers of gold bars for a plot. The old town has not changed dramatically yet, but the background has, beyond recognition."

He hopes to add a fabrication works to the engineering business later this month and is firmly convinced that the boom has hardly started. "People won't believe it but there are fortunes still to be made. They can't conceive the amount of money that is going to pour into this stretch of coastline in the next few years. The water's not only warm, it's deliciously hot, and they still don't want to jump in."

The walls of his office in the Caledonian Hotel are plastered with press cuttings about himself and the story of the Peterhead boom. The one he likes best is a long analysis of the part small operators can play in the North Sea development. He can identify with that because he believes the local businessman who can provide the goods to price and time, even though he may not know exactly what the goods are for, will prosper even in so vast an enterprise as North Sea oil.

Other cuttings present Ferrari dramatically as the North Sea's first self-made oil millionaire. Was this true? Did he look like a millionaire, he replied non-committally, shuffling an untidy heap of papers across his desk?

He has gone into art investment and his most notable hedge against inflation so far has been a magnificent representation of the "Last Supper" by Bruno Merli.

THE TIMES
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BRIBE WE CAN'T AFFORD

terday's meeting of the ...our Party-Trades Union Con...ss Liaison Committee at ...nsport House yielded no ...sions about the formula for ...l restraint that the Chancellor ...over the weekend must be ...within six weeks. Indeed, ...a sign of how far we have ...our country from the demo...c days when an independent ...ament was alone accountable ...national policy to a sovereign ...liament that such a possibility ...uld even be considered.

...owever, that is now the situa...n. The Queen's government ...its, through the imperfect ...dium of its party machinery, ...h trade union leaders as ...ugh they were the representa...s of a different population ...m that which elects our law...king body. It is hardly sur...sing that the agenda bears ...le relation to the priorities ...the preferences of the ...ish people as a whole.

...he Government has set a ...get of halving Britain's infla...n rate by the autumn of 1976, ...eat which would just about ...ieve a year late the rate of ...e increases which was ...mised in the budget speech ...this autumn. The Government ...her estimate that in order to ...ieve this lame and vulnerable ...l the level of pay settlements ...t autumn, winter and spring ...st not exceed 10-12½ per cent. ...his position is itself in...quate in three ways. The ...get is much too tolerant of an ...ation rate which is undermin... the stability of our society ...the credit of its democratic ...itutions by the month. There ...o automatic relation between ...level of pay settlements and ...rate of inflation to justify ...Government's estimate. There ...no probability, let alone ...rantee, that the general en...sement of such a formula ...pay, whether voluntary or ...utory, would lead to its being ...orced or respected.

...he only sure foundation for ...sting the progress of infla... is to withhold the fiscal and ...etary lifeblood which sustains ...here is much evidence that ...Chancellor, who was not even ...ent at yesterday's Transport ...se confabulation, recognizes ...truth. But there is even more ...bt whether he can apply it in ...tice. The doubt stems from ...acknowledgment of the ...tical pressure to which he will ...subjected, within the Govern...nt and within his party even ...e than without them, to relent ...to allow our inflation...icted economy its overdue ...".

...he relevance of pay restraint ...emes is not that they them...es can permanently reduce inflation, but that by reducing the amount of unemployment which accompanies fiscal and monetary disinflation, they ease the political pressure to reflate and so to re-inflate. Pay restraint is only a sensible policy to the extent that it can achieve this effect at a lower political cost than simply facing out the full recession which would otherwise be needed.

The point can be made plain to all in this way. If the monetary and budgetary sources of inflation were wholly cut off overnight, then the amount of unemployment and recession which ensued would depend on how quickly the behaviour of prices responded to the new conditions. If prices responded overnight—in other words if everyone became convinced overnight that inflation had stopped dead—then there would be neither recession nor any unemployment at all, except to the extent that redeployment of resources from inflation-based activities to more stably based alternatives required some temporary displacement.

Therefore any mechanism which accelerates the change in expectations and in price behaviour that disinflationary fiscal and monetary policies require reduces the amount of unemployment involved and also brings forward the day of stable prices. It thereby raises average living standards during the transition and brings forward the moment when more normal expansion can be resumed to the benefit of all.

In the face of this reality no Government, determined to pursue disinflationary fiscal and monetary policies, should need to bribe trade unionists or their representatives thus to do themselves a favour. The political reality is different only because the interests of trade union leaders, especially early in their careers and at local level, conflict with the interests of ordinary working people and the interests of national politicians diverge from the interests of the nation.

Trade union leaders would lose their principal occupation if vigorous collective bargaining were seen by ordinary trade unionists to be against their interests. Equally national politicians have to fear the consequences for themselves of a deep recession even if the national interest in extinguishing inflation requires it. So is born the absurdity of national trade union leaders laying down conditions to ministers of the Crown for their support of measures which will in fact protect their own members from the side-effects of a necessary national policy.

Yet, so steeped is the country in wonderland that such a process seems the most natural and proper exercise of statesmanship on the Government's part and of moderation on the part of trade union leaders. The eccentric appearance would be less offensive if the process were empty, designed merely to honour the dignity of the trade union leaders and to preserve the niceties of unity in the Labour movement.

But this is not so. Mr Jack Jones—who personally deserves credit for the way in which he has sought to put the national interest, as he perceives it, above his personal convenience as leader of the largest collective bargaining organization in the country—offers to try to sell a flat rate pay increase ceiling of £10 per man per week in exchange for a prices freeze and for action to reduce unemployment.

Ten pounds per man per week is equivalent to a norm of nearly 20 per cent, essentially the same as the theory, though not the reality, of the social contract's first unhappy year. This would be higher than is likely to come about automatically under the influence of the recession—provided that the Chancellor controls the borrowing requirement at least to the level projected in the budget.

The effect of the prices freeze, backed by subsidies, would be partly to bankrupt employers (to say nothing of further reducing an already evaporating rate of investment) and partly to put massive pressure on the budget deficit. If the Chancellor somehow held the position, then other employers would be bankrupted as the Chancellor diverted the flow of spending power away from its present uses to finance the price subsidies. If the Chancellor caved in, then the whole strategy of permanent disinflation would be in ruins; and, after a brief cyclical respite, inflation would be back to 30 per cent and rising sharply.

At the same time 20 per cent pay increases, even supposing that the ceiling were in fact enforced, would be pricing people out of their jobs at a brisk rate. This would be over and above the effects on unemployment of the price freeze, still supposing that the fiscal and monetary line were held to the Chancellor's disinflationary posture. Again, if he submitted to political pressure to reflate, all would be forfeit within a year or two: prices, jobs, growth, investment and perhaps democracy itself. Wonderland can be a diverting playground; but it becomes mortally dangerous if it is mistaken for reality.

VERY LIMITED VICTORY FOR FREEDOM

...Portuguese Socialist Party ...chosen to treat the "political ...of action" adopted on Satur... by the Armed Forces Move...t as a victory, and ...night called on its ...porters to demonstrate in ...on accordingly.

...he plan of action is indeed ...ctory, at least in a negative ...e: it prevented, or at least ...poned, the abolition of poli... parties and of the elected ...stituent Assembly. It was ...oubtedly a snub to the revo...nary left, and thus to ...eral Carvalho, who had made ...self the champion of the revo...nary left's programme ...in the military leadership. ...promises to ensure respect ...the law and to ban political ...nizations within barracks ...t also be seen as an implied ...oof to Copcon, the internal ...rity force under General ...alho's command which has ...y been increasingly politi...l and has tended to side with ...revolutionary left in indus... disputes even where the law ...clearly on the other side.

...ut the plan of action stops ...short of a total defeat for ...eral Carvalho and it was no ...bt to avoid any impression ...humiliating him that the ...reme Revolutionary Council ...erday announced that he had ...formally appointed com...nder of Copcon (of which ...then he had nominally been only deputy commander under President da Costa Gomes). Of more practical significance may be the acceptance in the plan of action of the concept of popular organizations linked with local government and directly to the Armed Forces Movement itself. Such organizations will no doubt be the scene of a struggle for control between the communists and the extreme left. But whoever wins control of them will claim to be a more authentic spokesman for "the people" than the political parties represented in the Constituent Assembly; and the danger is that this may in the future encourage the Armed Forces Movement to reverse its decision of last Saturday, and claim that there is no need for the assembly or the parties since it now has its own direct link with "the people".

The fact that the Supreme Revolutionary Council came out with such a carefully balanced and contradictory compromise after eight days' continuous debate suggests that the majority in it, while opposed to General Carvalho's proposals, is not wholly confident of its ability to enforce its own programme against his wishes. Its desire to crack down on the extreme leftists who have been trying to set up soldiers', sailors' and airmen's councils within military units is no doubt sincere. But the breakdown of military discipline may already have gone too far to be easily reversed. The immediate political struggle is now within the armed forces, and this presumably is what the Socialists were trying to influence by their demonstration last night. The test of their success will be the concrete actions taken by the Armed Forces to implement the plan they have announced, and especially to enforce the law in the case of the newspaper *República*, which yesterday was still deadlocked.

In the absence of such concrete actions to restore freedom, all the talk of the "pluralist conception of the Portuguese revolution" will be so much eyewash, and the suppression of the extreme left will benefit no one except the Communist Party and those military leaders who are prepared to play along with it. Whether or not the "Moscow document" published by *República* in Paris yesterday is genuine, the advice contained in its corresponds fairly closely to the Portuguese Communist Party's actual behaviour, and shows clearly how the party can turn a situation like the present one to its own advantage. No doubt the military leaders share the party's anxiety to avoid a Chilean denouement to the Portuguese crisis. But a military dictatorship can hardly be avoided by the creation of . . . a military dictatorship.

...q and the Kurds

...n the Iraqi Chargé d'Affaires

...*The Times* (June 17) carried a ...rt of allegations made by a ...d in London. It is interesting ...note that such allegations are ...e, once again, under the wing ..."War on Want".

...Iraq, war has been waged on ...t for a long time. Recently, a ...or distribution of land, under ...Iraqi Agrarian Reform law, has ...n place in the autonomy region, ...ng the needy Kurdish peasants ...knew the real meaning of want ...er the now fallen feudal over...s.

...his distribution of land may well ...he reason behind the resumption ...rehash of allegations which ...e been used time and again by ...resentatives of feudal tribal ...fs. However, Mr Ian Macdonald, ...one, should look approvingly ...n such measures which demon...te that the Iraqi people are ...e capable of waging their own ...on want and of relieving Mr ...donald of that burden. His org...ation may well direct its ...forts" to other parts of the ...ld where want abounds.

To set the record right, with regard to the report of *The Times*, it is easily verifiable that the following are the events taking place in Iraq, as far as the Kurds are concerned; to quote only part of one week's news from Baghdad:

100,000 ID: expenditure involved in the setting up of a modern Kurdish printing house, in Arbil. (ID=£1.45).

435,000 ID: printing books and anti-illiteracy manuals in Kurdish; free education schemes in Iraqi Kurdistan; free meals to pupils in Kurdish schools; building new schools.

265,000 ID: extensions to the Suleimaneyya University in Kurdistan.

5,000,000 ID: building six modern villages in the Governorate of Arbil. This huge project, in the north of Iraq, involves the building of 2,750 houses as well as the provision of drinking water and other essential services.

4,000,000 ID: two new hospitals in Arbil and Suleimaneyya.

150,000 ID: new hospital in Dahuk.

1,000,000 ID: extensions to existing hospitals and the building of new clinics and health centres. Fifty new National Health Centres have been opened, so far, in the governorates of the north.

1,000,000 ID: providing free medicines to Iraqi Kurdish nationals in the north, in addition to a major public health campaign. At least 100,000 citizens in the autonomy region have been vaccinated against various diseases, including TB, since the end of the insurgency. One hundred medical teams have been formed and fully equipped to provide medical services to the farthest reaches of the north.

It is a very long list, and the figures shown are part of those in the news of the week ending June 14, 1975. Any British citizen and/or journalist desirous of ascertaining or reporting the truth is of course able to travel to Iraq, visit any part of the north, and see for himself, at first hand.

Yours faithfully,
Z. AL-HABBA,
Chargé d'Affaires,
Embassy of the Republic of Iraq,
21, Queen's Gate, SW7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unforeseen casualties of an economic crisis

From Professor R. G. M. Nisbet

Sir, Mr F. W. Bateson looks forward to the impending economic crisis with complacency and even eagerness (*The Times*, June 21). He recalls the exhilaration of wartime, which he contrasts with the horrors of the previous peace, as if poverty and arrogance disappeared in 1939. But his satisfaction was not shared by the millions of dead, mutilated and bereaved.

A major economic crisis would also have its casualties. Houses would not be built, hospitals would run down, hypothermia among the old would increase, immigrants would be worse off than before. This time national unity would not be achieved as everybody would be fighting for himself. And what would be the end?

Mr Bateson is a kind man, as his former colleagues can testify, but he has not thought out the results of an economic crisis in terms of actual human misery. Young men, if they are credulous and have read little, may be forgiven to some extent for such dangerous romanticism. Septuagenarians who care about other people ought to show a more scrupulous concern for consequences.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. M. NISBET,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford.
June 21.

Once and for all increase

From Professor H. Lydall

Sir, You were good enough recently to publish a letter of mine in which I drew attention to the problems which arise when there is a sharp deceleration in the rate of inflation. The same point has also been made in the latest number of the *National Institute Economic Review*.

It is now clear that the Government must insist on a rapid reduction in the rate of inflation and that, if it will give the necessary lead, the overwhelming majority of the people will support it.

A simple and effective policy, which would meet the needs of the situation, would be the following: (1) All wage and salary rates to be increased on July 1 in proportion to the increase in average wage rates since their last adjustment. This brings everyone into line. (2) No further increases in wage or salary rates to take place for two years.

Although there would be a steep rise in wages on July 1, which would inevitably lead to increases in prices during the following months, by the spring of 1976 our inflation would be cured and we would be ready to take advantage of the coming revival of world demand.

Yours faithfully,
HAROLD LYDALL,
University of East Anglia,
School of Social Studies,
University Plain, Norwich.
June 22.

Consumers' remedy

From Mr Michael Young

Sir, I am very grateful to Mr Seeney for his kind remarks about the counter inflation proposals of the National Consumer Council contained in his letter which you published on June 17. But I fear that Mr Seeney, though no doubt he deplores inflation as much as any of us, does not see the damage it is doing as clearly as do many of the consumers for whom he apparently claims to speak.

It is not just that inflation creates a general uncertainty. It is not just that inflation acts in an arbitrary and unjust way by redistributing real income, penalizing poorer people, pensioners and others living on fixed incomes. It is also that almost all people, especially older ones, are constantly having removed the standards by which they judge the value of what they buy.

Sometimes people only refer with nostalgia to the times when a match box cost whatever it did at the time to which they are referring, or half a pint of beer or half a pound of cheddar cheese. But more often it is with real irritation and even anger they notice that once again prices have risen so far above what they feel is "the proper price" for the goods or services in question.

It is only because of this that drastic policies are worth considering because obviously with a problem as complex and far-reaching as this only drastic remedies are likely to match the situation.

Hence the proposals of the National Consumer Council for a price freeze on all essential goods which would at least put some kind of floor of certainty into people's shopping. Hence the proposal for an increase in national insurance contributions which would pay for the subsidies, which incidentally would lead to benefits for wives whose housekeeping allowances have not risen as fast as their husbands' wages. Hence the quite essential element in this deal—that there should be a statutory incomes policy.

Whatever norm, or set of norms, is agreed for next year's wage demands, they will amount to nothing if at some point during the winter a powerful union refuses to accept them and goes for very much more than what a great majority of unionists are prepared to accept. But all other union leaders know that *once* any union has broken ranks then they would be forced to follow and what had perhaps been an orderly column would become a rout.

However, to expect trade unions to adhere to such a policy unless something effective is done about prices, which are the spur to wage demands, would be to expect that somehow all trade union leaders were immediately to be metamorphosed into priests. Mr Seeney probably does not expect this to happen; nor do I.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL YOUNG, Chairman,
National Consumer Council,
18 Victoria Park Square,
Bethnal Green, E2.
June 17.

Flat-rate rises

From Mr John Hatcher

Sir, It is to be hoped that the discussions which are at present taking place in Government, CBI and TUC committees concerning "flat-rate" wage increases are more sophisticated than reports of proceedings have so far suggested. Much of the appeal for "flat-rate" increases stems from their apparent fairness and simplicity. Sadly, as with all wages policies, close inspection raises a host of difficulties and inequities.

For example, can it be thought fair that a household consisting of husband, wife, and three children should receive an increase in income of £2,600, assuming an increase of £10 per week "across the board", if all are in employment, but a mere £520 if only the husband is at work? Moreover, it might be as well to consider the possible effects of a universal "flat-rate" increase on the already sharply deteriorating job prospects of school leavers and young people.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HATCHER,
University of Kent at Canterbury,
Faculty of Humanities,
Eliot College,
The University,
Canterbury, Kent.
June 15.

Restraint without freeze

From Dr Jack Dowie

Sir, Can Mr Healey accomplish the "mission impossible" of severely restraining wage increases without introducing an explicit wage freeze and leaving "free collective bargaining" intact? Yes he can, by a simple agreement with the CBI/employers.

Before the autumn wage round government and employers agree to increase all wage bills by an agreed percentage (say 2 per cent) without passing this on in increased prices. More important, they also agree that from that point on, all wage bills in the country will be automatically and immediately increased to match any pay award which exceeds the initial one, a process which would continue as higher and higher awards were won. After the initial rise, however, the agreement would also specify that all prices would be increased by the same percentage, immediately and automatically, in line with the highest award made at any point.

Free collective bargaining could continue: there would be nothing to stop unions pressing claims by whatever means they choose and they would know that the money wages of all fellow workers in the country were immediately benefiting from their action. If the fact that all such increases were immediately offset by increases in prices meant there was no real achievement this would be an unfortunate reflection (albeit a speeded up one) of what happens at the moment.

If any unions were disposed to test the agreement then it would be necessary to have appropriate adjustments in interest rates, tax rates and the exchange rate ready but, of course, the beauty of the scheme is that it should not need to be operated, certainly not more than once.

Like any wage pause this one would provide only a breathing space in which to develop a longer-term policy. But perhaps the TUC/employees might see very quickly the merits of taking part (cf Sweden) in the discussion of the initial agreed "real" increase and the principles on which it would be distributed.

Yours self-destructively,
JACK DOWIE,
University of Kent and Canterbury,
Faculty of Social Sciences,
The University,
Canterbury,
Kent.

No budget abdication

From Mr Frank Blackaby

Sir, Those who are trying at all costs to avoid accepting the inevitability of another incomes policy have invented what they consider to be a new substitute: cash limits on Government expenditure. This is not a carefully considered suggestion. Does the Government say, in effect: "Here is the cash budget for education. We are indifferent about its division between wage and salary increases, and the actual amount of education provided. If teachers decide to double their salaries, and halve their number, so that the average size of class rises to 75, we don't mind."

Of course the Government cannot do that. It cannot abdicate from its separate responsibility both for the volume of services provided, and for the size of pay awards in the public sector. This is one of the many facts which makes an incomes policy inevitable.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK BLACKABY, Deputy
Director, National Institute of
Economic and Social Research,
2 Dean Trench Street,
Smith Square, SW1.
June 20.

Trade union monopoly

From Mr R. J. Ellis

Sir, J. K. Galbraith has argued that one economic power will grow up to match another. Thus nationalization of an industry will lead to the formation of a national union. When the nationalized industry has a near monopoly then, although the management of the industry may behave with utmost regard to the public interest, it is possible for a union leadership, responsible only to its membership, to exploit this monopoly power.

There is a simple solution to a monopoly—break it up. De-nationalization of those industries whose monopoly wage demands over the last 20 years have considerably contributed to inflation, would lead to wage bargaining on a plant or regional basis. This would lead to a fragmentation of the monopoly union leadership as several groups of union members negotiated at the different places.

The different time schedules for each negotiation and the different points of disagreement would make it nonsensical to organize a national strike, even if the union machinery remained intact. In those industries were de-nationalization or complete de-centralization were not practical it might still be possible to conduct the wage bargaining on a plant or regional basis.

This is in no way an attack on trade unions and all the good which they stand for. It is simply that just as there is an unacceptable face to capitalism so there is an unacceptable face to trade unionism.

Yours truly,
R. J. ELLIS,
Silver Birches,
Passfield Common,
Liphook,
Hampshire.
June 17.

Lecturers' salaries

From Mr B. D. Rogers

Sir, In medieval romance there was always a point beyond which anything could happen to the horse and rider. That point was reached in our society today, with the 20 per cent pay award to polytechnic lecturers. Your report amiably did not point out that in fact that distinguished body has enjoyed a 50 per cent increase in under six months.

When a pleasant enough career involving usually just something like six hours teaching a week, three months holiday a year, ample opportunity to supplement income with an Open University tutorship and the marking of exam papers, is accorded that sort of wage award then the wild wood really is closing in. When the first pay increase was announced a leading member of the National Association of Schoolmasters was reported as saying: "If I were a senior lecturer in a polytechnic I should order my Mercedes Benz now." With this present unreality presumably they will be thinking in terms of Mirage II's soon.

Yours sincerely,
B. D. ROGERS,
27 Barnsbury Street, N1.
June 18.

Rule by minorities

From Professor Thomas Wilson

Sir, Parliamentary democracy in Britain has come to mean minority government. This fact has very properly received a good deal of attention in your columns of late. The party that is "first past the post" forms an administration and, undeterred by the fact that it has the support of only a minority of the electorate, it will push ahead with its policies.

These policies may be designed to bring about fundamental and irreversible changes in our social system, or, alternatively, to prevent such changes from being made. In either case, a minority vote will suffice.

The defects in our present arrangements can be seen all the more clearly when we consider what Westminster regards as essential for democratic government in Northern Ireland. The insistence upon "power-sharing" may indeed appear to imply nothing more than what any democratic constitution must provide. Power-sharing may even be taken by many people in Great Britain simply to mean "one man, one vote", and the intransigence of the Loyalist group may seem correspondingly outrageous. But the elections for Stormont were always based on this principle and "power-sharing" means much more.

It means, first, a form of PR in elections—although this does not appear to be contemplated even for the assemblies proposed by the Government for Scotland and Wales. Secondly it means PR in the executive itself, in that its composition must reflect the strength of the different parties in the assembly. Thus there would be a *permanent* coalition, in sharp contrast to the position at Westminster where, even at a time of acute economic crisis, a *temporary* coalition is held to be undesirable or unattainable.

The political situation at Westminster is, of course, different from that in Northern Ireland because an election can change the party in power. At Stormont this did not happen in the past and is unlikely to happen in the future because the electorate is divided about the most basic of all issues—the existence of the state itself. It is this that makes a different form of executive so desirable and at the same time so very difficult to achieve.

The fact remains that the executive led by Mr Faulkner did a much better job during its short life in handling the ordinary business of government than might have been expected, and it is to be hoped that some new and acceptable variant can be devised. But it might be better to abandon the term "power-sharing" which provokes hostility in Ulster and fosters misunderstanding in Great Britain.

To a large number of Ulster Unionists, democratic government means majority rule. To the two main parties at Westminster, democratic government has come to mean rule by alternating minorities. If the support of a majority were the only test, then the Unionists in Ulster have always had, and still retain, a far stronger claim to be "democratic" than any party in Westminster has had for a very long time. But a free society with democratic government implies more than majority rule, and the Unionists need to be reminded that this is so.

We, in Great Britain, need to be reminded, however, that democratic government requires something better than rule by alternating minorities. Perhaps if we were a little less self-satisfied and less given to applying double standards, we should make more progress in our approach to Northern Ireland. What is no less important, we might begin to set our own house in order.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS WILSON,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
June 18.

Indecent films and censorship

From Mr R. Rhodes-James

Sir, I am deeply perplexed by Prebendary Chad Varah's letter on sex films and censorship (June 10) as I believe many other Christians must be.

Freedom is a strange thing. The right to exploit the consumer through monopolies or restrictive devices is largely forbidden by law; so is the right to provide the consumer with commodities proven to be harmful. And the Christian can support these laws on moral grounds.

How "pure" then can moral decisions be? We are talking here of course about sex. If the Christian believes that grossly indecent films are as destructive of proper human relationships and the proper development of human personality as drugs are of the human physical mechanism, should he not urge control?

Mr Varah says that we need more accurate information about sex. I deeply respect his experience in mending human lives. But as a teacher I have not found that information by itself can provide the answers. There is surely plenty of that around.

Is not the unwillingness to articulate the disciplines of freedom a terrible failure of nerve?

Yours faithfully,
R. RHODES-JAMES,
Melvill,
Haileybury College,
Hertford.

Saving Welsh valleys

From Mr Gareth Morgan

Sir, Will you please spare me a little space to put some of the record straight following David Gibson-Watt's letter (June 11). He claims that the Tories "saved the valleys of Senni and Dulas from flooding". May I make it clear, as the solicitor who prepared the Dulas Valley's Defence Committee's case, that there was a public inquiry lasting nearly three weeks, and following the inquiry the inspector's report unequivocally advised the Secretary of State that in view of the evidence put forward by the Defence Committee through their leading counsel, Emlyn Hooson, QC, MP, the valley was not to be flooded. In fairness, therefore, the Government of the day merely accepted the inspector's report as is the usual practice in such cases.

Further, does Mr Gibson-Watt not recollect that it was the Tories who reorganized local government and the health service during their last term of office in the face of total opposition from the electorate. It is now that the full implications of such reorganization are being felt and the Tory chickens are coming home to roost.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH MORGAN,
Chairman Welsh Liberal Party,
Dolhafren,
Trefeglwys Road,
Llanidloes,
Montgomeryshire,
Powys.

A threatened church

From Mrs Ralph Izzard

Sir, Further to Terence Davis's letter (June 14) about the threat to Decimus Burton's church of Holy Trinity in Tunbridge Wells, may I say that in the past 10 days hundreds of people in the town and surrounding countryside have signed hastily got-up private petitions to the Church Commissioners urging them to refuse demolition and to insist on an alternative use for the building.

Holy Trinity is a stone church of traditional English appearance set in a spacious churchyard which includes a parish school, and a pleasant reposeful old churchyard shaded by tall trees. Architecturally it may be no great masterpiece, but it is a pretty place and, being a Commissioners' church, it is a solid, plain, well built structure of its period, uncomplicated in its interior arrangements and thus easy to adapt to other purposes. Two years ago it was found to be architecturally sound, and such deterioration as there exists arises from a failure to maintain the fabric, and can be remedied.

Apart from such practical considerations, it is also a visual asset of some importance to the town, and recognized as such by the borough council, which also opposes the Church Commissioners' clearly announced intention to demolish the building.

Tunbridge Wells has an amusing and well deserved place in the social history of England, as the wide ranging literary associations of the town, from Edmund Waller to Ronald Firbank, testify. But quite apart from the gallantries of the Pantiles, Captain Swing and the rick burning agricultural riots of 1830 had their origin in the district, and deserve the commemoration of some permanent record.

A pleasant spa town, such as this is, with much of its early Victorian heritage preserved, is a natural for one of Britain's fastest growing industries, tourism. Any opportunity to develop wider museum treatment of local history would provide a welcome amenity for visitors and students.

That such an important and potentially useful building as Holy Trinity, in the centre of the town, should be kept locked up and allowed to fall into neglect, and then be presented as fit only for demolition and redevelopment, seems a very selfish expression of the rights of the property owner, even when the owner is the Church of England, and immune from planning control.

Whatever the Church Commissioners may have in mind, the townspeople don't want to lose Holy Trinity, as they have testified by the incredulous dismay with which they have hastened to sign their petitions.

Yours faithfully,
MOLLY IZZARD,
7 Calverley Park,
Tunbridge Wells,
Kent.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this afternoon opened the World Conference of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts at the University of Sussex, Brighton.
Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Lady Juliet Townsend.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 23: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a Golden Jubilee Reception of the British Boys' Movement at Australia House this evening.
Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Miss Jennifer Thomson were in attendance.

Birthdays today

Mr Jack Dempsey, 80; Mr Ralph Edwards, 81; Professor Sir Fred Hoyle, 60; Mr Brian Johnston, 63; Sir George Martin, 91; Lord Penney, 66; Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, 70.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr P. McCarthy, aged 42, chief executive of Exeter District Council to be Chief Executive of Bristol City Council from October in succession to Mr J. Fleming.
Lord Leathers, president of the council of the Missions to Seamen, to be chairman, too, in succession to Bishop W. N. Welch.
Dr J. C. Graham to be Surgeon-in-Chief of the St John Ambulance Brigade in succession to Colonel R. Ollerenshaw, who becomes Commander St John Ambulance for Greater Manchester.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales attends 30th anniversary dinner of Special Forces Club, Painters-Stainers' Hall, City, 7.45.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits Edinburgh and Fife in connexion with European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975, 11.30.
Exhibition: The Rival of Nature—Renaissance art, National Gallery (northern extension), 10-9.
Exhibition: A Song to Sing O, marking centenary of D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, Victoria and Albert Museum, 10-6.
Lunch-hour dialogue: Miss Joyce Grenfell with Rev Joseph McCulloch, St Mary le Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. W. Allbut and Miss G. J. F. Carvell
The engagement is announced between Clive, only son of the late Mr W. H. Allbut and Mrs M. L. Allbut, of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, and Gail, elder daughter of Major and Mrs J. F. Carvell, of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Mr J. F. Coakley and Miss S. A. Furber
The engagement is announced between James Farwell, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. T. Coakley, of Friendship, New York, United States, and Sarah Anne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. R. Furber, of 8 Pond Road, Blackheath, SE3. The marriage will take place on August 23.

Mr P. Golding and Miss B. R. Marshall
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of Mr W. H. Golding and the late Mrs B. R. Golding, of Charing, Kent, and Ruth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. F. Marshall, of Hythe, Kent.

Mr T. D. Neal and Miss R. Henderson
The engagement is announced between Tom, elder son of Mr and Mrs Michael Neal, of Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Salisbury, and Rowena, only daughter of Dr and Mrs George Henderson, of Cumbria, Church Lench, Evesham.

Mr J. S. Tillotson and Miss M. D. Rudwell
The engagement is announced between John, son of Dr and Mrs J. E. Tillotson, of Carraile, Westhill, by Inverness, and Marguerite Diana, younger daughter of Major and Mrs G. R. L. Rodwell, of Oxhill Manor, Warwickshire.

Mr A. J. Biddulph and Miss L. P. Cox
The engagement is announced between Anthony Jasper, son of Major and Mrs Anthony Biddulph, of Rodmarton, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Cox, of Coffs Harbour, New South Wales, Australia.

Mr P. W. U. Corbett and Miss P. C. de Trafford
The engagement is announced between William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. C. U. Corbett, of Exton House, Exton, Hampshire, and Clare, daughter of Mr D. H. de Trafford, of 14 Alexander Square, London, SW7, and Countess Michalowski, of The House in the Wood, Beaulieu, Hampshire.

Mr A. R. Meredith and Miss V. M. Porter
The engagement is announced between Alan Reade, only son of Mr F. Meredith and the late Mrs Meredith, of Windover, The Ridgeway, Friston, near Eastbourne, Sussex; an Vivienne Margaret, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Porter, of 121 The Street, Rushmere, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

Mr D. H. Stockley and Mlle J. V. Herreng
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Mr H. J. Stockley and Mrs M. F. Heron, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, and Joelle, daughter of M and Mme Albert Herreng, of Nice, France.

Mr R. L. Znajek and Miss H. M. Boyce
The engagement is announced between Roman Ludwik, only son of Mr and Mrs Znajek, of 52 Margravine Gardens, Barons Court, London, W6, and Helen Margaret, only daughter of Mr P. A. J. Boyce and the late Mrs Boyce, of 49 Wood Vale, Muswell Hill, London, N10.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr James Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Mrs Callaghan were hosts yesterday at Lancaster House at a luncheon in honour of the Ambassador for Japan and Mrs Mori. Among the guests were:
The Secretary of State for the Environment and Mrs Crosland, Mr and Mrs Gordon Richardson, Mr Julian Ridsdale, MP, and Mrs Ridsdale, Mr and Mrs Joseph Gormley, Mr K. M. Wilford, Mr and Mrs T. Nakajima, Mr and Mrs J. Fukunaga, Mr and Mrs M. Kobayashi, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Nichols, Mr and Mrs R. Cudlipp, Mr and Mrs Kevin Rafferty, Mr and Mrs W. J. Paterson and Mr R. N. Dales.

HM Government
Mr Roy Hattersley, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at Admiralty House at a luncheon in honour of the President of the City Assembly of Belgrade, Mr Zivorad Kovacevic. The other guests included:
Mr Milenko Zrelec, Mrs Mihaina Savic, Dr Branko Frbolevic, Mr Miodrag Vasic, Mrs Vidosava Jankovic, Mr Radoslav Bubic, the Yugoslav Ambassador, M Dusan Gaspari, the Chairman of the Greater London Council, Mr J. C. Swaffield, Mr and Mrs Edward Miller, Mr F. B. Singleton, Mr D. Woodgate, Mr B. C. Cartledge and Mr R. Westbrook.

Receptions

HM Government
Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mrs Bishop were hosts at a reception given last night at Lancaster House in honour of commissioners and delegates from the contracting governments attending the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission.

HM Government
Mr J. H. McCluskey, QC, Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mrs McCluskey were hosts last night at a reception held at Edinburgh Castle on the occasion of the meeting in Edinburgh of the third congress of the European Association of Radiology.

Grieveson Grant and Company
The partners of Grieveson Grant held a small reception yesterday evening at Brooks's Club to mark the retirement as senior partner of Mr Arnot Sutherland.

Experts' detective work identifies hand of man who copied out verses in seventeenth century
Donne poem in friend's writing for sale

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's have for sale today a manuscript of John Donne's poem "Goodfriday" in the hand of one of the poet's acquaintances, and a further group of the copyist's papers.

A year ago the group of manuscripts was hailed in *The Times* and *The Times Literary Supplement*, as one of the literary discoveries of the century. Two young scholars believed that they had identified the poem and papers as in Donne's own hand. Only one English poem has survived in Donne's hand: a verse letter to Lady Carew discovered among the Manchester papers in 1970.

The disappointment over what appeared to be such an exciting literary discovery is mitigated by the identification of the copyist. A contemporary and acquaintance of Donne advances from the shadows to take on an historical identity.

The poem and other manuscripts were found among the Manchester papers at the Huntingdon record office by Mr Robert Thomson, an associate professor at Florida University, and Mr David McKitterick, of the Cambridge University Library.

The identification with Donne seemed plausible since it was among the other group of Manchester papers then on deposit at the Public Record Office in London that the verse letter to Lady Carew was found by Mr P. J. Croft, of Sotheby's.

It has now been demonstrated by Mr R. E. Alton, of St Edmund Hall, Oxford, and Mr Croft that the whole group of Huntingdon papers are in the hand of Nathaniel Rich, a kinsman of Lady Carew, who was later knighted.

Among the Manchester family papers are those of the Rich family. The Lady Carew poem also refers to her (at that time) unmarried sister, Essex Rich, and it seems likely that Lady Carew gave the letter poem to her sister, a theory that explains its presence among the Rich papers.

In the same group at the record office was found another transcript of Donne's "Goodfriday" in a hand then unknown (both poems were sold at Sotheby's by the Duke of Manchester in 1970).

It now emerges that this copy also was in the hand of Nathaniel Rich; it seems likely that he made it for his kinswoman, Essex—it was thus found among her papers—while the Huntingdon copy, made for himself, remained with his personal documents. Mr Alton found a signed draft of a letter by Nathaniel Rich at Huntingdon among other papers in his hand.

Sir Nathaniel, a politician and merchant, was an MP from 1614 to 1629 and a member of the Bermuda Company, the Virginia Company, the New England Venturers and the Providence Island Venturers. That he was personally known to Donne is confirmed by one of Donne's letters, mentioning that in the spring of 1612 Nathaniel Rich delivered a letter to him in Paris.

Evidence suggests that Nathaniel's transcripts are the earliest known texts of "Goodfriday". While some variants are probably due to inaccuracy, others may represent readings later revised by Donne.

The Holbein portrait traditionally indentified as of Anne Boleyn.

Nation buys a Holbein for £70,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The British Museum has acquired from Lord Bradford a famous Holbein portrait drawing, traditionally identified as of Anne Boleyn, for £70,200. The sale was negotiated by Leggatt Brothers, the agreed valuation of the drawing being set at £140,000; the lower price actually paid by the museum takes into account special tax and duty concessions. The valuation at £140,000 is the highest yet set in the market place on any Old Master drawing.

It was executed at the court of Henry VIII and is one of a series from which Holbein worked up his great court portraits. The bulk of the series is in the Royal Collection at Windsor; this seems to be one of a tiny number that escaped.

It was etched by Hollar in 1649, when it belonged to the Earl of Arundel, chief competitor of Charles I in the collecting field. It later belonged to Jonathan Richardson, the elder; there is a copy of the drawing by George Vertue in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which bears an inscription in the hand of the younger Jonathan Richardson giving an account of how the original passed from his father's possession to that of the third Earl of Bradford (about 1734).

Lord Bradford said yesterday that he regretted the necessity of selling it but was pleased to know that it would still remain in Britain. He added that the cumulative effects of existing and threatened taxation would inevitably lead to a further dispersal of privately owned works of art on a scale with which public museums and galleries would be unable to cope.

University news

Oxford
Mrs D. V. Kirkbride-Helbaek has been elected to an Erald Averay Wainwright Research Fellowship, from October 1.
Other elections
CHRIST CHURCH: College chaplaincy from October 1, the Rev A. Priddis, MA (MA, Camb), New College.
MAGDALEN COLLEGE: Fellowship by special election of university lecturer in clinical biochemistry, B. J. H. Ashcroft, PhD (Brist), official fellowship as dean of divinity, with effect from October 1, the Rev B. J. Findlay (MA BMus), Wellington.
ST EDMUND HALL: Official fellowship and tutorship in geology, S. W. Richardson, MA, DPhil, university lecturer in geology.

Cambridge
Professor Alexander Goehr, Professor of Music at Leeds University, has been elected into the professorship of music on the retirement of Professor Robin Orr.
Elections:
ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: F. J. Marven (MSc Lond), Warden of Sawston Village C., into a schoolmaster fellow commonership for the Lent term, 1976.
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE: S. Head and M. Tilby into senior research studentships.
GIRTON COLLEGE: Mrs I. M. Riley, MA, PhD, into a lectureship in physics and an official fellowship.

Marriages

Mr P. R. Houchin and Miss J. Davis
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Church of St George, Crowhurst, Surrey, of Mr Peter Houchin, son of Mr and Mrs R. W. Houchin, of Hinxhill, Ashford, Kent, and Miss Janet Davis, daughter of Sir John Davis, of Crowhurst Place, Surrey. The Rev Norman Hill officiated. Mr Martin Twyman was best man.
A reception was held at Crowhurst Place. The honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr R. J. D. Griggs and Miss H. J. Bailey
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 21, 1975, at St Bartholomew's Church, Haslemere, Surrey, of Mr Richard John Dudley Griggs, son of Mr Dudley Griggs of Monte D'or, Portugal, and Mrs A. L. Griggs, of Wonersh, Surrey, and Miss Hilary Jane Bailey, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. H. C. Bailey, of Haslemere, Surrey. The Rev T. G. McAlister officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Jacqueline Hribal, Miss Deborah Young, Miss Tessa Giffin and Alexander Duckworth. Mr Julian Sacher was best man.

Dinners

British Council
The Director-General of the British Council and Lady Llewellyn were hosts at the annual British Council Scholars' dinner held yesterday evening at the Connaught Rooms. Lord Goodman, vice-chairman of the council, was the guest of honour and Mr Masanori Toyota, Kyoto University, Japan, was the guest speaker.

Lady Rowlandson
Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party last night at 18 Grosvenor Square in honour of the Ambassador for Chile and Señora de Olsen. Those present included:
The Ambassador for Brazil and Senhora de Oliveira Campos, the Ambassador for Finland and Mme Tötterman, Margaret Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Selkirk, Viscount Amory, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, and Lord Diamond.

Begum A. Daultana
The Ambassador for Pakistan and Begum Almas Daultana gave a dinner in honour of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, MP, yesterday at 56 Avenue Road, St John's Wood. Among other guests were:
The Turkish Ambassador and Mme Menemencioglu, Lord and Lady Balniel, Mr Ian Gilmour, MP, and Lady Caroline Gilmour, Sir Frederic Bennett, MP, and Lady Bennett, Mr Airey Neave, MP, and Mrs Neave, Mr and Mrs W. Rees-Mogg, Miss Benazir Bhutto and Mrs Shahida Khuhro.

Brewers' Company
The Master of the Brewers' Company, Sir Gerald Thorley, the wardens and court of assistants entertained the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs and other guests at a dinner held at Brewers' Hall yesterday evening.

Fishmongers' Company

The wardens of the Fishmongers' Company until June 21, 1976, are: Prime Warden: Commodore C. P. G. Noble, RNR; Second Warden: Mr J. G. Phillimore; Third Warden: Rear-Admiral Earl Cairns; Fourth Warden: Colonel C. P. Dawnay; Fifth Warden: the Earl of Inchcape; Sixth and Renter Warden: the Hon H. W. Astor.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W. S. M. CRAIG
A pioneer in paediatrics

Professor W. S. M. Craig, who died on June 21 at the age of 71, was a pioneer in the field of community and preventive paediatrics. There was no more worthy or typical exponent of the concept of child health as opposed to old fashioned paediatrics. For him, prevention was the be all and end all of paediatrics.

If disease or disablement could not be avoided then everything possible must be done to provide the child with every conceivable facility that would allow him (or her) to have as full a life as possible in the community into which he had been born.

A mere list of some of his activities during his 22 years (1946 to 1968) occupancy of the Chair of Paediatrics and Child Health in the University of Leeds exemplifies the scope of his activities in this field: Consultant Adviser to the City of Leeds Child Welfare and School Health Committees, Member of the Yorkshire Council for Community Relations, a governor of the Holly Bank Special School, Huddersfield, Chairman of the Leeds and District Spastics Society.

But he was not merely satisfied preaching and practising his gospel locally. He carried it to a wider field in his book on *Child and Adolescent Life in Health and Disease*, subtitled *Study in Social Paediatrics* and it was equally evident in his other major publication, *Care of the Newborn* which has run to five editions.

William Stuart McRae Craig was born, the son of a doctor, on July 19, 1903. He was educated at Bingley Grammar School and George Watson's College, Edinburgh. After taking a BSc in Naval Architecture at Glasgow University in 1924, he switched to Edinburgh University to study Medicine, graduating, with the Buchanan Scholarship, in 1930.

He was awarded the MD with Commendation in 1933 and was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1936. Twenty years later he was elected to the Fellowship of the London college. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1937.

His first and only love was paediatrics and here he had a sound basic training in all its aspects as Assistant Paediatrician at the Simpson Memorial (Obstetric) Hospital, Assistant Pathologist to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, and then as First Assistant to Professor Charles McNeil, the first Professor of Child Life and Health in Edinburgh University.

It was from Charles McNeil, one of the best loved paediatricians, that Craig learnt the importance of prevention and social care in paediatrics. In this respect he was a worthy pupil of a worthy master.

MR C. P. NORBURY

J. H. writes:—
Christopher Paget Norbury, who died last week, was a member of an old Worcestershire county family, and his forebears built Sherridge, his home near Malvern, in 1790.

Educated at Oundle and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he read Natural Sciences, he went to work on the family farm when he went down, and thereafter devoted much of his remarkable life to the improvement of fruit growing on an international scale. He had been a director of the Pershore College of Horticulture, and was largely responsible for setting up that establishment when he was on the Worcestershire County Council. He was chairman of the Long Ashton Research Station, a department of Bristol University; and was also a director of the one at East Malling in Kent. He was on a number of national and government committees as a representative of the National Farmers' Union and in his own right.

During the last war he served as one of Dr Stamp's Regional land utilization officers, where he was astonishingly active in postwar planning. He was an indefatigable champion of the land and rural societies.

He was the pioneer of artificial insemination with George, Edward and Henry Cadbury, and prime mover in the formation of the Nuclear Stock Association organized by propagators and growers for the distribution of virus-free plants and nursery stocks.

In addition to his many and varied outside interests he managed his family business with his elder son Peter: 500 acres of fruit and 300 acres general mixed farming.

He travelled extensively all over the world spreading and acquiring knowledge in his own special field, and in the last twelve months had been to South America, Poland, Iran and Germany. Although he had been a victim of polio he never allowed physical disability to hinder his work.

He was tremendously keen on his county, its history, people and customs; and had been chairman of the Worcestershire Association and was still chairman of its membership committee.

He was High Sheriff in 1969, an office he filled with dignity and enjoyment. He was immediate past High Master of the ancient Worcester Company of Clothiers, and a trustee of the Lazlett and Beauchamp Charities. He had been a governor of St. James's school, Evendine College and the Wells House, and still was on the board of the Abbey School.

Kit Norbury was an English gentleman par excellence, kind, fearless, of the highest integrity, having great charm, and a keen interest in people and things. He was a witty raconteur and had a host of friends in all walks of life.

In 1937 he married Lisa Juliane Gnacinski, and they had two sons and two daughters. He was devoted to his family and his grandchildren, and they to him.

SIR RICHARD CLARKE

Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead writes:
It is no criticism of your obituary in today's issue to say that for those who knew and worked with Otto no words can do justice to the many-sided excellence of his character or to the enduring quality of his work in the Civil Service and Government.

I should like to add only two points. First his unswerving loyalty to the Service—or rather to the ideals he had for it. He was a remarkably good picker of men, and a fierce opponent of "Buggin's turn", but if someone, exceptionally, failed to live up to his hopes, his official judgments were always tempered with personal mercy.

Secondly, his very great personal courage. This was evidenced in many ways, but never more clearly than in the last year or so, when to those of us who knew the prognosis he seemed to be aware of what we dared not say, that the rest of his life would be numbered in months rather than years. With calmness and fortitude, he set about getting his personal, family and public affairs in order; and in so doing made the rest of us feel very humble indeed. A great man has left us; but his legend will live for a long time to come.

MR H. V. D. DYSON

Mr Stephen Medcalf writes:
Two things might perhaps be added to your obituary of Mr H. V. D. Dyson. The first is his luminous Christianity: even his party conversation was liable to be started by remarks like "Would you say that Hell is God's unconscious?", and one remembers his description of the swimming bath at which Communion services were celebrated in his hospital as like the pool of Siloam. He played a large part in the return of C. S. Lewis to Christianity, and contributed more perhaps than will ever be known to the wartime circle of Lewis, Charles Williams, Tolkien and the rest. Lewis described him in his best vein as "a roaring cataract of nonsense". Yet there was something also about him of the mystical.

The second thing is that he may have achieved his widest popularity anonymously, as the old novelist visited by Julie Christie and Dirk Bogarde at the beginning of the film *Darling*—a part he played to perfection.

MR DEREK ALLEN

Professor Grahame Clark writes:
One aspect of Derek Allen's character which struck many of his friends most forcibly was the wide range of his sympathies. I would like in this pendant to your admirable notice to refer to his interest in spheres outside the traditional oecumene of western learning. Beyond the Mediterranean and the Middle East his concern extended to the civilizations of south and east Asia but also to the simpler societies known to anthropologists and ethnologists. He showed a keen concern for the work of the British Institute in East Africa and it is particularly poignant that he should have left us at the very moment when the South-East Asian Institute, in the inception of which he played so vital a role, is about to begin its active work.

LORD METHUEN

Lord Methuen died on Saturday at the age of 83.
The second son of Field Marshal Lord Methuen he succeeded his brother as fifth baron last year.
He was educated at Wellington and New College, Oxford, and was a chartered architect. He saw service in the First World War as captain in the Scots Guards and was wounded.
He married in 1920 Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Holt. She died in 1972. He is succeeded by his elder surviving son the Hon Anthony John Methuen.

Science report
Medicine: Battered-baby mortality

Analysis of official mortality statistics for England and Wales does not support recent assertions that as many as 750 small children may be battered to death each year, a letter in the *British Medical Journal* says.

Doctors at the Institute of Child Health, London, examined the Registrar General's statistics on causes of death in children aged under five for 1972, the last year for which detailed figures were available. They showed that 80 deaths were certified as due to non-accidental injury, and that 696 children had died from accidents other than traffic accidents.

In 21 of those deaths, it was not possible to determine whether the injuries had been purposely inflicted. "It seems unlikely", the letter says, "that all, or even the majority, of these 696 cases of fatal accidents were hidden cases of parental violence, more especially in view of the atmosphere of heightened suspicion which has prevailed since the end of the sixties."

Furthermore, there had been a decline in the overall number of children dying from non-traffic accidents during the period 1968-72, the letter says. The proportion attributed to homicide or other non-accidental injury had remained fairly constant, whereas the percentage of children dying from injuries in the undetermined category had fallen.

To reach an estimate of 750 deaths a year due to child abuse, one would need to conclude that all recorded accidental deaths in small children were in fact due to deliberate violence.

By Our Medical Correspondent
Source: *British Medical Journal* (June 21, p 686).

Vaccinations against whooping cough

Reductions in the numbers of babies vaccinated against whooping cough have had no effect on the numbers of cases of the disease notified. The total reported each week has declined steadily this year from a peak in the autumn of 1974, according to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Notifications are running at about 150 a week compared with the earlier figure of 550. Laboratory isolations of the organism responsible, *Bordetella pertussis*, have totalled 180 so far this year, compared with 613 for the whole of 1974. In a report in the *British Medical Journal* the laboratory service says that all the evidence suggests that the present epidemic of whooping cough will, like its predecessors, last 18 to 24 months, with a two-year gap until the next outbreak.

In the past 10 years the level of the peak in each epidemic period has been getting lower; whereas 500 cases were reported in the peak weeks in 1974, the figure was about a thousand in 1970 to 1971.

The present outbreak began at a time when more parents were refusing vaccination for their children because of fears about possible adverse reactions to the vaccine, but the reduced uptake of vaccine has not yet had any detectable effect, the report says.

It may be several years before the effect of an increasing number of susceptible people becomes apparent in notification trends. From the recent pattern of notifications, the next outbreak may be expected to begin in 1977 or in 1978.

By Our Medical Correspondent
Source: *British Medical Journal* (June 21, p 693).

Tripos: Medical sciences, Anglo-Saxon, theology, modern languages

The following Cambridge University tripos results are published with the third class omitted (*denotes distinction):

MEDICAL SCIENCES PART 1B

[illegible]

ANGLO-SAXON, NORSE AND CELTIC

[illegible]

MEDICAL SCIENCES, PART 2

[illegible]

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES, PART 1A

[illegible]

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES, PART 2

[illegible]

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES, PART 2

[illegible]

Latest wills

Mrs Beryl Rita Allen, of Overstone, Northamptonshire, left £11,953 net (no duty shown). She left £500 each to the RSPCA and PDSA and the residue equally among the National Deaf Children's Society, Spastics Society and Guide Dogs for the Blind Association.

The Rev Reginald Joseph John Watt, of Broadstairs, left £71,352 net (no duty shown). After small personal gifts he left the residue to the Secular Clergy Common Fund; and his home to be a rest and convalescent home for Roman Catholic priests.

Other estates include (not before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):
Howard, Mr George Rothwell, of Hartford, Cheshire, solicitor £99,185
Fielding, Mrs Stanislawa Janina, of St Marylebone, London £85,007

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, June 23, 1950.

It may seem ironical at first sight for a committee appointed by Sir Stafford Cripps to report that "taxation at its present height produces some results in particular cases that are by general consent contrary to public policy and ought to be remedied". The statement is shown in a less controversial light when it is read in the context of the full report, published today, of the committee which, with Sir Ernest Gowers as chairman, has been considering how houses of historic or architectural interest may be preserved and used.

The question is squarely faced [illegible]

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

ɅIr Jones poised o challenge ɜcanlon stand on ɪay bargaining

ɽ. W. Shakespeare
ɾowing conflict between ain's two most powerful e union leaders, Mr Jack ɛs, of the Transport and eral Workers' Union, and Hugh Scanlon, of the lgamated Union of Enginng Workers, over the future he social contract and the e union approach to wage aining, seems certain to me the central issue at a erence which opens in ings today.

r Jones has decided to ıd the annual policy making erence of the Confederation hipbuilding and Engineer- Unions for the first time. ılly his union is represen- by senior national officers ɔnsible for the industries erned.

r Scanlon will, as usual, eading his union's delega- He is chairman of the conration's engineering com- ɛe and the principal union tiator for the industry.

ıe presence of Mr Jones ʂ the conference great ficance. Its delegates repre- 24 separate unions and ɛ three million workers and- s therefore the biggest ɛe trade union policymaking after the Trades Union ɡress.

is clear that Mr Jones pro- s to use this platform to his weight to the debates the economic crisis and ɛs, and to try yet again to l" his plan for flat rate increases.

wever, last night it became that Mr Jones's tactics be to use his influence at conference largely behind cenes and that he may not ılly speak in the debates. ıid his union's case on the issues would be put by Moss Evans, the union offi- ɛsponsible for engineering.

Jones said he would be ding the conference ses- today before leaving to d the CBI-TUC talks. Last he was at a conference r. He said his decision to d as a delegate was taken "because I have business here and it is a valuable opportunity to meet a lot of people from other unions".

He will attempt to win the support of the majority of the confederation unions against the certain opposition of Mr Scanlon and most of the powerful AUEW delegation.

The AUEW has tabled the key motion. This calls for support of the view adopted by Mr Scanlon's union at its conference last week—that "the efforts of unions and trade unionists to make or advance living standards is not the cause of Britain's crisis and consequent inflation".

In what amounts to a direct rejection of any proposals to modify or strengthen the social contract, or indeed substitute a new form of incomes policy, the motion adds: "We therefore are opposed to any government interference with free collective bargaining."

The motion, if adopted as confederation policy, would rule out the sort of approach Mr Jones has been advocating, since this would involve telling union negotiators not to press demands beyond certain defined limits.

Another AUEW motion, which could again provide the basis for a conflict between Mr Jones and Mr Scanlon, comes from the union's technical and supervisory section. Likely to be moved by Mr Ken Gill, an outspoken critic of the social contract, it expresses concern about the rapid growth of unemployment and calls on the Government to "gear its policies towards achieving full employment".

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, is to speak at the conference tomorrow afternoon. He is understood to have asked the confederation executive if it would be possible to make this a private session—with the press excluded. It seems the request has been rejected by the conference standing orders committee.

International Nickel bids £10.9m for forgemaster

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Canada's huge International Nickel group yesterday launched a £10.9m takeover bid for Daniel Doncaster, a leading Sheffield-based forgemaster.

If successful—and the board of Doncaster is backing the bid—this takeover would represent a substantial piece of vertical integration by Inco in Britain.

The Canadian company's British subsidiary, Henry Wiggin, at Hereford, is a major supplier to Doncaster of high-nickel alloys.

Doncaster, which last week reported record profits of £2.7m for 1974-75, is an important specialist in forgings for the aerospace, vehicle and engineering industries.

It has built a substantial business as a manufacturer of forged turbine and compressor blades for gas and steam turbines and aero-engines, including the big RB211 series for Rolls-Royce (1971).

Wiggins, which was acquired by Inco in the 1920s and which is the Canadian company's only major operational business in this country, supplies Doncaster with blanks for manufacturing into blades.

This is a high-technology business and Doncaster's board recognizes that substantial funds could be required in the future if it is to remain fully competitive. In this country alone its competitors are Rolls-Royce itself, Hawker Siddeley and Guest Keen a Nettlefolds.

The bid is being made through Inco's British subsidiary, International Nickel Ltd, and is in cash at 101p for each Doncaster share. When the terms were announced yesterday morning Doncaster's shares soared by 45½p to 91p.

Doncaster directors and their families are committing just under 4 per cent of the equity to Inco at this stage. Another important block of 11¼ per cent is owned by Johnson & Firth Brown, the special steel company which was formerly a Jessel Securities associate.

Neither Inco nor Doncaster anticipate opposition from British monopoly or European authorities.

Financial Editor, page 19

British steel producers send protest to EEC over alleged price-cutting of Italian exports

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

British steel producers have called for an immediate investigation by the European Commission into contravention of European steel pricing rules by Italian steel interests.

Details of the allegations against the British affiliate of the Italian state-owned steel company, Italsider, were filed with the pricing control authorities of the Commission in Brussels yesterday by the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, which is being supported by the British Steel Corporation.

The allegations, which centre on particular types of steel being offered to United Kingdom purchasers at prices substantially below BSC list prices, were being strongly countered last night by representatives of the company involved.

The allegations are being made against the background of a seriously depressed market for the steel industry in Europe with price-cutting on a considerable scale and Community authorities becoming increasingly concerned at the effects and implications of continued depression in the market.

The BISPA-BSC claims come at a time when Britain, having decided to remain in the Community, is preparing the ground for discussions on the revision of certain aspects of the Treaty of Paris, which governs the activities of the European Coal and Steel Community.

BISPA's allegations, contained in a telex message to the Community in Brussels, noted that the Commission last month had indicated that in view of the current state of the market it intended to tighten up is supervision of the operation of Article 60 of the treaty as well as issuing indicative forecasts of production.

Mr Selwyn Williams, a director of BISPA said in his message: "On behalf of the British steel industry group we wish to register a formal complaint against offers to United Kingdom customers, apparently from a Community steel producer, at prices and conditions which neither align on to any United Kingdom producers' list, nor refer to any third country offer on which alignment is being proposed."

The material being offered included hot-rolled mild steel rounds, squares, flats, channels and angles at prices—"£15 up to £20 per tonne below current BSC price levels according to quantity".

Also the offer suggested that "it may be possible to arrange extended credit by negotiation" with the material being available for rolling in July.

According to BISPA the offer was made earlier this month to several United Kingdom companies by Siderital, a London company, which, it is understood, acts for Italsider (Exports).

Both BSC and BISPA have a direct interest in the market for these products, and present BSC list prices, although varying according to type and quantity, average between £120 and £130 a tonne. Both organizations want the EEC authorities to launch an immediate investigation and prevent further contravention of Article 60.

But last night Signor Sergio Bisavo, managing director of Siderital, claimed that both BSC and BISPA had been incorrectly informed and that in fact the company had been offering Italian steel at normal market (BSC) prices.

He said the company had been offering steel from non-EEC countries — including Japan, East Germany, Greece and Spain—at below normal prices.

He added: "We will be quite happy to cooperate in any investigation which the EEC authorities may undertake."

David Cross writes from Brussels: The European Commission is studying the joint BISPA-BSC complaint to see whether the activities of Siderital infringe the Community's strict competition rules, EEC officials confirmed.

Under Article 60 of the European Coal and Steel Treaty, price reductions by one Community company which compete or discriminate unfairly against other steel producers are illegal.

The Community has a complicated "basing point" system under which steel prices are calculated to take account of such things as transport costs.

If the Commission found that a steel company was guilty of such malpractices it could impose fines not exceeding twice the value of the sales effected. In the 23 years of the ECSC's existence, no such fine has been imposed for irregular pricing activities.

Swiss order liquidation after bank 'violation'

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 23

Bank Robinson AG of Basle was ordered into liquidation today by the Swiss Federal Banking Commission on the ground of violations of Swiss banking regulations.

Mr Ernesto Burger, its managing director, who had been with the bank only since last year, was taken into custody by police after attending a crisis meeting at the bank on Friday, it was learnt today.

Mr William E. Robinson, the bank's principal shareholder, an Israeli industrialist, fell to his death last Thursday from the balcony of a 16th floor flat in Tel Aviv.

The dead man's son, Michael, 31, who was formerly the bank's managing director and thereafter a director, is believed to be in Israel. His return to Basle is awaited.

The bank, with declared assets of some £6m, has until Thursday to submit its balance and accompanying documents with a Basle court.

Big stores hit by sharp fall in shares

By Terry Byland

Settlement of the wage dispute at British Rail found no response on the stock market yesterday. Share prices suffered hefty falls after Mr Healey's warning of a six week deadline for talks on national pay policies had been followed by reports that some trade union leaders will press for a prices freeze.

Retail and consumer stocks, already unsettled by fears that anti-inflation policies together with rising unemployment could cut into private sector spending, fell sharply. Leading industrials also weakened.

The *FT* index slumped by 15 points to 318.8, its lowest level since April 15. But turnover remained very light, with the day's recorded bargains totalling only 4,845.

There was selling of the shares of the leading store groups, Marks & Spencer lost 8p to 209p, United Drapery 7p to 88p, Great Universal Stores "A" 11p to 170p and British Home Stores 18p to 310p. Breweries and food shares also fell back.

Among the heavy industrials, ICI, 11p down at 272p were additionally upset by the prospects for yesterday's crucial wage talks involving some 57,000 manual workers. Glaxo Holdings closed 17p lower at 348p extending the loss since the rights issue to about 20 per cent.

Yesterday's fall in the equity market came after several days of thin trading, which has left share prices vulnerable to changes of the investment mood.

Gilt-edged stocks improved yesterday, reflecting hopes that inflation will be tackled firmly. But further price restraint would hit hard at some company profits.

Financial Editor, page 19

ICI and unions strive to end pay deadlock

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

One of the most vital pay talks in the private sector was being discussed last night when management representatives of ICI were meeting leaders of eight manual unions in an effort to solve the deadlock over pay rises for 57,000 workers.

The two sides were striving to seek a compromise between the 26 per cent offer made by the company and the 55 per cent demand put in by the unions. The company claims that some of the union demands would in fact amount to a 90 per cent pay rise.

The 26 per cent offer, made last month, would increase basic rates by some £10 a week and would add an estimated £40m to the annual wage bill compared with an estimated £100m if the unions' claim is conceded.

The company has said that the social contract guidelines were a factor in arriving at the 26 per cent offer. The unions have countered that their claim does not counter the voluntary agreement as it is based on an improved productivity performance.

Two of the main unions involved in the talks are the Transport and General Workers' Union and the General and Municipal Workers Union whose leaders have been prominent in their support of the social contract.

Chrysler's crisis strike to continue

By Our Industrial Staff

All Chrysler car production in Britain will be at a standstill again by tomorrow night.

Yesterday the American-owned company announced that car assembly operations at its Ryton, Coventry, plant would be stopped after the night shift tonight and 4,000 workers laid off.

Tomorrow evening production at the Linwood (Scotland) car plant will also be halted and another 2,500 workers sent home.

A company spokesman said: "Thereafter the shutdown is bound to spread through all our manufacturing operations and 20,000 employees may be laid off."

The trouble arises from a strike by workers at one of Chrysler's components factories in Coventry which makes plastic parts for the entire car range. The men are demanding payment for time when they were laid off during the recent lengthy stoppage by 4,500 workers at Chrysler's engines factory in Coventry over a pay dispute.

Yesterday shop stewards representing the component workers met and decided against calling a mass meeting of the men. They turned down a company proposal that the dispute should be sent to arbitration.

They would only accept this if the company gave a prior commitment that if the arbitration went in favour of the strikers they would get wages for the time they had been on strike, since June 12.

In reply the company said that it would only consider putting the question of strike pay to separate arbitration if the initial dispute was settled in favour of the strikers.

Chrysler executives have again given warning that a further shut-down could put in jeopardy the entire future of the company's British operations.

Ryder recommendations: Senior British Leyland executives, led by Mr Pat Lowry, the director of labour relations, met car union leaders and a representative group of shop stewards yesterday to discuss the Ryder Report recommendations on industrial democracy.

Business Diary, page 2

Paris commodity market board dismissed

Paris, June 23.—The French Government has dismissed board members of the Caisse de Liquidation des Affaires en Marchandises, the clearing house of the Paris commodity market, and appointed a provisional administrator.

The move follows the surprise ruling during the weekend by the Council of State, the nation's highest legal body, cancelling a decision taken last December by the industry minister to suspend trading in the Paris white sugar market.

A communiqué said the government's decision was aimed at ensuring a prompt return to normal conditions in the sugar market, as well as preventing disruptions in the Paris coffee and cocoa markets.—AP-Dow Jones.

Wallace Jackson writes: Anxiety in Paris to reactivate the white sugar market is not unconnected with the intention of the London sugar terminal market to provide hedging facilities for white sugar. It is hoped to start trading on July 15.

Even though the objective is not to replace the Paris market, nor to place any obstacles in the way of that exchange reopening its contract, it is clearly important to the French that the market should reopen and make its mark before London's market gets under way.

But the Paris market will need new and stricter rules than those under which the market was trading. A 25 per cent slump in sugar prices led to the decision to suspend trading. This left more than 3,000 contracts outstanding and several brokerage firms had overall losses of more than £22m.

Dr Carli insists on resigning

Rome, June 23.—Dr Guido Carli, Bank of Italy governor, has written to Signor Giovanni Leone, President, Signor Aldo Moro, Prime Minister, and Signor Emilio Colombo, Treasury Minister, confirming his decision to resign, informed sources said today.

The Government is known to be reluctant to let him go. He is credited with steering Italy through its worst postwar economic crisis.—Reuter.

Shutdown ultimatum in Port Talbot dispute

Strikers at Port Talbot steelworks were given an ultimatum from the management yesterday—go back to work or the plant will be shut on Sunday.

About 5,000 members of the Iron and Steel Confederation have been on strike for six days over a move to end weekend working because of poor demand.

A British Steel Corporation spokesman at Cardiff said 4,000 staff out of the total workforce of 14,000 would be retained if the plant was shut and the rest would be laid off.

The ultimatum came as five confederation officials went to London to ask their union to make the strike official. One of the delegation, Mr John Carberry, the union's Swansea organizer, said: "The position is very grave".

All steel production halted on Friday night when workers in the cold-finishing mill joined the strike by process workers.

The BSC spokesman said there was no production at the works and lay-offs were inevitable. "We regret the situation." Safety standards would be maintained during the shutdown

Renold at standstill: Production at the Bradford plants of the engineering group, Renold, is now at a standstill. More than 2,000 men are on strike over pay claims.

About 600 foundrymen and 200 engineering workers at the Renold firm Carter Gears, of Thornbury, have decided to join 1,200 engineers from the two main plants, one at Thornbury and the other at Dudley Hill, who have been striking over a 30 per cent pay claim for 12 days.

All of the strikers want a similar 30 per cent increase and offers of up to about £6.50 have been rejected. A Renold spokesman declined to comment.

ɴVT face production ɪtback after holiday

ɭlifford Webb

ɾton Villiers Triumph gement have begun a ʂ of meetings with the ɪs to prepare the way for ɔstantial cutback in motor production immediately a Midland holiday shutfrom July 26-August 11.

Hugh Palin, NVT direcaid yesterday: "The situasince the collapse of the ican market is now so ɪs that I am afraid our ɔyees face a three-day at best and substantial ıdancies at worst."

Eric Varley, Secretary of for Industry, last week Mr Dennis Poore, NVT man, to make "no irrevocdecisions" until he has time to study the comʂ request for up to £40m of government support the next three years.

Mr Palin insisted yester- ɪat unless Mr Varley gave ɪnswer soon the matter be taken out of NVT's

ɛe are coming under in- ng pressure to finance ɔckpiling of motor cycles ɪannot sell in America. this time last year, sales have fallen by 60 per Even giants of the motor world like Honda are having to raise money on the open market to finance a reported American stockpile of 470,000 machines worth around 140m."

Employees at NVT's Small Heath, Birmingham, factory have been quick to point out that they told Mr Varley's predecessor, Mr Wedgwood Benn, that the establishment of the Meriden Motorcycle Co-operative could prove a threat to their jobs in the event of a recession. They withdrew these objections only after Mr Benn had given an undertaking to open negotiations on NVT's request for additional government money to make a three-factory industry profitable.

Without government help, the Small Heath workers face redundancy, while the 350 co-operative employees are assured of work for the next two years—the length of their contract to supply motor cycles to NVT. This commitment is to take up to 350 Meriden Triumphs a week and although production has not yet reached this level it is already proving a considerabe embarrassment.

Midland MPs are under increasing union pressure to urge Mr Varley to take NVT into public ownership.

Food processors offer 'charter' to Government

By Hugh Clayton

Leaders of the food processing industry have told the Government that a price freeze is unacceptable, even if coupled with a wages standstill. They want the present controls to be made more flexible, not more rigid.

Mr Tim Fortescue, secretary-general of the Food and Drink Industries Council, said yesterday that the industry had proposed a "food charter" to the Government. It offered to maintain good relations with trade unions and intense competition in return for a reduction in Government intervention.

This proposal was put by Mr Guy Lawrence, chairman of the council, which represents 20 of the largest trade organizations in the food and drink industries, to Mrs Williams, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, and Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Fortescue said it was too late for a wage freeze alone to give the industry enough leeway to be able to hold prices at present levels. "You could keep prices as they are, but what you cannot do to anybody is to make people keep goods on the shelves."

He said members of the council believed that market forces could achieve the price-cutting which was now endured through the cumbersome and costly apparatus of the Price Code. The industry was down to an average of 2¼ per cent gross profit and would be prepared under the food charter to ensure that margins would not rise excessively.

Balance sheets 'weakest since war'

By Tim Congdon

Companies' financial structures have been deteriorating for more than 20 years and balance-sheets are in a weaker condition today than at any time since the Second World War.

This disquieting message, combined with an analysis of its implications for the future behaviour of the company sector and the conduct of monetary policy, is contained in the latest *Monetary Bulletin* from W. Greenwell & Co, the stockbrokers. The temptation for the Government to expand the money supply in its search for economic growth are greatly increased by the weakened condition of companies' finances, the stockbrokers argue.

Much of the deterioration in balance-sheets is attributable, the bulletin suggests, to the fall in profit rates. Lower profitability reduces the proportion of investment which can be financed from internally generated funds and, therefore, has an unfavourable effect on "gearing", the relationship between debt and equity.

But an increase in gearing is equivalent to a rise in the riskiness of company operations. Companies become more reluctant to increase their investment, the bulletin contends. The growth in the money supply required to stimulate new capital spending is, therefore, much higher and the danger of overkill, with ever accelerating inflation, becomes more serious.

One consequence of these trends, the bulletin says, is an appeal to political authorities for financial help. "If inflation continues to accelerate, balance-sheets will become even weaker and more intervention will become necessary to 'prop up' the existing corporate structure", it concludes.

Minister hopeful of Concorde operating in U S

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Optimism over the chances of the Concorde being allowed to operate in the United States was expressed in the Commons yesterday by Mr Clinton Davis, Under Secretary of State for Trade.

"I have no reason to suppose that these operating rights will not be forthcoming", Mr Davis told questioners.

Although the American Federal Aviation Administration has given the Concorde limited permission to fly to the United States, the operation of regular commercial services in the long-term depends on the results of a public inquiry held by the FAA earlier this year at which objectors gave evidence.

Mr Davis told the House that talks were progressing with countries concerned with a view to obtaining clearance for Concorde overflying.

Mr Robert Adley, the Conservative MP for Christchurch and Lymington, alleged that Concorde had some "powerful and unscrupulous" enemies, particularly in the United States.

How the markets moved

FT index: 318.8 −15.0
The Times index: 135.42 −4.57

Rises

Adams Food	1p to 22p	Leslie	4p to 142p
Botswana Rst	14p to 112p	Morris H	3p to 43p
BLMC	½p to 9½p	Nelson Fin	5p to 410p
Cons Tea & Land	20p to 190p	Newmans Tubes	5p to 50p
Doncaster D	45½p to 91p	Raeburn	3p to 103p
Henlys	2p to 43p	Spreckley C	2p to 13p
Int Hldgs	10p to 860p	Western Areas	10p to 630p

Falls

Allied Brew	2p to 66½p	Hawker Sidd	10p to 268p
Barclays Bk	10p to 290p	Imp Chem Ind	11p to 272p
Beecham Grp	16p to 278p	Midland	15p to 255p
BP	10p to 520p	Phoenix	12p to 200p
Brit Home Strs	18p to 310p	Selection Tst	25p to 565p
EMI	9p to 173p	Unilever	16p to 368p
GKN	11p to 232p	Vickers	6p to 131p

Sterling fell by 20 points to $2.2720. The "effective devaluation" rate was 26.2 per cent.

Gold declined by 50 cents to $162.25 an oz.

Gilt-edged securities were steady.

SDR—$ was 1.24514 on Monday, while SDR—£ was 0.548302.

Commodities: Reuters' index closed at 1,059.9 (1,057.2 on Friday).

Equities fell sharply.

Reports, pages 20 and 22

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.71
Austria Sch	38.75	36.75
Belgium Fr	84.50	81.75
Canada $	2.37	2.32
Denmark Kr	12.70	12.30
Finland Mkk	8.25	8.00
France Fr	9.25	8.95
Germany DM	5.45	5.25
Greece Dr	68.25	66.00
Hongkong $	11.45	11.00
Italy Lr	1490.00	1440.00
Japan Yn	690.00	665.00
Netherlands Gld	5.65	5.45
Norway Kr	11.40	11.05
Portugal Esc	56.00	54.00
S Africa Rd	1.87	1.79
Spain Pes	129.00	124.00
Sweden Kr	9.15	8.85
Switzerland Fr	5.80	5.60
US $	2.32	2.27
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.75	36.00

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Further 50 deep sea trawlers threatened

Britain's deep water fishing fleet could be reduced by more than 50 vessels in the second half of this year unless there is a sharp improvement in the industry's prospects.

Since the beginning of this year 42 deep water trawlers have been taken out of service and since the beginning of last year, when the contraction first began, 78 ships have been taken out of operation.

The British Trawlers' Federation, which is pressing the Government for an extension of the £6.25m subsidy to the industry which ends this month, fears that by the start of next year the fleet will have been reduced by about one third.

At the beginning of last year there were 375 ships in the deep water fleet, but if current rates of contraction—averaging two vessels a week—continues, the fleet will have shrunk to slightly more than 200 ships.

A recent survey undertaken by the federation showed that unless prospects improved, trawlers would continue to be scrapped, laid up or transferred to oil-rig work at a rate of about eight a month.

In its monthly journal, *Trawling Times*, the federation points out that there have already been considerable effects on employment in the industry. Well over 1,000 production and 100 management jobs have been lost already this year

Plans for new deep sea trawlers have dried up completely and the handful of vessels due to enter service in the next few months were all planned between two and three years ago.

It is understood that the White Fish Authority has had no grant applications for deep sea vessels for more than a year and only four for near and middle water ships.

Lower French growth forecast

Paris, June 23.—French economic growth will be well below government forecasts even if the economy revives this autumn as the government predicts, M Emile Arrighi de Casanova, director of the Paris chamber of commerce, said today. The chamber is about to revise downwards its own forecasts of French gross domestic product growth this year from an earlier 1.8 per cent which is already below latest government predictions of 2.1 per cent growth.

Management resistance foreseen on equal opportunities for women

By Patricia Tisdall

British management is likely to show considerable opposition to giving women equal opportunities in practice. A survey into management attitudes to women issued by the Department of Employment today found widespread evidence of discrimination in the attitude of managers to women.

It concluded that the predominant attitude towards women workers is that they are likely to be inferior to men.

Only between 25 and 33½ per cent of managers surveyed were in favour of equal pay for women, more women in senior positions and more training for women. A few managements openly admitted that they would not consider women for senior appointments even if suitably qualified, but many expressed doubts that suitably qualified women were to be found.

The survey, *Management attitudes and practices towards women at work*, was conducted by Audrey Hunt, at the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Department of Employment.

It was carried out in more than 200 companies with over 100 employees in selected industries. At each establishment the person responsible for formulating personnel policy towards women, and the person responsible for implementing it, were interviewed.

The survey found that these formulators and implementors of policy are mainly men, older on average than working men as a whole and of higher educational level.

These are the people on whom the success of anti-discrimination measures will largely depend. One of the main conclusions of the survey is that many of them have in-built attitudes towards the roles of the sexes, which will, maybe subconsciously, affect the ways in which they would approach such measures.

Tariffs urged to protect car industry

By Tim Jones

The Association of Scientific Technical and Managerial Staffs will argue today for the raising of tariff barriers where necessary in order to safeguard the British motor car industry through its difficulties.

To support this argument union officials, who will be presenting oral evidence to the House of Commons trade and industry sub-commitee of the Expenditure Committee on the Motor Industry, will seek to show that the industry is facing strong and increasing competition abroad and dumping operations by Japanese and East European manupfacturers.

Dealing with industrial relations, the union considers the best hope for the future is genuine participation, both in decision-making and in decision implementation by the work force itself.

"Perhaps the greatest gains in industrial relations could be achieved by a completely new approach on disclosures of information and the abandonment of the concept of managerial prerogative right down the line."

The written report, already submitted to the committee, ads: "A feeling that all levels of management are committed to mutual consent on all aspects of policy would help to undo 50 years of often-unfortunate history."

Another sore point, the union says, is "the comparative cheapness of British labour in the car industry, particularly when three of the companies have substantial sister companies on the continent which are plainly paying more in wages and salaries

EEC seeks extra £63m to finance research projects

From David Cross
Brussels, June 23

Herr Guido Brunner, the EEC Commissioner for research policy, today called on the Nine to earmark an extra £63m to finance a series of research projects, mainly in the energy sector, over a four to five year period.

Commission officials fear that unless member governments agree to provide at least part of this sum, the present research programme carried out by the Community's four research centres could be jeopardized.

Herr Brunner's appeal came just three days before the ministers of science and technology hold one of their rare meetings

At a meeting in Luxembourg on Thursday, the West Germans are expected to object to any substantial increase in EEC research expenditure.

Speaking at a press conference in Brussels today, Herr Brunner said that the efforts of the Community's research centres—at Ispra in Italy, Karlsruhe in West Germany, Petten in the Netherlands and Geel in Belgium—had produced a "catalogue of perfectly presentable results from which all member states have benefited".

The Commission was not interested in pure "gadgetry" research, but a coordinated policy which would save member governments money by eliminating unnecessary duplication. Herr Brunner pointed out that the new funds required were minimal compared with the £500m the Nine spent each year on national research

The new funds required fall into three main categories — £29m for a four year programme into new fuel sources like solar, geothermal and hydrogen energy production; £24m for the Community's existing research programme (most of this is required to offset the effects of inflation on the present £90m programme); nearly £10m for a five year programme to treat and remove radioactive waste.

CBI plea to Commons body 'curb public spending'

High public sector financial deficits over a long period will "make it difficult to achieve a satisfactory current account of the balance of payments and a satisfactory rate of private sector investment", according to the Confederation of British Industry in evidence given yesterday to the general subcommittee of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee.

In its paper to the committee, the CBI referred to "the gravity and urgency of the practical problem of bringing public spending under control". It also expressed concern that in the first two months of the present fiscal year expenditure on supply services, roughly equivalent to central government spending, was "far in excess of that in the *Financial Statement and Budget Report* 1975-76".

Venezuela opposed to two tier oil pricing

By Roger Vielvoye

An Algerian style two tier pricing syste mthat would allow underdeveloped countries to buy oil at cheaper rates than industrialized nations will be opposed by Venezuela.

Señor Valentin Hernandez Acosta, Venezuela's oil minister, said Algeria's plans for excluding the poorer nations from future oil price increases would leave the way open to "irregularities" in international oil marketing.

"Those that buy oil at low prices could later become negotiators of oil and sell it at reference prices, creating market competition", he said.

Over the past 18 months, Venezuela had rejected requests from various Latin American countries for differential prices. Instead it had set up a special delayed payment system for these countries.

Kuwait talks: Another round of the talks between British Petroleum, Gulf Oil, and the Kuwait Government on the 100 per cent takeover of the companies' remaining stake in the Kuwait Oil Company has ended without any final agreement being reached.

The negotiating team from the companies led by Mr M. E. Ralston of Gulf Oil, a former managing director of Kuwait Oil Company has returned from the talks and is consulting with their relevant directors.

According to industry sources, talks are not likely to resume before the end of the week. Mr Abdel-Muttaleb al-Kazimi, Kuwait's oil minister, said yesterday he expected an agreement with the companies before the end of the month.

Kuwait already owns 60 per cent of KOC, but so far has failed to agree with the companies on compensation to be paid for the remaining 40 per cent plus the amount of crude oil the oil groups will have access to after takeover.

Refinery contract: Thyssen Rheinstahl Technik GmbH of Düsseldorf, and Fluor Atlantic, of Los Angeles have jointly been awarded a contract to build a 200,000-barrel oil refinery in Isfahan, Iran, the National Iranian Oil Company has annouced.

The order is said to be worth DM1,800m (about £360m), industry sources said. Thyssen Rheinstahl has already constructed a similar refinery in Teheran.

Hope of Forties' flow soon from first production well

By Our Energy Correspondent

Drilling has started on the first production well for British Petroleum's Forties Field in the North Sea putting the company on a schedule to produce the first oil from the field in the second two weeks of October.

BP will start filling the pipeline once production from the first wells on the Graythorp One platform has reached 30,000 barrels a day. At this rate it is expected to take more than five weeks to fill the 1.4m barrel capacity pipeline.

Attempts by an exploration group led by Elf-Aquitaine to begin drilling for oil in the Mer D'Iroise off the coast of Brittany have been delayed because the semi-submersible rig, Pentagone 84, has found difficulty in anchoring to the seabed.

Barclaybank auto-tellers to go on-line

Barclays Bank announced yesterday that its first NCR 770 "auto-tellers", located in two branches in Oxford, will be operating on-line to the bank's computer system from June 30.

The two machines have been operating off-line as variable amount cash dispensers for the past five months. From next Monday, they will automatically check the customer's balance before paying out up to £50 a day.

They will also accept payments into customers' accounts, which will be retained by the machine for subsequent action by the bank's staff.

Known as "Barclaybank", the new service is claimed to be the first self-service bank machine in the United Kingdom through which customers can make both in-payments and cash withdrawals. After evaluation of six pre-production models, Barclays ordered 100 of the machines last month.

Swiss retail systems

Advanced electronic point of sale systems have been introduced in Glattzentrum, on the outskirts of Zurich, one of the largest shopping centres in Europe.

These include a 48 terminal system on-line to an NCR 726 minicomputer which has been installed by the Migros Cooperative department store, one of three large groups which have combined to develop the centre.

At the Migros checkout terminals, coded lists of main products give access to the unit prices, which are held on the minicomputer. Prices are shown on the shelves, but the goods themselves are not price labelled: the unit prices are programmed in to the computer once or twice daily.

Reports and analyses of business can be printed-out on demand via any terminal: these can be used to study business patterns and plan labour requirements. The terminals are NCR 255s.

In another main store at the centre, Jelmoli, 15 NCR 280 retail terminals are used offline as "intelligent" terminals. Sales data are collected on a tape unit for overnight computer processing elsewhere.

Computer news

As an example of a third mode of operation, another NCR 280 terminal is used in the Fritsch sports shop in the Glatt centre with a light-pen sensor as the input method. The fibre-optic light pen is passed across the specially coded labels attached to all goods in the shop.

NCR claims to hold a substantial share of the retail terminal business in Switzerland. Other main customers of NCR computer-based systems include the Jumbo hyermarket at Fribourg; the Swissair duty free shop at Zurich Airport; and the Unipraille hypermarket in Geneva.

Code for schools

The four computer schools which have agreed to subscribe to the National Computing Centre's code of practice for such schools (*The Times*, June 21) are Control Data Institute, London Computer Operators Training Centre, School of Computer Technology, and Computer Programming School (a correspondence school).

Severe restrictions on advertising claims are included in the code, together with rules on the effectiveness and independence of the aptitude tests which are used before students are enrolled.

Datasaabs ordered

Thames Case, the Unilever fibreboard packaging company, has ordered Datasaab D15 minicomputer systems for its factories at Purfleet, Warrington, Abercarn and Cumbernauld.

Value of the contract is over £200,000, including software, with an option to include a new factory at Northampton later.

Univac centre opened

Sperry Univac has opened its new customer engineering training centre on Western Avenue, west London. It will be used to provide training courses for the company's 560 customer service engineers.

The building was opened by Mr Robert Allen, the company's recently appointed director of engineering. Its computer room houses three complete systems, an 1108, a 9400 and a 9300.

Kenneth Owen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Adam Smith's society or all against all

From Mr Michael Stewart

Sir, In his article on June 18, Peter Jay has performed a valuable service. He has set out with great cogency an analysis of our present economic problem which leads to he same conclusion as has been reached by Mr Scanlon and Mr McGahey: that it would be quite wrong for the Government now to introduce a tougher incomes policy.

This policy conclusion is so diametrically opposed to the conclusion at which many economists and politicians have arrived that it is of the utmost importance to decide whether Peter Jay is right or wrong.

In essence, Mr Jay argues—like the famous 1944 White Paper on Employment Policy—that full employment, stable prices and free collective bargaining are incompatible with each other, at least in a democratic society. He rejects the conclusion—which has been reached, sooner or later, by every post-war government—that the thing which has to give is free collective bargaining, and that the government must intervene, either directly or through such machinery as the Prices and Incomes Board, to reduce the size of wage and price increases.

Mr Jay sees such intervention as undesirable, because it distorts the market forces and thus leads to inefficiency; and—on the evidence of the accelerating inflation of the last five or 10 years—as ineffective.

As an alternative, Mr Jay proposes that the Government should cease to rely on such intervention as the main way of curbing inflation—no more Pay Boards, Price Commissions, guiding lights, freezes, late-night beer and sandwiches for the railwaymen at Number 10—and stick to its own last.

This would mean—after a transitional phase—balancing the budget and ensuring that the money supply does not increase by more than the trend rise in output—about 3 per cent a year. This in turn would mean that the gross national product, at current prices, would rise by about 3 per cent a year (instead of 25 per cent, as now) and that the overall price level would remain stable.

Part of the attraction of this monetarist solution is that it makes it very easy to see whether the Government is doing its job properly or not. But the main attraction, in the version put forward by Mr Jay, is that the power of the unions is seen to be a chimera and not, as so many people fear, the greatest power in the land.

Real power rests with the Government, which determines public expenditure, the level of taxation, and the rate of increase of the money supply. This—if it can be accepted—is a comforting conclusion.

The unions would of course still have the power to demand 30 per cent wage increases, and to go on indefinite strike if their demands were not met. It would be up to the employer (in both public and private sectors) to decide whether it was in his own interest to grant the wage claim, and he would make his decision in the knowledge that the Government was in control of the money value of the national income.

In these conditions, unless the demand for his product was highly inelastic, granting the wage increase would either cause massive redundancies, or put the firm out of business altogether. Sooner or later, after a transitional phase which Mr Jay admits might involve a very high level of unemployment and might last a considerable time, the message would get through, and inflationary wage demands would be either not made or not granted.

I think, as Peter Jay does, that there must be grave doubts whether any democratically-elected government would stick to its guns throughout a period of such deep and long unemployment as might be involved, and—as is necessary to the argument—that everyone would believe that it would. But suppose it does. Here we come to the crux of the matter. Would the outcome be satisfactory or not?

Peter Jay thinks it would. Almost echoing Adam Smith's words about the workings of the invisible hand, he argues that if everyone concentrates on his own job—the Government on balancing the budget and controlling the money supply, the unions on getting the biggest possible wage increases for their members, employers on maximizing profits—the outcome will be optional for society.

With this I would disagree. The history of the past 100 years has been a history of attempts by government to modify and control market forces and the pursuit of self-interest, precisely because such forces always lead to the weak losing out to the strong. One of the main points about democracy is that the highly unequal distribution of votes in the market place (represented by income, wealth and economic power) is balanced by the much more equal distribution of votes in the political forum.

Continuous government intervention is needed if one is to have a tolerable and civilized society, in which people's incomes are not determined solely by their ability to bring the economy to a standstill if their demands are not met—which would be the implication of Peter Jay's proposal—but by a range of influences of which market power would obviously be one, but which would include—not at all the same thing—the social value of the work done, and the need for a civilized society to regulate its internal relationships on the basis of its citizens' concern for others as well as for themselves.

What this involves, whether one likes it or not is some form of incomes policy. The Government simply cannot opt out of the problem in the way that Peter Jay suggests. That would surely lead not to Adam Smith's self-regulating society, but to Hobbes's condition of the war of everyone against everyone.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL STEWART,
Department of Political Economy,
University College London,
Gower Street, WC.
June 19.

Historical market surveys

From Mr P. E. Tucker

Sir, It is welcome news that attempts are being made to preserve historical market surveys, as reported in Business Diary on June 18.

As far as organized labour is concerned, the picture is not as black as it is painted in your columns, although it is regrettably true that amalgamations and office moves over many years have seriously depleted the record.

However, the Modern Records Centre established in this Library less than two years ago with the aid of a generous grant from the Leverhulme Trust has already accumulated some 750 shelf metres of records, the bulk of which relate to the history of trade unions in particular and industrial relations in general.

Among the centre's holdings, mention of the deposited records of ASTMS and its constituents, of the TSSA and of the Institute of Personnel Management indicates something of the range of material involved.

Banners need not be neglected either—the new National Museum of Labour in Limehouse Town Hall would be a very appropriate custodian of these.

Yours faithfully,
P. E. TUCKER,
University Librarian
University of Warwick,
Coventry.

Engineers and local government

From Mr A. S. Martin

Sir, The fear expressed by Professor J. F. Coales (June 11) ought not to be realized in local government at least.

Chartered engineers employed in local government have the choice of belonging to this professional trade union, which will not dragoon its members into a course of action contrary to their professional code of conduct. This, as Professor Coales points out, obliges a chartered engineer at all times to safeguard the public interest in matters of safety and health.

The private sector should perhaps follow the public sector's lead in this matter, and my association has already offered the Council of Engineering Institutions any help which our long experience in professional trade union activities offers.

Yours faithfully,
A. S. MARTIN,
Chairman,
Association of
Local Government
Engineers and Surveyors,
PO Box No 628,
37 Wimbledon Hill Road,
London SW19.

Sugar price

From Mr F. Dean

Sir, One reads with interest (June 13) the article by your Commodities Editor on the wholesale price of raw sugar in the London market.

It is noted that the price now is £146 a long ton as compared with the price 18 months ago of £143 per long ton. As the market price rose from £143 to £650 per long ton, the price in the shops rapidly shot up to 30p for 2lb, and, apart from some special offers, remains so today.

When may we expect a reduction in price commensurate with the fall in the wholesale price, and a subsequent reduction in the shop price of sweets and chocolates, cakes, soft drinks, etc, the manufacturers of which were not backward in increasing prices when sugar became dearer?

Shall we receive an explanation that the cheaper sugar has not yet reached the producers—this delay was not apparent a year or so ago—or that they bought at the top of the market, in which case one feels they are not very good business people.

In any case if we want restriction in wage demands then we must feel certain that reductions in prices are passed on to the consumer.

F. DEAN,
14 Triton Fields,
Ashford, Kent.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The market waits on events

re a warning a couple of s back that the market l be in for a fairly test- time short-term, and so proving. While some in City remain (at least half) inced that equities should good two-way bet given ipparent choice of runaway tion or stern government ures to put our economic e in order, yesterday told by others in the City see kind of argument as being rom watertight.

essence, the City is look- for a counter-inflationary y that recognizes the h of the corporate sector e basis of our standard of g—a concept that hardly to be served by sugges- of a prices freeze. Hence fact that yesterday's down- was led by those sectors ly closely linked to the l price index.

st how much one should into yesterday's fall in the ent of a bargains total of r 5,000 is another matter. there seems little prospect uch cheer for the market. it is clear that the social act mark 11 which looks emerging from the present rtite discussions is going to considerably more realistic ordat than its predecessor. who is going to bet on ?

dfrey Davis

ver the orst?

e Godfrey Davis gave a ing last summer that the two to three years were y to prove difficult ones, it presumably be hoping that nost difficult of those years prove to be the one just d. Even stripping out an ased overseas loss—up £388,000 to £495,000 e pre-tax figure is down the second successive and the overall figure held above the £1m thanks only to improve- s in the dealing division, e inflation helped to lift ts from £456,000 to £596,000 ower unit sales, and the re division, where profits ed from £58,000 to 000.

fits from the home-based l and leasing businesses ped from £1.47m to just £900,000, with the overall ne of business no better static—distinctly dis- inting at the heavier end— price increases coming gh far too slowly to pro- nargins.

pefully, though, the current should at least start with prospect of some improve- overseas. Here poor results Holland and heavier than cted start-up costs in Spain responsible for the in- e in last year's overall over- loss. But both should be the worst now, while the nan operation, which cut ss last year from £394,000 284,000, is expected to be ing towards break-even.

home the overall level of ess hardly looks likely to od that much, but the group ld manage some cost nation through trimming its van fleet by more than rter from last year's 2,200, also by cutting back at the y end. Not that this, or the cularly good deals that the is currently able to strike the motor manufacturers, is to mean any cutback in capital spending require- given buying prices ging over 40 per cent r than a year ago.

short, borrowings, which d up £1.5m to around £7m ear, look set to rise further th GD arguing that second- cars can be considered better collateral than second-line property. The market may feel, however, that a deepening of the recession could leave that particular theory open to ques- tion, while there also looks to be some uncertainty, now that we are in the world of capital transfer tax, over the future of the 13 per cent of the capital held by the Barbinder Trust. At 34p the shares yield 12.2 per cent.

Final: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £4.1m
Sales £40.6m (£35.4m)
Pre-tax profits £1.18m (£1.61m)
Earnings per share 3.7p (5.7p)
Dividend gross 4.15p (4.02p)

Giltspur

Engineering into the red

No one could call Giltspur's 1974-75 performance good; but given the sectors in which the group operates no one expected it to be. As it is the real damage has been confined to the engineering division, which went into the red by £319,000 in the second half after a modest improvement at half time; and that in part reflected write-offs on contract work after the introduction of new management. Profits performance in the furnishing hire, display and exhibition equipment division was dull in the context of doubled turnover, but, though margins were negligible, the motor side held up remarkably well with same-again second-half profits, thanks in part to a stable performance by the commercial vehicle side. And the international freight and transportation business did well, with trading profits coming up from £930,000 to £1.28m.

This time round the engineering division should be back into the black, and Expo profitability should increase too as the benefits of last year's capital spending work through. But none of this will be fully reflected in the first-half figures, which may, moreover, be the worse for an increased interest charge as Giltspur finances working capital requirements, now more or less pared to the bone, out of bank facilities.

Last year interest charges were reduced from £1.03m to £874,000; but that reflected a big cash injection at the end of the preceding year upon sale of the J. Coral holdings and end-year borrowings were in fact higher. However, Giltspur has trimmed its capital spending for the current year down to modest proportions and—partly aided by asset realizations as part of a long-term programme for eliminating the less profitable parts of the group—borrowings should be on the way down by the end of the year. Meantime the shares are yielding an attractive 7.1 per cent at 47p.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £8.58m
Sales £46.14m (£35.22m)
Pre-tax profits £2.06m (£2.26m)
Earnings per share 5.6p (5.8p)
Dividend gross 3.35p (2.99p)

Lankro

Lower profits in prospect

A decision taken two or three years ago to reduce the dependence upon bulk chemicals and expand the specialty side has stood Lankro Chemicals in good stead during a year of contrasts in 1974-75. The first half opened particularly well on the export side in what seemed a seller's market to leave interim pre-tax profits over 3½ times ahead after adding back the pension fund top-up.

But, as the year progressed, it was the United Kingdom which took up the running thanks to an easing of price restraint—though there was continuing progress in agrichemicals. This was particularly so with herbicides, which now account for about a fifth of group turnover with particular penetration into the major cereal growing countries. And if the plastics and industrial chemicals have seen a downturn in volume, prices have been less affected than during earlier recessions due to production cutbacks by the international majors.

Lankro ended the year with pre-tax profits jumping from £1.41m to £2.93m, or £3.44m after allowing for the pension fund. But it is the drop in capacity utilization from the overall 80 per cent of last year to the current 70 per cent which is becoming the dominant factor, pointing to a decline in profits in the current year to around the £2m level.

At 97p, the yield of 5¼ per cent is not particularly attractive while any potential bidder would have to win the good will of both Shell with 19 per cent of the equity and family interests with a further 40 per cent.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £4.69m
Sales £40.2m (£24.0m)
Pre-tax profits £2.93m (£1.41m)
Earnings per share 28.5p (14.1p)
Dividend gross 5.37p (4.77p)

N. Greening

Raising the stakes

Now that Johnson & Firth Brown has lifted its bid for the wire and wire mesh manufacturer N. Greening—whose board is still opposing the J. & F.B. advances—quality of earnings is the decisive factor for shareholders. The new offer—three JFB shares for every five of Greening—values the latter at just over 28p on JFB's 47p closing price yesterday.

That is fractionally ahead of Greening's 27½p closing price last night; and on the forecast distribution on each side there is now an income benefit on acceptance *too*—of just over 6 per cent gross.

Of itself, that is not enough to be a decisive factor. So the affair becomes a question of JFB's fast growth and high gearing against Greening's stolid record and sound balance sheet. The closing date has been extended to July 7, so shareholders need be in no hurry to make up their minds.

Daniel Doncaster

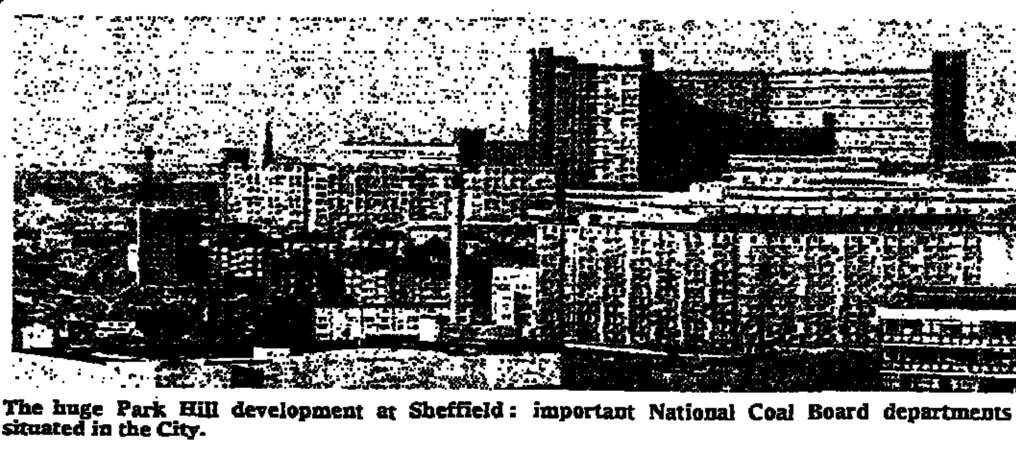
Double your money

After last year's dramatic recovery when earnings moved up from 3.5p a share to 12.8p, Daniel Doncaster's shares were looking cheap at just under 50p. Now there is the bid from Inco at 101p, and unless Doncaster is going to pour cold water on what looked like a promising start to 1975-76, this is still not a particularly attractive price.

Doncaster shareholders would go out at just under eight times earnings. Once again, this is a specialist British engineer—and they really do not grow on trees—which is being picked off. Doncaster shareholders may stop to think that SKF and Thorn, for instance, are prepared to pay out much more generously for Sheffield Twist Drill. On the other hand, they are being offered double the pre-bid price, and those sort of opportunities do not grow on trees either these days.

Ronald Kershaw looks at arguments for taking the headquarters of some large organizations out of London

Moving office staff to where the action is



The huge Park Hill development at Sheffield: important National Coal Board departments are situated in the City.

The Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers six months ago decided to press its national executive to move the national headquarters of the union from London to south Yorkshire.

Unkind critics at the time observed that not only had Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire president, an eye on a national post but that he wanted it bringing to his doorstep.

This was not, of course, the object of the exercise; rather, it was a logical suggestion that the headquarters of a substantial organization concerned with the wellbeing of some 200,000 members should be situated where a majority of the members worked.

Sheffield was canvassed as a suitable centre in the middle of the expanding coalfields of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire with Lancashire within easy travelling distance. Apart from the argument that running a headquarters in Yorkshire would be an estimated 30 per cent cheaper than in London, little more was said and the matter appears to have remained submerged.

The fact is that Yorkshire and Humberside has, as part of its declared policy, constantly sought to attract to the region decision-making headquarters of a commercial and industrial nature. It is felt that this is one of the keys to improved economic performance.

It is argued that while economies based on, or supported by, production unit activity might in the first instance create relatively small numbers of jobs—which could just as quickly disappear—headquarters operations are the ones which generate increased activity. And in the process they could attract a variety of service industries, including finance houses which in turn produce confidence among industry in the region.

A second benefit is that increased professional and commercial activity helps to offset overweighted manufacturing industry in the region.

Production units do not generate high quality financial and high quality service activity. Local merchant banks are not consulted. Production units do not supply jobs for bright youngsters who are forced to emigrate and trade cycles make job opportunities go up and down like a yo-yo.

The sad lack of office jobs in the assisted areas was highlighted by various regions last year in the run-up period to the disclosure by Mr Edward Short, leader of the House, of government plans to move some 31,000 Civil Service jobs from London to the regions.

The North-East, Scotland and Merseyside did reasonably well out of the deal but so far all that has gone to Yorkshire and Humberside is 850 Inland Revenue jobs and a faint hope that the Manpower Services Commission and the Health and Safety Commission might go to Sheffield.

Opponents of the move to have the NUM headquarters brought to Yorkshire might well argue that one of the main functions of the union is a constant dialogue with the National Coal Board, with its headquarters at Hobart House in London. Mr Scargill's answer to that is to bring the Coal Board to Yorkshire

It may come as a surprise to some that more people are employed by the Coal Board in Yorkshire than in London. The national purchasing and stores department of the NCB responsible for buying £300m worth of equipment a year is at Doncaster. A fair number of specialist mining engineers and their staff are there.

Sheffield is the headquarters for England and Wales of the mineworkers pensions and insurance branch and the massive pneumoconiosis payout is being administered from there. In all about 1,100 people are employed at Sheffield and Doncaster.

Lips quiver and limbs tremble at Hobart House when suggestions are made of a move north. They have even coined a term for it—being "Doncastrated" with all that that implies. Public relations, finance, marketing, North Sea oil activities, staff, industrial relations and international departments are just a few of those remaining in London.

One appreciates that parliamentary, international and commercial links such as the investment branch must be maintained near Whitehall and the City, but for many other activities, the shortening of lines of communications must make for increased efficiency.

Another nationalized undertaking, the British Steel Corporation, while itself in the midst of internal reorganization, is giving serious attention to the possibility of uprooting itself from its three or four London addresses and transferring its headquarters to less costly and obviously more pleasant regional surroundings. And it is organized into divisions which, by the very nature of the industry, must pay scant attention to geography.

The divisional headquarters of the general steels division, for instance, is in Glasgow, where it is admitted there are a few iron, steel and engineering plants, while present and planned large steelmaking complexes are at Scunthorpe and Teesside.

The strip mills division has headquarters in Wales, the special steels division is at Sheffield and the tubes division is at Corby, Northants.

About 2,000 staff are employed by the BSC at its offices at Grosvenor Place, Gower Street, Euston and Croydon. A substantial number of these supply what might be termed "back-up" services to divisional activities. It is felt in some quarters that those who supply these services might well be more efficiently employed nearer their divisions.

At the same time it is recognized that there are certain activities which essentially must remain in London—again ministerial, international and some commercial departments.

One can point to a number of commercial concerns who have moved into headquarters in Yorkshire and Humberside. Reckitt & Colman spring to mind as people who have not only lifted headquarters staff north to Hull, but have also moved their entire household and toiletries manufacturing division from Chiswick, London, to Hull.

The company's pharmaceuticals division which has a turnover of more than £10m in the United Kingdom exports from Hull more than £3m of goods annually. From a trade union point of view, it might be worth considering that Leeds has a more than fair share of clothing manufacturers in its area and that the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers might be closer in touch with grass roots membership if it left its Milton Keynes home for the broad acres of Yorkshire or even Lancashire where opportunities to expand the union's membership abound.

Natural resources: the priority for western research

A meeting of the OECD ministers responsible for science and technology opens in Paris today

What future contribution can science and technology make to the western world's energy problems? What contribution can they make to a more general crisis of civilization which many scientists, writers, and members of the public sense is vaguely posed in our post-1973 energy crisis world?

These two questions—one fairly precise and the other much more fundamental—are the main themes of a two-day meeting in Paris beginning today of the ministers responsible for science and technology of the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The limelight is on these ministers, who do not meet annually like their more powerful cabinet colleagues responsible for finance and economics. It is what OECD Secretariat experts suggest is in many ways a turning point. For on top of the growing doubts like those already being expressed when the ministers last met in 1971 about the wider effects of "self-justifying", exponential economic growth, the energy crisis poses in urgent political terms the problem of natural resources and relationships with the developing countries which possess them.

The economic downturn makes the question of priorities with limited means more acute. But, in addition, issues like the nuclear power programme have shown themselves capable of mobilizing public opinion to such an extent that democratic governments are now realizing the programmes cannot be effectively pursued without the public's cooperation.

But on top of this OECD experts note a sense of loss of direction, even loss of confidence, by members of the scientific community themselves, for instance in the nuclear field and genetic engineering.

This sense of confusion in an already uncertain climate could have serious consequences for the whole world, because the $32,000m spent on research and development by the 17 OECD member countries chiefly concerned with science and technology in 1973 represent well over 75 per cent of all the research and development carried out on the planet ($20,000m of that sum was spent by the United States alone).

The basic task in practical terms of the ministers will be to seek to identify some of the chief medium and long-term problems on which science and technology could make a quantitative and qualitative contribution and then go back and make a convergent effort within their governments to ensure that both the funds and the skilled personnel will be made available to carry out this R and D.

With the creation of the International Energy Agency among OECD members, realism suggests that energy will be the main field of effort. While since 1972 defence research had continued high among the leading countries, with no signs of dropping back, the first OECD statistics available already show that after the 1973 energy crisis, and particularly in the United States, R and D on nuclear and non-nuclear energy has already been stepped up, with a lowering in socially-oriented research.

But it is here that the ministers could make one of their key contributions, looking to the longer term and always assuming they have the political "clout" back home. (One of the papers prepared for them recalled precisely the 1957 "Report of the Three Wise Men" to European Governments which gave eloquent warning of the need to correct the overdependence on Middle East oil.)

Science and technology have urgently to make two contributions. With the political will now generated, R and D will go ahead in the traditional way, seeking to diversify the West's energy and other natural resources, though in the context of a world changed through higher prices and now seeking more to conserve them. But the new task will be to promote basic understanding of the natural resources system itself, which is of great complexity and, experts say, about as little researched and understood as chemistry in the eighteenth century.

The feedback from this better understanding should then be in formulating a coordinated resources policy for governments.

As this research will also be into a vast field, international coordination of national programmes, at least among OECD members, is essential. An overall common natural resources management policy is the goal, but here both problems of different national interests and of the market rivalries of the national (but often multinational) companies who conduct and implement much of the R and D soberly limit expectations.

The developing countries evidently must be brought in and science and technology should increasingly be the industrial countries' chief advantage in negotiations. But the OECD experts give warning against crudely exporting western technologies, like the "green revolution". Only greater resentment in the "third world" towards the West will result, unless genuine adaptation to their needs takes place, they say.

The ministers, as politicians, will also be considering ways to gauge the public response and so help break down resistance to change. Two precise proposals are before them to encourage more public confidence about modern scientific advances.

One is an "early warning system" to alert on the social advantages and disadvantages of important technological changes; the second is the creation of independent centres of scientific and technological expertise (which could be in the universities), again to improve the technical level of public discussion and dispel suspicion of governments so characteristic in many countries of the nuclear power programme debate.

Richard Wigg

Business Diary: Trusting in providence • Chrysler's imports

Churchill didn't become e Minister to preside over iquidation of the Empire, Grant hasn't become man of Ecclesiastical ance Office to see the ovidence of some churches ounding the increasing tes of fire and theft.

ant recently took over as man of EIO on the death Sir William Mullens, the er Government Broker. t, who joined the office as nior clerk 46 years ago, is irst insider to have become man in the office's 87-year ence.

e change in policy may something to do with t's melancholy duty in uncing that the society had nderwriting loss of £271,720 year, the first in its history. s arrival coincides with the duction of averaging es in the office's main of business, the insurance hurches. Henceforth, paro- church councils will no er be able to get away with ing their places of worship a fraction of their present h while making extremely -date claims in the event misfortune. Payment will be linked to the relation- between insured and actual h.

e office was established in by churchmen who ted to see the profits from ch insurance kept "in the ness". It is a non-mutual stock company and this will be distributing about ,000 under covenant.

e problems faced by Grant his board—which includes Cartwright, the Bishop of outh and Martin Sullivan, the Dean of St Paul's—are simple if intractable. Claims from churches in respect of fire and theft, both increasingly common and expensive, rose by a quarter to about £4m last year. At the same time, there are churches which haven't revised their cover since the 1950s.

Ten or 15 years ago, says Grant, it wasn't the done thing to rob a church. Today, thefts—particularly of roofing lead—have reached such a pitch that some premiums have been increased to restore some kind of balance.

Ecclesiastical Insurance's Grant yesterday: parochial church counsel.

Driving forces

In the middle of their latest shutdown threat Chrysler have further strengthened the already large North American influence in the management of their hard-pressed British subsidiary. Franklin M. Rogers, 51, the American president of Chrysler France for the past two years, becomes deputy managing director, Chrysler UK and Gordon Pfeiffer, the Canadian deputy managing director, of Chrysler's South African company, replaces an Englishman as the head of sales and marketing in Britain.

Home-grown talent is, however, recognized in the promotion of Peter Griffiths, 52, director of industrial relations and personnel. He will share the duties of deputy managing director with Rogers.

Don Lander, the Canadian managing director of Chrysler UK, has been under intolerable pressure for some time now. Besides trying to control the day-to-day running of the company and take part in Department of Industry negotiations on the company's future in Britain, he has been making regular trips to Iran and to his bosses in Detroit.

The retention of the huge Iranian export orders is fundamental to Chrysler's survival here and Lander has to fight a new rearguard action every time strikes delay deliveries.

A Chrysler spokesman said last night: "The present worldwide recession in the motor industry has placed management everywhere under very great pressure. Mr Lander has been working seven days a week for a long time. The two deputies will release him from many of the day-to-day problems.

"Mr Griffiths will continue to be responsible for industrial relations while Mr Rogers, who is a financial expert, will look after that side of the business."

The present sales and marketing director, Englishman Geoffrey Ellison, 51, is going to the states as manager, United States export sales. He has been Chrysler's top British salesman for the past seven years and is one of the best-known characters in the industry, with a well-developed sense of humour. He knows the North American scene well and has a Canadian wife.

Seat unrest

The recent Appeal Court decision endorsing airline overbooking annoyed a lot of business travellers. However, the matter isn't being allowed to rest there.

Lady Burton of Coventry, a campaigner for air passengers' rights, has three questions down for answer in the Lords today in which she presses the Government to amend the Trade Description Act of 1968 to cover overbooking—the practice of selling seats twice over, followed by almost every airline in the world.

The airline's case is that they are justified in allotting seats to two people because so many potential travellers—and particularly businessmen—make "insurance" bookings on anything up to three flights, leaving two seats empty after making a late, final decision which flight is most convenient for them. The airlines have been encouraged in the practice by the Appeal Court decision which upheld British Airways in a case where they had sold a customer a seat to Bermuda and then told him all the seats were full when he arrived at the airport.

Coincidentally, the Trade Descriptions Act is at present up for review, with a consultative document expected by the end of this year, so the time seems ripe for serious protests to be entered.

The business community should be warned, however, that if the airlines are made to stop overbooking they will push hard for permission to charge seat reservation fees. Their argument is that the only way you can be sure of a seat on British Rail even after buying your ticket is by paying such a fee, so why should they not join the club?

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Equities plunge on new fears on economy

Both consumer and industrial share prices took a sharp knock yesterday on reports that the leader of the transport workers' union will call for a prices freeze as part of the new pay policy to be negotiated this week by Government and industry. The City's sense of urgency towards anti-inflation policies was strengthened by the Chancellor's warning of a six-week deadline for the pay talks.

The day opened with a mark down in leading shares, as the jobbers caught up with some selling orders which had appeared late on Friday, and then a more determined plunge downwards as fresh sellers appeared. Selling was not heavy, and shares attempted to steady at one time. But a weak opening on Wall Street put an end to chances of a rally in London.

The *FT* index shed 15 points to 318.8, its lowest level since early in April.

Gilts were again rather quiet, but there were more price movements than towards the end of last week. Interest centred on the longer end, but dealers said there were no special influences and cited the background of growing recession as the main support.

"Shorts" slipped back 1-16 point early in the morning, regained the loss, but then eased a shade towards the close to end up 1-16 or 1-32 point lower where changed. "Longs" were generally ¼ point up.

Selection Trust fell 25p to 565p on what was described in one quarter as chart selling. But thoughts of a rights issue, which could be announced with the preliminary figures next week, were also in evidence.

To some extent, yesterday's fall in the equity market represented the culmination of nervousness regarding prospects for the anti inflation battle which has been gathering pace in the market for some time. Dealers commented yesterday that the total of 4,845 recorded bargains was hardly that of a "viable market". The amplified figures for Friday disclose a money value of £50m for equity trading, which is well below that of bull market days.

But the trade union call for a prices freeze hit hard at shares on the consumer sectors, where investment circulars from the stockbrokers have been hinting at the effects on store profits of any curbs on prices or domestic spending. The same fears cut into brewery and food shares.

On the heavy industrial pitches, selling was concentrated on the market leaders, which came back by several pence each. The market was probably more disturbed by the withdrawal of buyers than by selling pressure. Some bull positions were built up ahead of the outcome of the EEC referendum, and share prices have looked precarious since that date.

The *initial selling hit such* shares as **Marks & Spencer**, which has also been the subject of bear circulars from within the market. Shares in Marks fell 8p to 209p, during the morning, and could make no recovery for the rest of the session. **Boots**, whose annual *meeting takes place on July 17* shaded to 235p.

Great Universal Stores "A" shares lost 11p to 170p, and others to weaken included **Debenhams**, 6p down to 70p and **United Drapery Stores**, which dipped by 7p to 88p.

Also lower on the consumer *side were brewery shares.* **Allied Breweries** (66½p) lost 2p ahead of this week's trading statement. **Bass Charrington** were 5p off at 95p, but **Whitbread** steadied at 118p, with the market more interested in the progress of the offer for **Long John International** than with the trading outlook.

But market investors took the opportunity for some sizable profit-taking among the industrials. **Distillers**, favoured be*cause of their high overseas* earning content, lost 10p to 130½p, and **Bats**, also an export favourite, dipped 11p to 315p. **Imperial Group** (60p) and **Rothmans International** (23½p) suffered smaller losses.

A notable weak spot was **Glaxo Holdings**. The shares, which have fallen by around one fifth since the announcement of a substantial rights issue, got a mixed reception from the City and fell a further 17p to 348p yesterday.

Also unhappy were **ICI**, which faced important wage negotiations. The shares ended *the day with a loss of 11p at* 272p. Shares in **Courtaulds** drew no benefit from the annual report, but closed 5p down at 122p.

Beecham Group (278p) and **Unilever** (368p), both wellbought over the past few weeks, came down smartly as profits *were taken on an unwilling market.* Both ended with falls on the day which ran into double figures.

Hawker Siddeley (268p), **Metal Box** (256p), **GKN** (232p) and **Vickers** (131p) were all sharply lower on the day. At 248p, **Tube Investments** suf*fered a further setback as buyers lowered their limits.* Shares in Tubes have fallen steadily ever since the disclosure that the United States cycle market, an important contributor to profits, is collapsing.

The picture was also dismal on the electrical engineering pitches. **Plessey**, due to report on trading this week, stood up well at 70p, but **GEC** (119p), **BICC** (117p) were 6p and 5p down respectively. **Pilkington Brothers** resumed their downward trend.

Thorn Electric eased by 6p to 162p as the market awaited the outcome of the bid struggle *for Sheffield Twist.* **Decca**, *in* spite of its consumer orientation, managed to hold the loss to 2p at 194p. Profit takers moved in at last on **EMI**, whose *shares have risen strongly since* news of the success of the group's medical X-ray scanner.

On the shipping pitch, falls of a couple of pence were marked against **Furness Withy**, at 211p and **P & O** at 93p. Shares in Furness remain relatively firm, with the City still *hopeful of a bid move from* across the Atlantic.

Brighter features of the day included, notably, the shares of **Daniel Doncaster**, the Midlands based steel forger, whose price almost doubled at 91p on the surprise offer of 101p cash from **International Nickel**. The market expects the bid to go through without pause.

Shares in Adams Food were firm at 22p against the market trend. There are rumours in the market of a possible bid interest.

Lankro Group were a firm spot at 97p after reporting a substantial rise in earnings. Press comments helped **Bodycote, Wm Mallinson** and **Chamberlain Group**.

But company statements helped to lower some industrial shares. **Barker & Dobson** dip*ped to 3½p (a net fall of 1½p)* on gloomy news from the Oakshott subsidiary. Shares in **Robertson Foods** looked uneasy after publication of the annual report, and trading news of one kind or another, was reflected in minor falls in **Leyland Paints, Sketchley** and **Unigate**.

The setback in the consumer and industrial sectors quickly spread to the financial share pitches, although turnover was very thin. Losses of 10p or so were widespread among the banking shares. **Barclays** (290p), **Lloyds** (240p) and **National Westminster** (240p) *suffered losses of this order,* while **Midland Bank** (255p) came back by 15p. On the merchant banking pitch, **Hambros** dipped to 177p as the recent buyers withdrew.

Among the insurance issues, it was **Prudential** (117p) and **Royal** (298p) which took the brunt of the day's fall. Dealers said selling of insurance shares was light, but the weakness of the market came at a time when the level of insurance *shares has been questioned by* some leading stockbrokers.

Equity turnover on June 20, £48.9m (12,350 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph ICI, Glaxo new, Shell, Gus "A", Selection Trust, Marks & Spencer, Unilever, Phoenix new, BP, Prudential new.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Brown & Tawse (25p) Fin	1.52	1.40	7/8	2.02	1.85
Castlefield (Klang) (10p) Int	0.38	0.35	15/8	—	1.93
Country Gentlemen (£1) Fin	12.06	11.05	—	12.06	11.05
Godfrey Davis (25p) Fin	2.02	2.02	—	2.72	2.72
Giltspur (10p) Fin	1.4	1.33	22/8	2.2	2.03
Gt Northern Inv (25p) Int	1.02	0.96	18/9	—	3.06
Hudson's Bay Oil Qly	30*	—	29/7	—	95*
Leopold Joseph (25p) Fin	4.54	4.15	—	6.42	5.55
Killinghall Rbr (10p) Int	1.15	1.05	31/7	—	5.45
Kwahu	1.5	1.34	—	1.5	1.34
Lankro Chems (25p) Fin	2.22	2.24	25/7	3.52	3.24
May & Hassell (25p) Fin	1.58	1.44†	1/8	2.28	2.10†
Herbert Morris (50p) Int	1.5	*Nil*	26/8	—	*Nil*
Whitecroft (50p) Fin	3.21	2.95	—	4.87	4.49

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. * Cents a share. *† Adjusted for scrip.*

Whitecroft is ahead, growth hungry, and strong financially

By Andrew Wilson

After the hint at the interim stage of a possible downturn in the textile and *building supplies* division at Whitecroft, it comes as little surprise that the first half pre-tax profits growth of 39 per cent should have turned into a decline of 19 per cent in the closing six months of the year to last March. But the results for the year are still a record. They show an overall improvement from £3.15m to £3.28m on turnover up from £31.8m to £38.0m.

While *the* full breakdown of divisional profits will have to await the full accounts, it appears that textiles finished the year on an even keel with profits similar to last time's £1.30m. Although the building activities recorded a fall, builders' supplies moved ahead, *presumably in part due to the* strength of "Do-It-Yourself". Leather managed a strong recovery. In 1973-74 hide prices fluctuated violently while working capital requirements escalated combining to build up losses of £159,000. Last yea[r] however, a turnround in profits of £75,000 was mad[e] *Property* development pro[fits] amounted to £230,000.

Following the stock appreci[a]tion measures, it is likely th[at] no taxation will be payable th[is] year compared with an impo[st] in 1974-75 of £1.71m with th[e] resultant benefit to liquidit[y]. This was in any case strong la[st] year thanks to the *earlier* sa[le] of Blackfriars House in Ma[n]chester. As a result, net ass[et] value has leapt from 126p [to] 164p a share which compar[es] with a share price last night [in] a depressed market 2p bett[er] at 73p.

Whitecroft's final divide[nd] has been raised from 4.4p [to] 4.96p gross lifting the total pa[y]out from 6.60p to 7.43p a sha[re] where the yield is 10.2 per ce[nt]. Earnings during the year i[m]proved from 18.9p to 19.2p [a] share—a level which it is hop[ed] to maintain in the current ye[ar]. The group is still seeki[ng] *acquisitions while borrowi[ng]* powers are virtually untappe[d].

News Internat expects to improve this year but Bemrose uncertain

News International, the newspaper group publishing *The Sun* and the *News of the World*, expects to do better in the first half of this year. Looking beyond that, the chairman and managing director, Mr Rupert Murdoch, said at yesterday's annual meeting that the British national newspaper industry *lacked the cohesion to put its* house in order.

The chairman added that the position of the group's two *national newspapers* was relatively healthy. Both had made good gains in advertising. Elsewhere the picture remains mixed. Eric Bemrose was hurt by the downturn in magazines and union disruption during the introduction of the *TV Times* contract.

If problems can be overcome, Bemrose should do better in the second half year. He explained: "We are making great efforts to get the relevant print unions to understand the difficulties [of] Bemrose, *but should the* efforts fail there will be lit[tle] point in continuing with th[e] enterprise."

Berrows Organisation suffer[ed] from an NGA overtime ban [as] well as rising costs and a decli[ne] in classified advertising. Town[s]end-Hook has been running [at] *75 per cent of capacity so f[ar]* this year but long-term contra[cts] and capital spending protect t[he] company from the worst of t[he] recession. Convoys was bad[ly] hit by the dock strike a[nd] the fall in the use of new[s]print. In Australia, group pub[li]cations are thriving.

Looking back on 1974, t[he] chairman pointed out that [a] price rise for *The Sun* w[as] delayed while the share [of] World News Corporation's lo[sses] *in* the United States was bigg[er] than feared, reflecting hea[vy] interest charges and early loss[es] on the *National Star*. This pap[er] is now making modest profits.

Payout from H Morris as recovery steepens

The shares in Herbert Morris, the crane group, rose 3p to 43p yesterday on news of a return to dividends and a good trading outlook.

The recovery which set in *during the second half of last* year has continued. It has taken pre-tax profits for the six months to April 20 to £381,000, from a loss of £76,000. Given a clear run, the second half should be as good, indicating a profit of around £762,000, against last year's £316,000 and the record £591,000 achieved in 1972.

Turnover for the half year rose from £5.46m to £8.3m, while attributable profits are £167,000, against a loss of £51,000. The board is returning to the dividend list with an interim of 2.31p and stresses that the maximum permissible payment for the full year would be 4p.

The cash position is much improved and the board has decided to expand and modernize the heavy crane unit at Loughborough.

L. Joseph has 60 pc of assets liquid

Disclosed profits after tax of *Leopold Joseph Holdings*, the merchant banker, were £468,000 in the year to March 31. They showed a small increase over the £466,000 for the previous year. The total dividend goes up from 8.19p to 9.79p. The board's lending policy is cautious and only small amounts had to be written off against profits for bad or doubtful debts. More than 60 per cent of assets are easily realisable.

Two German Landesbanks, *Bayerische and the Bremer* have a stake in LJ of just over 25 per cent and this subscription during the year with further retentions boosted the bank's *capital base from £5.2m to* £7.67m, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

ERG expansion

Electronic Rentals Group says its major trading subsidiary, Visionhire has bought for £1.38m the television rental assets of Loyds Surevision and certain properties of Loyds Retailers in Northern Ireland. There it has agreed to cease all television rental operations. LS and LR are both wholly owned subsidiaries of Philips Electronic & Associated Industries which presently holds 25.9 per cent of ERG's issued share capital. The cost will be met from within ERG's existing facilities.

Guardian Mortgage

Florida-based property invest*ment company* Guardian Mortgage Investors returned a loss of $4.86m (£2m) in the year to February 28, against a profit of $12.3m. This is before a provision for possible losses of £36.5m, against £1.57m, which leaves a loss of $41.4m, against earnings of $10.7m.

About $319m, or 73 per cent of the company's property loan and equity investments are "non-earning", while foreclosures have yielded $30m of investments.

Monthly operating losses are likely to run at $2m in the next few months.

May & Hassell tumble 68 pc

Sales slipped from £33.2m to £32.7m at May & Hassell in the year to March 31 last. Worse, pre-tax profits slumped from the record £5.4m achieved on the back of the timber boom, to £1.76m.

In the first six months the profits of this timber importing and merchanting group fell from £3.2m to £1.2m—including "a massive write down of stock values". The second half, amid the worst trading conditions ever experienced by Mr J. Atley, the chairman, saw a further fall in pre-tax profits from £2.15m to £550,000.

Further moves in SMC bidding

The battle for Sealed Motor Construction becomes warmer still. Following the issue of full details of the Myson Group offer over the weekend the SMC board have pointed out that there is a material error contained in the letter setting out the details of the increased offer. They say the value of the increased offer is stated as 73p but on the basis of calculations used by Charterhouse Japhet the value of the offer on June 19 was 59p. They argue that it is important that shareholders should not make the mistake of accepting 73p as the true value of the increased offer.

Meanwhile the offer for SMC by *Adwest worth 40p a share* has been extended until July 4, but there has been no change in the terms. Acceptances to this have been received in respect of 1.29m ordinary SMC which with the 152,500 acquired during the offer period, represents 26.25 per cent of SMC equity. Adwest held no SMC ordinary shares before the offer period. *The SMC board currently* favour Adwest.

Dunlop going for upturn next year

Dunlop Holdings' chairman, Sir Reay Geddes, cannot hold *out hope of exciting results* in 1975, but he expects a world upturn in business in 1976-77, "even if this recovery is postponed in Britain". Threequarters of Dunlop's trading profit arose outside Britain last year, he told the annual meeting yesterday.

In the next three years Dunlop's planned capital spending would be about £120m, of which threequarters would be overseas, almost all financed abroad. *The present state of the* group was "healthy".

Bell & Sime setback

Another timber *group which* is having to adjust to harsher trading conditions is Bell & Sime. Pre-tax profits of this Dundee-based group slumped *from a record £246,000 to* £105,000 for the year to May 3, on turnover down from £3.67m to £3.22m. The dividend, however, is raised from 4.82p to 5.51p.

BOC hospital sale

Edward Doherty and Sons, a *hospital ward equipment* manufacturer, has bought Ellison Hospital Equipment from BOC International.

A Birmingham-based company, Ellison makes hospital beds and ancillary equipment which will complement Doherty's already extensive product range. The acquisition will enable the group to provide all the equipment normally required for use in wards.

Hat trick from Brown & Tawse

Steel stockholder and engineer Brown & Tawse, the Dundee-based group pushed both profits and turnover to fresh peaks *in the year to* March 31 last. Pre-tax profits broke through the £2m mark for the first time while group *sales ended just short of £26m.*

In the first half profits rose by nearly 8 per cent to £1.02m but in the second there was *only a 3 per cent gain* to £1.03m. With demand slackening the group has done well to produce record results. The total dividend rises from *2.76p to 3.09p.*

Anglo-Thai—Ford deal

On June 4, Anglo-Thai Cor*poration's* subsidiary John Fry (Holdings), after negotiations had been reopened, acquired full control of Grantham Group of Companies from Ford Motor for a consideration of £101,000. Fry also acquired from Ford a number of freehold and leasehold premises occupied by Grantham in Lincolnshire for a further £197,000.

CRODA EXTENDS BIDS

Total acceptances of the ordinary share offers by Croda International for Midland-Yorkshire are now 85.9 per cent of the voting capital of MY. The share and cash offer has been further extended to *July 4.*

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOC

Turnover for year to March 31 *up from* £1.69m to £2.05m, but pre-tax profits down from £98,000 to £44,000. Dividend raised from 16.49p to 18.57p gross.

CLYDE PAPER

Board has postponed dividend, due on July 1, on 240,000 5½ per cent preference shares.

GREAT NORTHERN INV

Pre-tax revenue for half-year to May 31, £1.47m (£1.45m). Interim payment raised from 1.43p gross to 1.57p gross.

ARGUS PRESS

This BET subsidiary had pre-tax profits of £335,000 (£512,000) in 1974.

G.B. KENT & SONS

Pre-tax profits for 1974 rose from £65,000 to £85,000 on turnover, £1.12m (£1.06m).

NORCROS

Chairman says it is not possible to forecast because of a general reduction in demand.

BEECHWOOD CONSTN

Pre-tax profits for year to March 31, £324,000 (£406,000) on turnover, £3.94m (£3.2m). Dividend is held at 1.52p gross.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, TEXAS

The Bank of Scotland, which is active in financing petroleum projects, is to open a representative office in Houston next month.

BROWNLEE

Turnover for year to March 31, £13m (£12.3m). Pre-tax profit, £863,000 (£1.56m). Earnings a share are 5.6p (9p), and dividend is 2.57p (2.29p).

Overseas

Jas Scott sells Israeli sub

James Scott Engineering *Group is selling its 68 per cen[t]* interest in its Israeli subsidiary AF, to the local Israeli management who hold the remainin[g] 32 per cent.

While AF has been profitabl[e] in recent years it has not bee[n] possible to convert those earnings to the benefit of Scott an[d] its shareholders in terms of cas[h] flow because of the expansio[n] and consequent working capita[l] requirements of AF. These, combined with the effects of Israel[i] *tax, led to a restriction on div[i]*dends. Total consideratio[n] amounts to £19.3m (abou[t] £675,000).

CREOLE PETROLUEM

American Stock Exchange ha[s] suspended capital stock of Creol[e] Petroleum Corp. Earlier Exxo[n] Corp said it had merged wholl[y] owned affiliate *into* Creole. *As* [a] result public stockholders [of] Creole will receive $11.50 a sha[re] of Creole stock and Exxon becam[e] sole stockholder of Creole

Pru' and Utd B rights successes

Both the huge rights issues of Prudential Assurance and the much smaller one from United Biscuits have gone well. Acceptances have been received for over 92 per cent of 45.45m new shares offered by Prudential Assurance to its shareholders at 105p each to raise £48m. Shares not taken up have been sold by J. Henry Schroder Wagg at a premium over the issue price. The net premium (equal to about 7p a share) *will be distributed in propor*tion among shareholders to whom the shares were provisionally allotted, except that no payment will be made for any amount less than £1.

Of the United Biscuits (Holdings) issue, over 94 per cent of the 19.27m shares offered at 75p each to raise £14m have been taken up. The residue has been sold for ordinary shareholders to whom the shares were *provisionally allotted.*

Bail & Collins

Bail & Collins (Oil & Gas), the independent exploration group, is to go public. On July 14 at an extraordinary meeting

Issues & Loans

shareholders will be asked to approve new articles. Chairman Mr R C Shaw says there has recently been a lot of trading in the group's shares which had *increased the spread of bene*ficial ownership. As long as the group remained a private company with restricted transfer rights there was a possibility that some shareholders would be denied direct access to the share register. The new articles provide that the right of *transfer and the number* of members of the group will no longer be restricted.

Arab oil states as Euro-borrowers

Three Arab oil-exporting countries—Algeria, Iraq and Oman, are in advanced talks to raise around $1,000m (£440m) between them in Eurocurrency *markets*. Western bankers said in London. The loans are thought to provide fresh evidence of the extra balance of payments needs emerging in the oil states, arising partly from the slack world market for oil products.

Algeria, is completing plans for a $500m, medium-term faci*lity; Iraq, in its first entry into* the syndicated Eurocurrency market, seeks to raise up to $500m through a five-year loan; while Oman has a $75m project through a five-year credit.

The first two loans will mark the biggest national credits to be raised in the Eurocurrency market since the large balance-of-payments borrowings by Western Oil-consuming nations during 1973-74, the bankers said.

KWAHU 1-FOR-2 RIGHTS

Board proposes 1-for-2 rights at 20p. The proceeds will be used to expand and diversify group's investment portfolio. Pre-tax profits for 1974-75 expected at £110,000 (£97,000). Dividend 2.3p (2p).

E. F. HUTTON

Company will offer individuals opportunity to purchase gold at the established United States Treasury price at an auction to be held on June 30. Auction will be conducted for Treasury and will take place in Washington DC.

SLATER-MELBOURNE TRUST

Slater, Walker Securities and subsidiaries are now interested in 554,147 (12.07 per cent) ordinary shares of Melbourne and General Investment Trust.

More Financial News on Page 22

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Sir K. Keith fears for the economy

Efforts to curb inflation in the UK have not been strenuous enough in the view of Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman, in the report of Philip Hill Investment Trust. If we fail to act, he fears that we will suffer a major economic crisis, with exports priced out of world markets, unemployment rising and sterling weakening still further.

The board has held cash balances at similar levels to last year, in the belief that the current flow of major company financing will continue.

Foreign currency loans were reduced from \$27¾m to \$15m and the shortfall on remaining loans was made good. Borrowings are now in Euro-dollars so the group is protected from a fall in the value of the pound.

Copper stocks rise by 7,200 tonnes

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (in tonnes unless stated): **Copper** rose 7,200 to 284,125; **Tin** fell 480 to 5,590; **Lead** rose 1,250 to 41,725; **Zinc** rose 2,900 to 12,925; **Silver** rose 220,000 to 14,460,000 troy ounces.

Coffee Council in session today

Renegotiation of the international coffee agreement is the main item on the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the International Coffee Council which starts in London today.

Delegates are hoping that a draft text of an agreement can be worked out in the three weeks of talks.

WACE GROUP

Turnover for 1974, £1.46m (£1.46m). Pre-tax profit, £45,000 (£104,000). Dividend raised from 1.39p to 1.48p gross. Board expects profits for first half of 1975 to show small rise.

Eurobond prices (midday indicator)

	Bid	Offer
$ STRAIGHTS		
AIDC 10¼ 1981	103	104
Airlease 8¼ 1988	85	88
Ashland 8 1987	91	92
BICC 7½ 1987	68	72
Bristol 8¼ 1979	90	92
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	85	88
Burlington 7¾ 1987	90	91
Carrier 8 1987	90	91
Chevron 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoco 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conoca 8 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods 7¾ 1991	87	88
Coventry 8¾ 1981	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coventry 8¾ 1980	89	91
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	102¾	103½
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91	[illegible]
Dana 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark Kingdom 7¾ 1990	85½	84½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½ 1991	81	82
Dundee 9¼ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
Escom 9½ 1984	[illegible]	91½
Escom Floating Rate 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Chicago 7 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Pennsylvania 7¾ 1984	81	84
GATX 8¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guardian Royal 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hambros 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI 7¾ 1992	77	80
International Util 8¾ 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal & Gen Ass 7½ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manchester 8¾ 1981	88	[illegible]
Mexico 8¼ 1991	82	85
Michelin 7¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi 9 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat & Grindlays 7¾ 1987	77	80
National Coal Board 8¾ 1988	85	88
Nippon Fudasan 10¼ 1980	102¾	103½
NA Rockwell 8¾ 1987	90½	91½
Occidental 7¾ 1984	81	83
Pacific Lighting 8 1988	90½	91½
Pacific Lighting 9¾ 1981	101½	102½
Pennwalt 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ralston Purina 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scanraff 7¾ 1990	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scanraff 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer 11 1977	102	103
Skandinaviska 10¼ 1981	103	104
Slough 8 1988	68	70
South Africa 9 1987	81	81
Standard Oil 8¾ 1980	101½	102½
Standard Oil 8½ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	[illegible]	100½
Sybron 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	87	89
Textron 7¾ 1987	85	89
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transocean Gulf 7¾ 1980	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil 7¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela 8¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Volvo 8 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Glyns 8¼ 1987	80	[illegible]
DM BONDS		
APEL (DM) 10 1981	106	107
Charter (DM) 6¾ 1988	81	82
Courtaulds (DM) 6¾ 1989 83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denmark (DM) 9¾ 1980	101½	102¼
Escom (DM) 7 1975 88	74	75
Goodyear (DM) 6½ 1972 87	87	88
ICI (DM) 8 1971 86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitsubishi Heavy (DM) 9 1980	105	106
Nat West (DM) 8 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Zealand (DM) 9¾ 1982	106	107
Swedbank (DM) 8½ 1970 87	[illegible]	97
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½ 1985	[illegible]	[illegible]
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5 1987	65	67
American Express 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods 7¾ 1992	[illegible]	97
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	108	102
Beatrice Foods 4¾ 1993	101	103
Borden 5 1992	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden 6¾ 1991	101	[illegible]
Broadway Hale 4¾ 1987	71½	73½
Carnation 4 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chevron 5 1988	101	[illegible]
Cummins 5¾ 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dart 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak 4¾ 1988	113	115
Economic Labs 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 5 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 6 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould 5 1987	81	83
General Electric 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halliburton 4¼ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harris 5 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell 6 1986	77	71
ITT 4¾ 1987	65	67
J Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	137
J P Morgan 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	131
Nabisco 5¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens Illinois 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
J C Penney 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revlon 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	101
Texas Oil 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squibb 4 1987	[illegible]	26
Texaco 4¾ 1988	77	77
Union Carbide 4¾ 1982	107	102
Warner Lambert 4¾ 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp 5 1988	[illegible]	78

DM = Deutschmark issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Securities, London.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	9½%
C. Hoare & Co.	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
Shenley Trust	11½%
20th Century Bank	11½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6½%, up to £25,000, 6¾%, over £25,000, 7¼%.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar rose modestly in European foreign exchange trading yesterday. Higher Eurodollar interest rates and short-term New York rates buoyed the United States currency, dealers said.

The United States currency and sterling were sought by oil companies completing minor balance-building operations in connexion with "end-quarter" and half-year revenue transfers to producer-states.

Sterling closed at \$2.2720 against the dollar, down 20 points after most of an initial rally by the pound had been erased by mid-session. But the pound's "depreciation rate" improved, closing at 26.2 per cent from 26.3 on Friday, as the pound recorded a limited advance in some European centres.

Gold drifted a further 50 cents an ounce lower, to close in London at \$162.25.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) June 23	Market rates (close) June 23
New York	\$2.2700-2760	\$2.2715-2725
Montreal	\$2.3310-3370	\$2.3320-3330
Amsterdam	5.48-51½fl	5.50-51fl
Brussels	79.20-90f	79.45-55f
Copenhagen	12.37-41k	12.37½-38½k
Frankfurt	5.31½-34½m	5.32½-33½m
Lisbon	54.70-55.30e	55.00-20e
Madrid	126.65-127.15p	126.75-95p
Milan	1421-27lr	1423-24lr
Oslo	11.13-17k	11.13½-14½k
Paris	9.06-10f	9.06-09f
Stockholm	8.89½-93½k	8.90½-91½k
Tokyo	651-73y	668-70y
Vienna	37.50-90sch	37.60-80sch
Zurich	5.66-69f	5.67-68f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971, down 0.1 to 26.2 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.45-.35c prem	2.35-2.25c prem
Montreal	.45-.35c prem	1.90-1.90c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	10-9c prem
Brussels	30-10c prem	90-70c prem
Copenhagen	5-2ore prem	14-11ore prem
Frankfurt	2½-1½pf prem	6-7pf prem
Lisbon	20-120c disc	20-160c disc
Milan	Par-3lr disc	1lr prem-2lr disc
Oslo	1¼ore prem-¾ore disc	5-3ore prem
Paris	Par-2c disc	5-2c prem
Stockholm	3½ore prem-1ore disc	5-2ore prem
Vienna	3gro prem-par	70-30gro prem
Zurich	3½-2½c prem	10½-9½c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), 50.9775-81.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 5¾-5¾; seven days, 5¾-6; one month, 6-6½; three months, 6½-6¾; six months, 7-7¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, \$162.50 (an ounce); pm, \$162.40.

Krugerrand (per coin): \$179-181 (£78¾-79¾) (domestic), \$166½-168½ (£73¼-74¼) (international).

Sovereigns: (old), \$49¾-50¾ (£21¾-22¼); (new), \$49¾-50¾ (£21¾-22¼) (international).

Business appointments

EMI makes board changes

Mr Graham Powell will become EMI director of group staffs, North America from July 1; Mr John Willsher will become director, medical electronics; Mr Rex Thorne is to be director, industrial electronics; Mr Clive May becomes director of development planning in succession to Mr Powell; and Mr Ramon Lopez will be operations director, international operations.

Mr G. N. Holmes is retiring from the boards of the Life Society, Fire Society and other **Norwich Union Insurance Group** companies and Mr L. S. Marler is retiring from the board of the Life Society and from the London Advisory Board. Dr K. A. Latter has been elected a vice-president of the Life Society and Lord Townshend has been named vice-chairman of the Fire Society. Mr R. H. Courage is to be chairman of the London Advisory Board and a director of the Life Society, Fire Society, Scottish Union, and Maritime from July 8. Earl Ferrers is to become a director of the Life Society, Fire Society, Scottish Union and Maritime from June 27; Mr F. Cater will become a director of the Life Society, Fire Society, Scottish Union and Maritime on January 1, 1976; Mr K. Gould is named deputy chairman of the London Advisory Board, and alternate to Mr Courage on the main boards from July 8; Mr J. S. Peel is to become a member of the London Advisory Board.

Mr William Boyd has been made financial controller of the **TPT Group**.

Mr M. S. Brayshaw has become finance director of **Needlers**.

Mr D. M. Fidler has been made chief architect, housing and development, of **George Wimpey and Company** and Mr G. C. Bodker has become chief architect, industrial and commercial.

Mr J. N. Mendelssohn has joined the board of **J. Lyons** group of companies.

Mr K. K. Lindsey has been named secretary of **The Trust Union** from July 2.

Mr G. L. A. Jamieson has retired from the board of **Scottish Mortgage and Trust Co.**

Sir John McKay has been made a director of **Securicor**.

Mr Ralph Cary, has been elected chairman of **NFU Mutual and Avon Insurance** to succeed the late Mr James H. Gray. Mr K. L. Smith becomes vice-chairman.

Mr W. H. Krome George has become chairman of **Alcoa**. He succeeds Mr John D. Harper, who remains a director and chairman of the executive committee of the board. Mr William Renner succeeds Mr George as president of the company.

Mr C. T. H. Law, Mr K. G. Paget Brown, Mr C. E. Scott-Hopkins, Mr R. R. Cockroft, Mr C. P. Kerr-Moller and Mr T. Goodfellow are joining the board of **Towry Law (Pension Services)**. Mr S. J. Jackson has also joined the board with executive responsibilities for the company's daily operations. Mr A. Wesley has been made managing director of **Towry Law (General Insurance)** and Mr J. V. A. Cuthbert managing director of Towry Law & Co (Scotland).

Mr M. W. Walton has been made deputy managing director of **Vogue Bathrooms**.

Mr Peter Leek, has been named a publishing director of **George Allen and Unwin**. Mr Victor Thorpe and Mr Patrick Gallagher have been made associate directors.

Mr Norman Sampson is to be deputy chairman of **UniChem**.

Mr Roger Coleman has joined the board of **Wm Neill & Sons (St Helens)**.

Mr T. S. Kilpatrick has been elected chairman of the **Carbolite Company**.

Mr Bryan Brown has been made a director of **Allied International Designers**.

Discount market

The Bank of England bought a moderate amount of Treasury bills from the houses to help the market over a shortage of credit yesterday. Underlying factors indicated the assistance was slightly overdone.

The banks carried above-target balances across the weekend, Treasury bill maturities were in the market's favour and there was a return of notes from the weekend circulation.

The market opened at about 9 or 9¼ per cent, a level seen for most of the day. Money moved slowly through the system, but only late in the session did rates shift significantly. Conditions, however, had become very patchy.

Final balances were taken anywhere between 7½ and 8¾ per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (Last changed 2/5/75)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%: Overnight: Open 9¼, Close 7½; Week Fixed: 9-9¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅞	2 months	9⅞
3 months	9⅞	3 months	9⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	9⅞-9¾	3 months	10
3 months	9⅞-9¾	4 months	10½
4 months	9¾-9⅝	6 months	10¾
6 months	9⅝-9⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-9¾	7 months	10¼-9¾
2 months	10¼-9¾	8 months	10¼-9¾
3 months	10¼-9¾	9 months	11-10½
4 months	10¼-9¾	10 months	11-10½
5 months	10¼-9¾	11 months	11-10½
6 months	10¼-9¾	12 months	11¼-11¼

Secondary Mkt. (CD Rates%)

1 month	9¾-9½	6 months	10¼-10
3 months	9¾-9⅝	12 months	10½-10¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9¼-9¾	3 months	9½-9¾
7 days	9¼-9¾	6 months	10
1 month	9¾	1 year	11¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9¾, Close 7¾

1 week	9½-9¾	6 months	10¼-10
1 month	9½-9¾	9 months	10½-10¼
3 months	9⁷⁄₁₆-9⅝	12 months	10¹⁵⁄₁₆-10¹¹⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate%)

3 months 10¼ | 6 months 10¾

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Airoyd and Smithers 25p	165
All Irish Banks 10% Cnv (£100)	142
Clive Discount (20)	50-1
Colne Val Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£b)	£11¾
Deelkraal Gold (R1)	355+10
Folkestone Wtr 9% Pf (£b)	£11¾
Gestetner 10% Cnv (£100)	£124
Mid Atlantic Secs 7½% Cnv (£100)	£114
Nth Surrey Wtr 9% Pf (£b)	£11¾
Southend 12½% 1981 (£99½a)	£43¾
Treasury 9½% 1980 (£95)	£95¼
Warwickshire 12½% 1980 (£99½e)	£64¼
Waterford Glass 10% Cnv (100)	95
Westminster 13% 1981 (£97½b)	£3¾

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BOC (46)	..	3 prem-1½
Barrow Hepburn (25)	..	11 prem-1
Bell A (85)	Aug 1	10 prem-1
Carless Capel (40)	..	21 prem-2
Com Bnk Aust (A$1.50)	..	75 prem-5
Dupont (45)	July 25	2¼ prem
Ever Ready (65)	..	7 prem-3
GEI Intl (76)	..	6 prem
Glaxo (200)	..	145-12
NSS News (10)	July 8	30 prem -3
Phoenix Ass (180)	..	19½ prem
Premier Cons (5)	..	5 prem-1
Serck (27½)	..	6 prem-½

Issued price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £45 paid. b £10 paid. c £65 paid. f £50 paid. g £60 paid. h £25 paid. i £40 paid.

Commodities

COPPER.—Wire bars were steady, quiet; cathodes were very steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £521-22.00 a metric ton; three months, £540-40.50. Sales, 5,275 tons (mainly carries). Cash cathodes, £509.50-10.50; three months, £528-28.50. Sales, 200 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £520-20.50; three months, £539-40. Settlement, £520.50. Sales, 4,625 tons (about half carries). Cash cathodes, £506-06.50; three months, £525-26. Settlement, £506.50. Sales, 475 tons.

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 197.25p a troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 448.1); three months, 202.55p (455.3c); six months, 208.40p (462.3c); one year, 221.80p (481.2c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 196.8-97.0p; three months, 202.2-2.4p; seven months, 209.2-9.7p. Sales, 45 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each (mainly carries). Morning.—Cash, 197.4-97.6p; three months, 202.8-203p; seven months, 209.8-210.5p. Settlement, 197.6p. Sales, 43 lots.

TIN.—Standard metal was dull; high grade idle.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £3,038-40 a metric ton; three months, £3,036-40. Sales, 10 tons. High grade, cash, £3,038-40; three months, £3,036-40. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £3,039-40; three months, £3,035-40. Settlement, £3,040. Sales, 20 tons. High grade, cash, £3,039-40; three months, £3,035-40. Settlement, £3,040. Sales, nil tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM932 a picul.

LEAD was steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £158-58.50 a metric ton; three months, £161-61.50. Sales, 450 tons. Morning.—Cash, £158-58.50; three months, £161.50-62. Settlement, £158.50. Sales, 350 tons.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £330-31.00 a metric ton; three months, £313-14.00. Sales, 1,150 tons. Morning.—Cash, £331-31.50; three months, £313.75-14.00. Settlement, £331.50. Sales, 1,150 tons. Producers' price, £360 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was unchanged at £65.00 ($148) a troy ounce.

JUTE quiet.—Bangladesh white "C" grade, June-July, £200; Bangladesh white "D" grade, June-July, £195 per long ton. Calcutta steady.—Indian, June-July, Rs480; Dundee Daisee, June-July, Rs435 per bale of 400 lb.

WOOL.—Greasy futures were steady.—July, 151.0-62.0p per kilo; Oct, 154.0-63.0p; Dec, 163.0-66.0p; March, 167.0-70.0p; May, 171.0-74.0p; July, 173.0-79.0p; Oct, 177.0-80.0p; Dec, 179.0-81.0p. Sales: nil.

RUBBER closed about steady.—July, 31.75-31.75p per kilo; Aug, 31.35-31.45p; July-Sep, 31.55-31.75p; Oct/Dec, 32.65-32.70p; Jan/March, 34.40-34.50p; April-June, 35.65-35.75p; July/Sep, 36.10-36.30p; Oct-Dec, 36.65-36.90p; Jan/March, 37.40-37.75p. Sales: One lot at five tonnes and 250 lots at 15 tonnes each, including two options.

RUBBER PHYSICALS closed steadier.—Spot, 30.00-31.50p. Cif's: July, 27.15-30p; Aug, 27.75-28.25p.

MEAT (Smithfield).—**BEEF.**—Scotch killed sides, 34.0-37.0p per lb; Ulster hindquarters, 42.0-44.0p; Ulster forequarters, 21.0-22.0p; Eire hindquarters, 45.0-46.0p; Eire forequarters, 21.5-27.5p.

VEAL.—English fats, 40.0-44.0p; Scotch bobbies, 14.0-16.0p; Dutch hinds & ends, 52.0-58.0p.

LAMB.—English small, 34.0-38.0p; English medium, 32.0-36.0p; English heavy, 30.0-34.0p.

Imported frozen.—New Zealand D's, 30.0-31.0p; New Zealand 2s, 30.5-31.0p; New Zealand YL's, 28.5-29.5p.

EWES.—12.0-15.0p.

PORK.—English, under 100lb, 27.0-33.0p; English, 100-120lbs, 27.0-32.0p; English, 120-160lb, 27.0-31.0p; English, 160-180lb, 25.5-26.5p; English, 180lb and over, 24.0-26.0p.

COFFEE.—Robusta terminal during the afternoon moved irregularly at about the lower end of the day's trading range and the New York limit-down opening had been discounted by mid-session. By the close, the market was again barely steady at £14.5 to £15.5 down on balance.

Arabicas finished 45 to 265 points down on balance, reflecting the 11 cent reduction in Brazilian coffee export prices. Sales totalled 68 lots.

ROBUSTAS.—July, £453.0-4.0 per metric ton; Sept, £452.5-3.0; Nov, £448.5-9.5; Jan, £448.0-8.5; March, £449.5-50.0; May, £451.0-2.0; July, £454.0-6.0. Sales: 1,713 lots, including 10 options.

ARABICAS.—June, $64.70-65.50 per 50 kilos; Aug, $65.00-65.20; Oct, $64.00-64.10; Dec, $64.30-64.50; Feb, $64.60-64.80; April, $64.60-64.90; June, $64.80-65.90. Sales: 68 lots.

COCOA futures steadied in the afternoon [illegible] "highs" for the day to certain positions. But prices still finished unchanged to £5.00 per tonne lower on balance. The tone was quietly steady. Dealers attributed the support to minor shortcovering by jobbers in a thin market. [illegible] Sept, £441.0-43.0; [illegible] March, [illegible] £464.0-65.0; July, £466.0-67.0; Sept, £469.0-71.0. Sales, [illegible] including six options. [illegible] prices, daily [illegible] day, [illegible].

SUGAR futures showed [illegible] very narrow [illegible] noon with no news to encourage a definite trend. The failure of the market to continue the recent downtrend prompted some moderate short-covering and a few stoploss orders which saw the market firm steady at about the day's "highs". On-balance gains of 50p to £4.00 were showing and sales totalled 2,168 lots.

The London daily price [illegible] changed at £128; a long ton [illegible] £127.00-27.50; Dec, [illegible] £123.00-23.50; [illegible] March, [illegible] 23.00; [illegible] £123.75-24.00. Sales, [illegible] prices, [illegible].

TEA.—[illegible] North [illegible] offered [illegible] the [illegible] Indian [illegible] from [illegible] particular [illegible]. African [illegible] lines [illegible]. But plainer powder dusts moved lower with some withdrawals.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Aug, £72.60-72.90 per metric ton; Oct, £73.70-73.80; Dec, £73.80-73.90; Feb, £75.20-75.50; April, £76.00-76.30; June, £77.50-77.90; Aug, £79.10-79.30. Sales, 154 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—Increased selling reserve was evident in the imported grains market yesterday and quiet trading conditions ensued with buyers reluctant to meet higher asking levels.

WHEAT.—US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent, July, £84.75; Aug, £85.50; Sept, £77.65 sellers trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, No 2, 13½ per cent, July, £73.80; Aug, £74 trans-shipment east coast, sellers.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American-French, July, £54.75; Aug, £55.50; Sept, £58.75 trans-shipment east coast, sellers. Sth Afr white dent, Aug, £66.00 Glasgow. Sth Afr yellow flint, Aug, £65.00 Glasgow.

BARLEY.—EEC feed, June and July, £54.50 trans-shipment east coast. All a long ton, cif UK unless stated.

MARK LANE.—Demand was mainly directed to forward new-crop positions yesterday, but the price trend was steadier. Hagberg milling wheat traded to London at £63.50 for Sept-Dec spreads ranging up to £65 per long ton for single month Dec deliveries. Denaturable wheat traded into Norfolk at £60.75 per long ton for Sept-Dec and food barley at £59.25 also for Sept-Dec deliveries.

The following are average sellers' quotations, per long ton, delivered London area: wheat milling (Hagberg), July, £55.50; Sept-Dec, new-crop, £63.50; denaturable, July, £55.50 nominal; barley feed, unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. **BARLEY** barely steady.—Sept, £55.75; Nov, £57.70; Jan, £60.05; March, £62.05; May, £63.70.—**WHEAT**, barely steady.—Sept, £58.40; Nov, £60.85; Jan, £63.00; March, £64.85; May, £66.75. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feeding BARLEY
Darlington	—	£50.00
Ipswich	£52.25	£50.50

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's regional and UK averages ex-farm spot prices for week ending June 19, 1975:—Soft milling WHEAT.—S East, £52.55; Eastern, £51.45; E Midlands, £50.70; W Midlands, £52.10; N East, £51.35; N West, £52.55; UK, £51.45.—Feeding BARLEY.—S East, £50.95; S West, £51.25; Eastern, £50.30; E Midlands, £50.10; W Midlands, £50.80; N East, £49.05; N West, £50.20; Scotland, £47.75; UK, £49.85.

NORTH BRITISH STEEL GROUP

Chairman reports in interim statement that, if present level of dispatches can be maintained, group should achieve profits for full year comparable with 1974.

New tree may give coffee mix to please palate and pocket

Coffee experts meeting in Hamburg for a conference of the International Scientific Association for Coffee (ASIC) have been discussing the new hybrid Arabusta, which combines the hardiness of the Robusta with the quality of the Arabica.

The hybrid is reputed to have the taste of Arabicas and the higher yield and greater resistance to disease of the Robustas.

The new coffee tree has been produced, after years of intensive effort, by scientists working for the Ivory Coast's agricultural and commodities authorities. Experimental plantations are yielding their first crops and an Ivory Coast delegate to the ASIC conference said that it was hoped that Arabusta can be brought on to the commercial market.

The problem in working towards a new blend has been to enable hard-pressed roasters, who must cut costs without harming the acceptability of the end product, to keep the price as stable as possible while remaining competitive.

The Arabusta, combining expensive American Arabicas with cheaper good quality Robustas, could be the mixture which will please both palate and pocket of the consumer.

Recently *Coffee International* obtained a small sample of the beans from the Ivory Coast and put them in the hands of a leading company of dealers and brokers for evaluation.

The panel reported that the new strain lived fully up to its name, possessing both the body of the Robustas and an aroma sufficiently delicate to enable it to be blended with Centrals and Unwashed Arabicas without impairing their characteristics. They said that Arabusta certainly seemed suitable for blending in whole bean roasts.

Asked where the new bean was most likely to sell, the broker thought that there would be a ready market in Europe, especially in Scandinavia, Austria and the German Federal Republic. But he could not see much of a future in the United States as the Americans use different blends.

On price, the broker's view was that provided the traditional differentials between Robustas, Centrals and Unwashed Arabicas were restored to the minimum 4 cents a lb, the new strain should be able to command a premium of about 2 cents a lb over the other Robustas.

Major work on the diseases of cocoa

It is more than 40 years since an entire book was published devoted to diseases of the cocoa tree. Mr C. A. Thorold, the plant pathologist, has worked for more than a decade to plug the gap and his *Diseases of Cocoa* (Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, £11 net) is a veritable encyclopaedia on the subject.

Because its growing grounds are the wet, humid tropics, where fungi flourish, cocoa is the crop most prone to serious diseases. Mr Thorold has taken a mass of information about these diseases and distilled it into disciplined, comprehensible form.

He takes each of the main diseases and discusses their geographical distribution, economic importance, symptoms and the methods of control. In a sizable section on virus diseases swollen shoot receives much attention because it is one of the most important factors limiting cocoa production.

In eastern Ghana more than 100m cocoa trees affected by swollen shoot were destroyed without adequate control being achieved.

In Nigeria, a cutting-out campaign was also stopped and in the Ivory Coast plans for eradication never got off the ground.

It has been estimated that about 10 per cent of the world's cocoa crop has been lost through swollen shoot.

A conference on arbitration

When the idea of having a conference on commercial arbitration in commodity trading cropped up at the Baltic Exchange HQ of the Grain and Feed Trade Association, members of the council thought that it was a good idea as arbitration plays a very important role at Gafta.

Probably the man most keen on the idea was James Mackie, Gafta's director-general, so it was only fitting that he should be told "organize it".

Mackie, a dedicated man who talks, eats and sleeps Gafta, has done just that and tomorrow sees the fruits of his labour when the conference, which has been organized in association with the Federation of Oil Seeds and Fats Association, will be opened at the Tara Hotel, Kensington by Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, and Sir John Donaldson the High Court judge.

Papers are being given on the principles and practices of arbitration, including one from Gafta's arbitration secretary Pamela Croft, who is the association's queenpin on the subject. Mackie is giving a paper on the duties and responsibilities of trade associations.

The star of the panel is Professor Clive Schmitthoff, who is Visiting Professor of International Business Law at City University and the University of Kent, and the editor of several text books on international law. He is giving a paper on international developments and English arbitration.

Recognition

An award of the CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours to Mr F. F. Wolff, for services to the Federation of Commodity Associations, is believed to be the first recognition in an Honours List of services to the London commodity exchanges and the contribution they make to Britain's invisible earnings.

Wallace Jackson
Commodities Editor

Wall Street

New York, June 23.—On the New York Stock Exchange today shares rallied from moderate losses earlier in the session and took on a firm tone. By 1 pm the Dow Jones Industrial Average was just 0.23 lower at 855.21.

Analysts attributed part of the recovery to a comment over the weekend by an Administration economist Mr Alan Greenspan that the United States recession was almost over.

Natomas showed a loss of \$1¼ to \$31¼, after predicting lower second-quarter profits.—Reuter.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorised Unit Trusts

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9775			
30.0	20.6	Giant	30.5	32.3	4.00
35.0	21.7	Do Accum	32.1	34.0	4.00
30.8	19.2	Growth	27.7	29.5	4.50
29.2	19.0	Do Accum	29.3	31.1	4.50
30.7	20.7	Income	29.3	30.5	8.20
33.3	23.4	Do Accum	31.3	33.5	8.20
43.6	25.2	Far East Trst	39.3	42.0	1.97
34.1	21.8	Financial ITU	23.9	25.5e	3.73
127.5	90.5	Henderson Gr	99.5	104.0e	2.63
37.0	22.0	High Income	29.3	31.1	11.77
24.5	14.6	Inc & Assets	20.3	22.3	6.89
29.0	17.2	International	22.7	24.2e	3.34
40.6	26.4	Nth American	37.6	40.2	2.92
31.4	17.6	Oil & Nat Res	25.5	27.1	3.85
93.0	58.3	Pers Portfolio	80.1	83.3	4.72
82.0	44.3	World Wide	62.4	66.5	5.68
		Save & Prosper Group. 4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717. Dealings to 01-554 8899. Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh EH2 4NX. 031-226 7351.			
		Ebor Securities.			
54.7	34.8	Universal Grwth	51.8	55.5	2.66
45.0	22.7	Capital Accum	41.4	44.3	4.78
41.9	22.0	General	37.9	40.6e	4.79
41.6	21.9	High Return	38.5	41.2	6.53
67.2	41.0	Commodity	54.7	58.6	5.78
101.8	52.8	Capital	88.4	93.0	3.96
122.8	66.4	Do Accum	113.0	118.8	3.96
82.8	34.6	Cavungs Fund	66.2	69.6	4.59
103.4	38.4	Do Accum	70.5	78.4	4.39
89.6	42.0	Exempt	77.8	81.8	4.63
103.4	51.8	Do Accum	95.2	100.0	4.63
79.4	38.8	Local Auth	57.4	60.4	4.06
88.6	44.6	Do Accum	67.4	70.8	4.06
194.8	108.2	Int Earn Fnd	181.2	190.4	8.21
197.4	100.2	Do Accum	184.6	194.0	5.21
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255			
48.8	38.2	Growth Fnd (6)	46.7	50.5	..
41.8	30.8	Pension Fnd	39.4	42.8	..
		Individual Life Insurance Ltd. 45 South St, Eastbourne, BN21 4UY. 0323 36721			
102.0	88.0	Equities	97.2	102.3	..
119.9	105.5	Fixed Int	118.0	124.3	..
114.4	96.4	Managed	112.0	117.9	..
		Trident Life. Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
107.2	81.0	Trident Man	104.8	110.4	..
118.1	83.5	Do Guar Man	114.3	120.5	..
107.0	102.0	Do Property	107.0	113.0	..
90.0	58.3	Do Equity	81.1	85.5	..
116.9	89.9	Do High Yield	109.8	115.6	..
102.6	100.0	Do Money	102.6	108.3	..
100.0	100.0	Do Fiscal Fnd	100.0	106.0	..
112.9	28.8	Do Bonds	46.5	49.8	..
93.30	82.16	Gilt Edged (1)	90.30	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

1974/75 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

A setback

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, June 27. § Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

FUNDS [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN [illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES [illegible]

STOCKS [illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS [illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES [illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL [illegible]

INSURANCE

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
30	19	Bowring	58	−4	3.2	5 4	..
106	39	Brentnall Beard	50	..	4 4	8 7	5 8
164	59	Britannic	136	−4	10.5	7 7	..
159	68	Com Union	162	−7	10.2	6.3	..
146	44	Eagle Star	118	−4	7 1	6 0	..
216	50	Equity & Law	152	..	7.6	5 0	..
175	62	Gen Accident	144	−10	8 1	5 6	..
230	84½	Guardian Royal	192	−6	11 0b	5 8	..
180	48	Halford Shead	177	..	8 2	4 6	11.3
232	76	Heath C. E.	214	−2	9 4	4 4	10.7
158	40	Hogg Robinson	136	−3	6 1	4 5	13 1
139	30	Howden A.	127	−4	3.2	2.6	14 4
151	49	Legal & Gen	123	−6	6.5	5.3	..
125	33	Leslie & Godwin	109	−2	5.2	4.8	14.0
142	48	London & Man	106	−6	6.5	6 1	..
205	62	Matthews W'son	158	−2	11 3	7 2	13.2
165½	44	Minet Hldgs	139	−2	3 3	2 4	15.7
234	91	Pearl	194	−6	24.3	7 4	..
229	103	Phoenix	200	r −12	12.7	6.3	..
128	60	Prov Life 'A'	122	..	9.4	7.7	..
128	60	Do A Br	125	..	9.4	7.5	..
128	60	Do B	125	..	9 4	7 5	..
129	60	Do B Br	125	..	9.4	7 5	..
141½	60	Prudential	117	−7	7.6b	6 7	..
300	110	Refuge 'A'	235	−5	18.7	7.9	..
160	48	Do B	116	−4	9.3	8 0	..
336	120	Royal	298	−10	18.7	6.3	..
265	85	Sedg. Forbes	236	−1	10.9	4 6	18 3
121	27	Stenhouse	69	−1	4.7	6.8	8.1
448½	207¾	Sun Alliance	402	−10	23.7b	5 9	..
91	31	Sun Life	82	−3	4.0b	4.9	..
185	78	Trade Indem'ty	140	..	9.0	7.0	..

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1974/75 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	47	Aberdeen Trst	113	−7	5.2	4 6	33.7
59	14½	Acorn Secs 'Cap'	53	−2	..	..	..
57	37	Do Inc	53	−1	6 0e	11 3	12 5
200	86	Alliance Trust	182	o −4	7.8	4.3	31.5
42½	15	Amer Trust	36	−1	2.1	5.8	34.9
102	39	Ang-Amer Secs	90½	−½	3.2	3.5	36.3
35	13½	Anglo Int Inv	32	..	3 9	12.1	13.1
77	16	Do Ass	67	−2	..	..	..

[illegible]

SHIPPING [illegible]

MINES [illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS [illegible]

OIL [illegible]

PROPERTY [illegible]

RUBBER [illegible]

TEA [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS [illegible]

● Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 23.06.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1962):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	135.42	7.08	14.08	139.99
Largest Coys.	134.25	6.85	13.68	138.33
Smaller Coys.	139.29	7.80	15.36	142.13
Capital Goods	134 81	7.86	16.15	138.91
Consumer Goods	158.10	6.92	12.81	160.87
Store Shares	122.25	7.73	7.93	127.24
Largest financial shares	180.40	5.42	—	187.38
Largest financial and industrial shares	143.05	6.36	—	148.45
Commodity shares	230.02	4.44	13.41	232.04
Gold Mining shares	653.98	4.88	7.67	647.31
Industrial debenture stocks	75.89	6.29*	—	75.96
Industrial preference stocks	45.40	15.92*	—	45.40
3½% War Loan	24⅛	14.05*	—	24⅛

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	198.47 (15.08.72)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1975	150.16 (05.06.75)	61.42 (06.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (12.12.74)
1973	189.33 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)
1972	198.47 (15.08.72)	174.46 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.25 (02.03.71)
1970	145.76 (14.01.70)	110.75 (26 05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 11

also on page 11

GENERAL

URGENTLY NEEDED

Articulate, outgoing and highly competent Public Relations Assistant/Secretary wanted for London based Communications Manager within industrial group.

Must be able to carry out secretarial functions in concert with own particular responsibilities in the P.R. field. Writing flair encouraged.

Some independent travel within the U.K. necessary as operating locations dispersed. Offices in St. James's are superb and the people young and keen.

The salary is up to £3,000 depending on experience. 4 weeks holiday, LVs.

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and enjoy plenty of responsibility. One of the world's largest international sales organizations can offer you much excitement, as you mingle with people at top levels, arrange travel bookings, become involved with market surveys. With your typing skills you will become a godsend to the Overseas Sales Manager. Salary £2,100-£2,200. Want to know more?

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to join small young staff of large young Medical Journal in small old offices near Oxford Circus. No specialist knowledge needed. Core of the job is scheduling and progress-chasing—an organized person will be free (and encouraged) to acquire editorial skills. Salary neg. LVs. Phone Petra at 637 2590.

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Young but experienced fashion journalist required for busy editorial department. Excellent salary and prospects.

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ATTRACTIVE GIRL

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GENERAL

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Required to develop secretarial agency for permanent staff within leading international personnel agency.

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For further information please telephone:

MISS BATE

on

935 6221/487 5213

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A million different things to enjoy, like newspaper research, and for some typing you will get great travel concessions, fantastic atmosphere and a neg. salary of £1,800.

The holidays are good too. If you've just left college this could be a great start to your future.

Call Jackie Mansfield, 734 0911 DRAKE PERSONNEL 225 Regent Street, W.1.

PUBLISHING

Be the envy of your friends and forget shorthand when you become a P.A. to the Publishers of this well-known company. Your typing skills will enable you to act as his "right-hand" and become involved in this fast moving field. Great opportunity to explore the editorial side of the business, plus an interesting salary.

Call Sandra Gibbons, 734 0911.

DRAKE PERSONNEL, 225 Regent Street, W.1.

RESIDENT Assistant Matron required starting September, 1975, for boys' boarding prep. school. Personality and common sense more important than experience. Would suit school leaver. School holidays.—Apply: Mrs. W. F. Sale, Wellesley House, Broadstairs, Kent. Thanet 62991.

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Professor Alan Day of the London School of Economics seeks a first-class Secretary (22-35). This is a stimulating, busy job where there is

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SECRETARIAL

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We are a fast-developing progressive group of companies with smart modern offices nr. Green Park.

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One of our Senior Sales Managers needs a Secretary who in addition to having developed her secretarial skills to a high level should also enjoy administration.

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We also offer our secretaries promotion prospects, attractive salaries and other benefits which you would expect from an international cosmetic company.

Telephone Mrs. Joan Leslie, Personnel Manager, Max Factor Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, W.1, on 01-493 6720.

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Top line Legal Consultant requires a Secretary/PA to administer and generally run his office in his absence. Good skills and an ability to deal with people an absolute must.

NO LEGAL EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.

Age 20-30

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Bruce Norman, 734 3742

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FINANCIAL COMPANY moving from E.C.3 to Holborn in August requires experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST (aged 22 plus) to work with Banking/Property team. Good speeds and a sense of humour needed for mad friendly department. Hours 9.30 to 5.30. Salary £2,400 negotiable, plus LV's.

SENIOR MEDICAL SECRETARY

required to assist Director, Department of Surgery in Post Graduate Medical Institute, University of London in both academic and clinical fields. Salary on scale £2,362 to £2,812 including L.A. & Threshold, according to age and experience. 4 weeks' annual leave. New modern office, common

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PERSONNEL AND YOU

DESIGNERS, W.1.

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LITERARY AGENCY required Secretary to help in publishing the work of academic authors. Phone 262 1011, Frances Kelly, Curtis Brown Academic Ltd., 1 Craven Hill, W.2.

GERMAN SPEAKING secretary to Promotions Manager of large pharmaceutical company. Age 28 +. West End. Salary £2,500 negotiable. Merrow Agy., 636 1487.

Run your own office

We are an American company recruiting professional staff for the Middle East and have just moved to newly-equipped offices in Grosvenor Street, close to Bond Street Tube.

It's a busy office where EVERYONE gets involved.

Right now we need a Senior Secretary with general office experience who is capable of coping with much more than normal shorthand and typing duties, for example you will deal initially with inquiries for jobs at our hospitals in Saudi Arabia, answer general questions and arrange interviews, personal records. Collating monthly and financial records are also other facets of this varied and interesting job.

If you want more than just an ordinary job plus a negotiable salary around £2,500

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Some people think a Personnel Director's life is solely tied up with interviewing potential staff members. But when you work for William Hill, one of the largest and best-known betting operations in the country, that's only a very small part. The other part involves numerous meetings, lots of travel, appointments, memos, policy-making — and you!

And if you're a first-class secretary with that rather special ability to be a first-class organiser, you've got the job. Because quite apart from secretarial work, you'll be involved in research, personnel administration and organising the office. So you should have a good eye for detail and feel confident about working on your own while he's away.

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Telephone 01-928 4286

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AMERICAN LAWYER requires Sec./P.A. No previous legal exp. 25 plus. To £3,000. Belgravia Bureau, 584 4343.

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of the Army & Navy Stores. We are looking for an experienced Secretary used to working at DIRECTOR LEVEL. 4 weeks' holiday, pension scheme, no Saturday work, discount on personal purchases, please apply Group Personnel Manager, Army & Navy Stores Ltd., Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-834 1234.

A&N

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Young lady preferably over 30 required with accurate shorthand and typing to handle the manager's general correspondence. This is an interesting position with plenty of scope for personal development.

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We require a young lady with a good education and personality to work in our busy Banqueting department. Would suit a school or college leaver seeking a first position. Good typing is essential and shorthand would be a particular asset. There are excellent opportunities for promotion.

We offer good salaries for both positions and free lunches on duty.

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The Employment Office on 01-493 1020

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Beecham Pharmaceuticals manufactures and markets a range of prescription medicines across the world. The Company Secretary has a busy and demanding role in this organization and he needs some very capable secretarial help. She will have good skills, of course, but he needs someone who has the intelligence and common sense to take some of the organizational load from her boss. She will have to arrange meetings quickly and efficiently, and deal with inquiries tactfully and intelligently.

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Responsible to the Staff Manager, the successful applicant wil[l be] involved in an interesting variety of personnel and administr[ative] duties. Age 23 upwards with good secretarial skills, she will [be] intelligent, enjoy variety and involvement and be able to [take] responsibility and make decisions.

Starting salary from £2,600 commensurate with age and exp[eri]ence. Good working conditions in modern offices close to Aldg[ate], Tower Hill Underground and within walking distance of Fenc[hurch] St. and Liverpool St. Stations. 9.30-5, free BUPA, salary review [...] bonus schemes, 25p LVs., 3 weeks annual holiday increasing [...] (this year's arrangements honoured), contributory pension sch[eme].

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Well educated girl, aged 26-40, with excellent secreta[rial] skills required to work with Executive Director [as a] thoroughly competent P.A. Interesting work connec[ted] with tourism, publishing and general administrat[ion]. Working knowledge of French useful, car driver.

Salary c. £2,400 p.a. according to experience. Holid[ays] honoured.

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Contact Miss Bellman 01-235 9[...]

Chairman Swindon £30[...]

This is an outstanding opportunity for an experien[ced] and dynamic PA/Secretary to join the Chairman [and] Chief Executive of a successful sales/marketing co[m]pany. He expects high standards, but recogn[ises] intelligence and ability, and offers excellent bene[fits] to someone who can handle real responsibility.

Contact Miss Bellman 01-235 9[...]

Consultants W1 £30[...]

Well known international executive search consult[ants] require an expert audio Secretary, with the intellig[ence] and personality to become fully involved in this fasci[nat]ing business. It's a small, and very friendly comp[any] offering excellent conditions to someone who en[joys] setting and maintaining high standards.

Contact Mrs. Shaerf 01-235 9[...]

Consultancy City £30[...]

The M.D. of a P.R. Consultancy advising well-kn[own] City companies seeks a PA/Secretary to run his o[ffice] and liaise with clients. It's a busy and fascinating [job] offering endless variety and total involvement [in a] small, but highly successful company.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

J. G. AUCKLAND
COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

The Committee of Inquiry appointed by Mrs. Barbara Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, to inquire into and report upon the provision and co-ordination of services to the family of John George Auckland by the relevant local authorities and health services and by any other persons or agencies will resume its adjourned public proceedings in Sheffield on Monday, June 30, 1975.

The hearings will take place in Lecture Theatre 4, the Arts Tower, Sheffield University, and commence at 11.30 a.m. on the opening day and at 10.30 a.m. on subsequent days. The Secretary to the Committee of Inquiry is Mr. G. E. GRIMSTONE, who can be contacted at the following address:

Room 1924, Department of Health and Social Security, Euston Tower, 286 Euston Road, London NW1 3DN, or at the Arts Tower, Sheffield University, once hearings are in progress.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PROFESSIONAL MANAGER, age 27, business degree, languages, ex-European Divisional Manager of International Marketing subsidiary of major U.K. group. 2 years successfully running own business in leisure market, wishes to apply his drive and enthusiasm in industry again.—Box 3572 M, The Times.

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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HAVING TROUBLE

Continued on page 26

Broadcasting

...aits old and new. Timothy West continues to bring Edward the Seventh ...erfully out of the past in the ATV drama series (ITV 9.10). Lord Chalfont ... us another of his profiles of today, this time of Israel's Prime Minister ...1 9.35). *Collector's World* returns with a discussion on fakes by genuine ...ur Negus and others (BBC2 7.45). David Attenborough, still in search of ...l art, comes to the rug makers of Iran (BBC2 8.10). After the mess the ...leby *Talk-In* made of them for the BBC the middle classes are now ...pendently mangled in documentary and debate (ITV 10.40). Wimbledon plays ...—L.B.

BBC 1

BBC 2
7.30-7.55 am, Open University: String Quartets. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 11.25-11.50, Open University.

Thames
10.55 am, Primitive Man. 11.45, Galloping Gourmet. 12.10 pm, Elephant Boy. 12.35, Sally and Jake. 12.45, Hickory House.

Southern
11.00 am, Yoga for Health. 11.20, Australia. 11.40, See It While You Can. 12.05 pm, Skippy. 12.30, Hammy Hamster.

Granada

ATV

Radio

Grampian

Westward

Border

Yorkshire

Tyne Tees

Ulster

". . . try to learn what is pleasing to the Lord." —Ephesians 5: 10 (R.S.V.).

BIRTHS

BOLTON.—On 19th June, to Ellen (nee Clayton) and Trevor—a second son (Giles Trefor).

COX.—On June 19, to Rosemary (nee Webber) and David—a daughter (Sophie Elizabeth Barnsley).

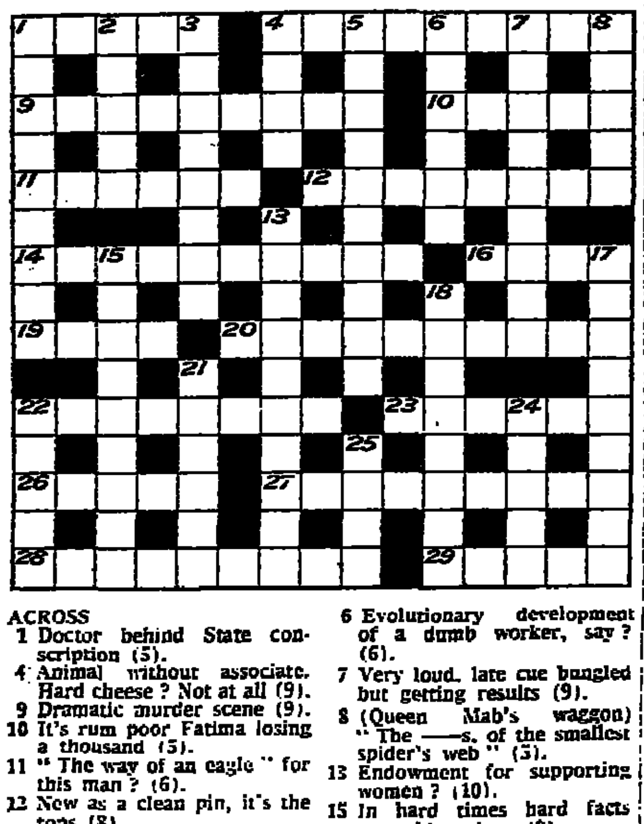
DAVIS.—On June 21st to Dinah and Mike—a daughter (Katrina Mary), a sister for Ben.

GRENFELL.—On 21st June, at Ripon Maternity Hospital, to Ruth (nee Harvard) and Simon—a ...

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

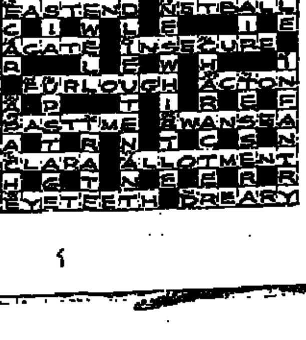
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,028



ACROSS
1 Doctor behind State conscription (5).
4 Animal without associate. Hard cheese ? Not at all (9).
9 Dramatic murder scene (9).
10 It's rum poor Fatima losing a thousand (5).
11 "The way of an eagle" for this man ? (6).
12 New as a clean pin, it's the tops (8).
14 Lumpers employed on board ? (5-5).
16 The pudding's no good (4).
19 Littlewood writer (4).
20 Tell your friend without ceremony (10).
22 Soldier at the front knows the drill (8).
23 Break the law to get riches (6).
26 "For winter's —— and ruins are over" (Swinburne) (5).
27 Direct Press, radio, etc. in time-switch (9).
28 Decree made once about faulty drain (9).
29 Products of two on piecework (5).

DOWN
1 Those entitled to levies including game (9).
2 It flowed for Burns a short distance forward (5).
3 A valued servant accumulated 23 (8).
4 This ark contains vehicles or fish (4).
5 New MP got let in for dissolution before a fresh deal (7-3).
6 Evolutionary development of a dumb worker, say ? (6).
7 Very loud, late cue bungled but getting results (9).
8 (Queen Mab's waggon) "The ——s, of the smallest spider's web" (5).
13 Endowment for supporting women ? (10).
15 In hard times hard facts were his solace (9).
17 Machine regulators essential for some old carriages (9).
18 One politician's finished, as threatened (8).
21 Heard in church as well as in Sunday School (6).
22 Pioneer expressman born on Thursday ? (5).
24 Take French, this should go without saying ! (5).
25 Pirate announces himself ungrammatically ? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,027



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MRS PAMELA GOLDSMITH. I wish to thank all the many friends of Leslie and myself who have sent letters of condolence. The kindness shown has been of great comfort to my family and me. I hope to be able to thank you all personally sometime in the future.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Open University

COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Open University has recently set up a Committee of Continuing Education, under the Chairmanship of Sir Peter Venables, with the following terms of reference:

(1) To make recommendations on the nature and scale of the university's contribution to the national development of continuing education, including professional education and training and to the educational well-being of the community generally, as set out in the objects of the Charter.

(2) To establish with appropriate timescales, plans for the phased development of a long-term programme of continuing education, to estimate the resources needed for the implementation of the programme and to propose a structure for the organization of the programme.

An interim report is planned, probably for December, 1975, on which comments from individual and educational, professional and other bodies will be requested for submission to the committee by March, 1976. In the meantime the committee would greatly welcome the submission of views in relation to its terms of reference and in particular to the following questions:

What may be the role of the Open University in the provision and support of adult education, other than for mature students taking first degree courses ?

What educational needs are not being satisfied at present, or are likely to develop in the next decade, which could be met by the Open University acting either in collaboration with other institutions or agencies ...

GEOLOGISTS
Southern Africa

MR. ROSE

ARCHAEOLOGY

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE STORY SO FAR

The ancient Simca was now running parallel with the incredibly clear sea; the lighter blue of the shallows stretching out from the tiny coves to the deep water blue on the horizon.

The hot sun beat down through the sunshine roof highlighting the still damp hair of the girl snuggled beside him. A sandy bay appeared with a couple sunbathing on the beach; he noted idly that the girl had removed her bikini top, and why not he thought: he'd only seen two other cars since he left the town some half an hour ago. As the car traversed the next bend a taverna came into view and on impulse he stopped. The place was empty except for a sleeping dog that lazily opened one eye and then ignored them.

The smiling old lady who rushed out to greet them spoke no English, and he mimed coffee and cakes to her, he thought she'd understood, until she returned with a bottle of ice cool white wine and a large plate of sliced melon. Oh well, he thought, I didn't want coffee anyway. The view across the sea from the taverna was breathtaking, he was aware of his companion raising her glass in salute, a total feeling of well being coursed through his body. He felt totally relaxed for the first time in a year . . . this was the magic of Zante, a Greek island like no other.

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WHEN FLYING

Continued on page 25

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